



# Report of the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes

**MADHYA PRADESH**



**Committee on Plan Projects  
PLANNING COMMISSION**

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## P R E F A C E

0.1 At the instance of the Planning Commission, the Committee on Plan Projects constituted in its Resolution No. COPP/Adm/16(1)/66 dated 26th October, 1966, (Annexure I), a Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes with the object of giving practical effect to the recommendations made in the Original Fourth Five Year Plan Draft Outline for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and for assisting State Governments in evolving concrete schemes of development specially adapted to the needs and conditions of tribal communities and areas. The Team, as originally constituted consisted of Shri P. Shilu Ao as Chairman and Sarvashri L.M. Shrikant and B. Mehta as Members. Shri B. Mehta resigned the membership of the Team on February 20, 1967, and Shri T. Sivasankar was appointed as Member in his place.

0.2 The Resolution constituting the Study Team provided for the co-option of a member by the Study Team from each State in consultation with the Chief Minister of the State for the study of development programmes in respect of that State. Shri Shyam Lal, Working Secretary, Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Kasturbagram, Indore, was coopted as Member of the Study Team in consultation with the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh.

0.3 This report is based on an on-the-spot study of the various tribal development programmes undertaken in the State of Madhya Pradesh. The report was discussed with the State authorities at the draft stage and their suggestions

and comments have been duly taken into consideration while finalising it. The Study Team wishes to thank the State authorities for the facilities provided by them for the conduct of the study. Special mention needs to be made of the help given and the services rendered by Shri F. Bahadur, Director, M.P. Tribal Research and Development Institute, and Dr. P.S.K. Menon, Assistant Director, Directorate of Tribal Welfare, Madhya Pradesh, who not only collected and analysed the data on behalf of the Study Team but also assisted the Team in drafting the report. The Team is also grateful to Shri Shyam Lal, the co-opted Member, for the keen interest which he evinced in the study. His knowledge and experience of tribal welfare work in Madhya Pradesh have been of great value to the Team in the preparation of its report.

## Chapter I

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Introduction: Madhya Pradesh, the largest of all States in India, lies between  $18.0^{\circ}$  and  $26.5^{\circ}$  North latitude and  $74.0^{\circ}$  and  $84.5^{\circ}$  East longitude. Situated in the Central region of India it is surrounded by the State of Uttar Pradesh on the north, the States of Bihar and Orissa on the east, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra on the south and Gujarat and Rajasthan on the west. Administratively, the State is divided into seven divisions and 43 districts.

1.2 Area and Population: The area of the State is 443,459 sq.kms. According to 1961 Census, its population was 32,372,408. It is one of the thinly populated States of the country, the average density being 73 per sq. km. as against 138 for the country as a whole.

1.3 Physical features: Physically, the State can be divided into the following five regions, (i) Gird or Gwalior region (ii) Malwa Plateau (iii) Satpura ridge (iv) Narmada Valley and (v) Chhatisgarh Plains.

1.4 Rainfall: The normal annual rainfall in the State is 40 inches. The heaviest rainfall is in south-eastern districts: some 60 inches in Chhatisgarh plains, 30-50 inches in Malwa and 30-50 inches in eastern Baghelkhand.

1.5 Soils: The soils in the State range from rich black cotton soils to stony skeletal soils. However, the major soil groups are alluvial, deep black soils, medium black soils, shallow black soils, mixed red and black soils, red and yellow soils and skeletal soils.

1.6 Literacy: According to 1961 Census, the literacy percentage for the State is 17.1 as against 24 for the whole country. The literacy percentage among the tribal population is much lower viz. 5.1.

1.7 Land Utilisation: The information regarding Land utilisation in the State is given in Table 1.

Table 1.

Land Utilisation statistics for the year 1966-67

| Sl. No. | Item  | Area (000' hectares) | Percentage to total area |
|---------|---|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1.      | Total Geographical Area according to village papers | 44,313               | 100.00                   |
| 2.      | Area under forests                                  | 14,703               | 33.2                     |
| 3.      | Area not available for cultivation                  | 4,310                | 9.7                      |
| 4.      | Other uncultivated lands excluding fallow land      | 6,015                | 13.5                     |
| 5.      | Fallow land   | 2,080                | 4.7                      |
| 6.      | Net area sown                                       | 17,205               | 38.9                     |
| 7.      | Area sown more than once                            | 1,131                | 2.6                      |
| 8.      | Total cropped area                                  | 18,336               | 41.5                     |
| 9.      | Total irrigated area                                | 1,090                | (6.3% of net area sown)  |

It will be seen from the above table that the net area sown in the State is 17,205 thousand hectares. In 1966-67, the total area irrigated was 10.9 lakh hectares or only 6.3 per cent of the net area sown. The area under forests is 14,703 thousand hectares, which is 33.2 per cent of the area of the State. The revenue from forests during 1966-67 amounted to Rs.19.14 crores, a measure and an indication of the importance of forests in the economy of the State.

1.8 Cropping Pattern: The following table gives details of the area under various crops in the State during 1966-67:

Table 2

Area under various crops (1966-67)

| Sl. No. | Item      | Area in Thousand Hectares | % to the total cropped area |
|---------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1.      | Rice      | 4,177                     | 22.78                       |
| 2.      | Jowar     | 2,277                     | 12.42                       |
| 3.      | Bajra     | 248                       | 1.35                        |
| 4.      | Maize     | 550                       | 3.00                        |
| 5.      | Wheat     | 2,127                     | 11.60                       |
| 6.      | Barley    | 137                       | 0.75                        |
| 7.      | Gram      | 1,632                     | 8.90                        |
| 8.      | Tur       | -                         | -                           |
| 9.      | Groundnut | 476                       | 2.59                        |
| 10.     | Lin seed  | 381                       | 2.08                        |
| 11.     | Se samum  | 469                       | 2.56                        |
| 12.     | Cotton    | 812                       | 4.43                        |
| 13.     | Others    | 5,050                     | 27.54                       |
| Total   |           | 18,336                    | 100.00                      |



It will be seen from the above table that cereals and millets are the main crops in the State. This group accounts for as much as 51.90 per cent of the total cropped area, the maximum area being under rice, namely about 23 per cent of the total cropped area.

1.9. Despite the fact that Madhya Pradesh is richly endowed with natural resources, it has remained backward because of historical reasons and the comparatively low level of investment during the three Five Year Plans and the three Annual Plans. The leeway to be made up by the State before it can reach the averages obtaining in the various sectors of development in the country is considerable as is evident from the following:

1. Low productivity in agriculture which is mainly attributable to lack of irrigational facilities, the percentage of irrigated area to the total cultivated area of the State being 6.3 (1966-67) only as compared to All-India average of 20 per cent at the end of Third Plan.
2. Inadequacy of communications - the total road mileage in 1965-66 was only 33,771 miles which works out to 19.7 miles per 100 sq. miles as compared to the All-India figure of 44.9 miles per 100 sq. miles.
3. Lift irrigation and rural electrification have not also made much headway. Industrialisation in the State, both in the Public and Private Sectors, has been negligible. This is borne out by the fact that the per capita consumption of electricity was as low as 26 kw. in the State as against corresponding All-India figure of 36 kw.

4. The rate of literacy was only 171 per thousand in 1961 as compared to 240 in the country. The coverage at the end of 1968-69 in the age groups 6-11, 11-14 and 14-17 years is estimated at 58.92 per cent, 23.75 per cent and 13.5 per cent respectively as compared to the All-India figures of 78.5 per cent, 32.2 per cent and 17.8 per cent at the end of the Third Plan.
5. There are still over 12,000 villages out of 70,414 villages, without drinking water wells and about 3,000 problem villages where it is not possible to dig ordinary percolation wells.
6. The per capita State income (at current prices) in Madhya Pradesh was Rs. 353.6 in 1965-66 as compared to the All-India figure of Rs.401.9.

The position of the tribal people and the tribal areas has to be assessed in the context of the comparative backwardness of the State as a whole. The tribal areas are the more backward areas of the State and the tribals are economically more backward than others. While a massive effort is called for to bring the State on a par with the other States in the matter of development it is easy to see that the task of bringing the tribal people and tribal areas of the State to the level of the other communities and areas of the country will not be easy unless a determined attempt is made by undertaking special measures to improve the social and economic condition of the tribals.

1.10 Basic Facts and Figures: Annexure II contains some significant facts and figures relating to the State.

## Chapter II

### TRIBAL AREAS AND THE PEOPLE

2.1 Madhya Pradesh has the largest tribal population in the country. According to the 1961 Census, out of a total population of 323.72 lakhs, the Scheduled Tribes in the State numbered 66.78 lakhs, thus constituting 20.63 per cent of the State's total population. Districtwise distribution of the tribal population is given in Annexure III. It will be seen therefrom that there is a preponderance of tribal population in the districts of Jhabua (84.7%), Bastar (72.29%), Mandla (61.81%), Sarguja (55.58%), Shahdol (51.44%) and Dhar (51.08%).

2.2 Scheduled Areas: The Scheduled Areas of the State extend over 13 districts which cover an area of 25,652 sq. miles, or approximately 15 per cent of the area of the State. The list of such areas is given in Annexure IV. One-third of the tribal population lives in the Scheduled Areas.

2.3 Tribal Areas: Besides the Scheduled Areas, there are extensive areas in which the Scheduled Tribes are found in large numbers. While the tribal population is spread over in all the districts excepting Sagar and Damoh there are as many as 38 tehsils where the Scheduled Tribes constitute more than 50 per cent of the population. The tribal areas of the State can be divided into four distinct zones.

The Western Tribal Zone comprises the districts of Jhabua, Ratlam, Dhar, West Nimar and the western parts of East Nimar district and Sailana tehsil of Ratlam district. The Central Tribal Zone covers the districts of Betul, Chhindwara, Mandla, Balaghat and Shahdol. Raigarh and Surguja districts, situated on the eastern and northern extremity of the State, and Katghora tehsil of Bilaspur district form the Eastern Tribal Zone. Bastar and parts of Raipur and Durg districts form the Southern Tribal Zone. These tribal areas extend over 63,738 sq. miles with a total population of 65.30 lakhs, of which 48.75 lakhs are Scheduled Tribes or roughly 75 per cent of the total tribal population of the State. Details of the area and total population, Scheduled Tribes population etc. of the tribal districts are given in Annexure V.

The Zone-wise concentration of important tribal communities is given below:

- (i) Southern Tribal Zone: The two main tribes viz. Gonds (10,44,679) and Halbas (1,28,569) constitute about 86 per cent of the tribal population of the Zone which is 13,62,687.
- (ii) Eastern Tribal Zone: the three main tribes namely, Gonds (5,09,908), Oraons (2,81,459) and Kanwars (2,94,444) together form 76.4 per cent of the total tribal population of 14,21,315.
- (iii) Central Tribal Zone: The total tribal population of this zone is 15,78,908. The Gonds (including their Sub-tribes) constitute 74 per cent of the tribal population.

(iv) Western Tribal Zone: This zone is the land of Bhils, who form numerically the second most important tribe of the State, the first being the Gonds. The Bhils including Bhilalas, Barelas and Patelias and other sub-tribes number 12,29,930.

2.4 Tribes: There are 58\* tribes in the State. The names of Scheduled Tribes, their population and districts of concentration are given in Annexure VI. Gonds are the largest group with a population of 30,94,613 followed by Bhils and Bhilalas numbering 12,29,930, while the numerically smallest tribes are Majhi (482), Mina (296) and Andh (4).

2.5 Occupational Distribution: Out of 40.59 lakhs of tribal workers, 72.45 per cent are cultivators and 20.43 per cent are agricultural labourers. The percentage of tribals depending upon agriculture thus comes to 92.88 per cent. Although 92.88 per cent of the tribal population depend on agriculture as their main occupation, yet the tribal economy draws substantial sustenance from forests in the form of major and minor forest produce. Only 2.40 per cent of workers are engaged in Mining, Quarrying, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Orchard Plantation and allied occupations. The details are given in Annexure VII.

2.6 Religion: Details of tribal population by religion are given in Annexure VIII. It will be seen that 98.54 per cent of the tribal population are Hindus and 1.46 per cent are Christians. The percentage of Muslims and Budhists in the tribal population is negligible.

\* 4 more communities namely (1) Bhil Mina, (2) Damor, Damoria, (3) Garasia (excluding Rajput Garasia) and (4) Kolam were included in Scheduled Tribes Order 1956 but the population of these communities was not enumerated separately during 1961 Census.

## Chapter III

### ADMINISTRATION

3.1 Administrative Set-up: There is a separate Minister for Tribal Welfare as provided under Article 164(1) of the Constitution. At the Secretariat level, policy formulation is the responsibility of the Tribal Welfare Department. The Department also watches and safeguards the tribal interests in the programmes of other development departments. There is a separate Directorate for Tribal Welfare for the execution of welfare schemes. There are two Wings under the Director: (i) Administrative and (ii) Research and Training.

3.2 Administrative Wing: The schemes of the Tribal Welfare Department are executed in the districts by the Collectors. In 32 districts of the State which have Scheduled Tribes or Scheduled Castes population of over 1 lakh, there is a Class II (Grade I) Gazetted Officer called the District Organiser, Tribal Welfare, who assists the Collector in the implementation of schemes. In the remaining 11 districts, which have a smaller population of Scheduled Tribes or Scheduled Castes, there is a Class II (Grade II) Gazetted Officer incharge of the various schemes and activities pertaining to tribal welfare. In 1967-68, the administrative control of the Tribal Development Blocks was transferred from the Planning and Development Department to the Tribal Welfare Department. The Department has

posted an Area Organiser\* in each Block with functions and duties similar to those of Block Development Officers. At the Block level, the Circle Organiser is the field worker of the Tribal Welfare Department, who implements and supervises the departmental activities.

3.3 The Department has a scheme to strengthen the field machinery in districts where the work load is heavy by the appointment of a Class I officer of the rank of Deputy Director. It is also proposed to group districts where the work load is relatively light and place them in the charge of a Deputy Director to ensure better supervision and administrative control. In pursuance of this scheme two Deputy Directors have been posted in Bastar and Surguja districts. Also there are Regional Deputy Directors posted at Raipur, Bilaspur, Jabalpur and Dhar.

3.4 Research and Training Wing: The Tribal Research and Development Institute has a separate Director in the Research and Training Wing of the Directorate. The Institute has two main Divisions viz. Research and Training.

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\* Since redesignated as Development Assistant.

As recommended by the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission, research and training have been given an important place in the tribal welfare set-up. The role of the M.P. Tribal Research and Development Institute has been re-defined to provide for a more intimate participation of its functionaries in the formulation and implementation of tribal welfare programmes. The Institute has four main Divisions viz. (1) Research and Evaluation (2) Linguistic and Culture (3) Crafts and Industries and (4) Training. The main emphasis now is on problem - oriented research with a view to evolve solutions in keeping with the culture and traditions of the tribal people. The Linguistic Division is engaged in the preparation of text-books in the six major tribal dialects of the State. The Crafts and Industries Division has surveyed the potentialities of the tribal areas with a view to formulating a programme of selected processing industries based on forest and agricultural produce available in these areas. It has also helped in the setting up of saw-mills, oil mills, gum-grading centres, palmarosa oil distillation units, tussar weaving centre, etc.

3.5 The training programme includes the training of various cadres of officials of the State, including IAS/IPS, BDO, Medical Officers and officials of the Tribal Welfare Department. The main object of the training is to acquaint the officials with the life and culture of the



tribals and help them to understand the problems of the tribal people and tribal areas. The trainees are given adequate information regarding the various developmental and welfare programmes of the Tribal Welfare Department. The Training Wing is at present functioning in Chhindwara. There is a proposal to shift this Wing to Bhopal for which accommodation is being arranged.

3.6 Four Re-orientation Training Centres have been established in the different tribal zones of the State to provide orientation courses in tribal culture to the lower category of staff who come in day-to-day contact with the tribal people. A course in tribal languages has also been introduced in these centres.

3.7 Modelled largely on the recommendations of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission, the Tribal Research and Development Institute of Madhya Pradesh, is devoting itself mainly to the problems of applied research. This has necessitated a re-orientation of the working of its research staff, who are given the responsibility of formulation and implementation of schemes. The various Divisions of the Institute are closely associated with the Directorate of Tribal Welfare and the Madhya Pradesh Tribal Cooperative Development Corporation. For example, the Linguistic and Culture Division also looks after the educational programmes. Similarly, the Survey and Evaluation Division is closely associated with the Tribal

Development Block Programme. This association has been very fruitful and has enabled the Evaluation Division to make practical suggestions regarding programmes suitable for T.D. Blocks and schemes to be taken up under the Area Development programmes. Other important items of work undertaken by the Division relate to the assessment of the share that the tribal areas get from general development programmes, a critical examination of the Annual Plans of the State to ensure that adequate funds are earmarked for the tribal areas, compilation of basic information and statistics relating to tribal areas, etc. The Research Officer of the Crafts and Industries Division of the Institute actually works with the Tribal Corporation in the setting up of the processing and extraction units of minor forest produce and ensuring quality control of the products. It was pointed out to the Study Team that, with the redefinition of the functions of the Institute and the entrusting to it of the responsibility of drawing up specific programmes suited to the needs of the tribal people, it was necessary that the research workers should have field experience which, combined with their academic background, alone could give meaningful and purposeful direction to the research programmes. The Study Team agrees that such an arrangement has considerable merit and is calculated to make the role of the Research Institute more purposeful and useful.

3.8 The Study Team notes with satisfaction that the Research Institute of Madhya Pradesh has made a valuable contribution to the welfare of tribal people by pinpointing their specific problems through the collection and objective presentation of concrete information and data. It has helped in focussing the attention of the State administration to the problems of tribal people and has succeeded in a large measure in securing special allocations from the general programmes for the tribal areas. The Study Team recommends that Research Institutes in other States should function on similar lines.

#### Tribes Advisory Council

3.9 Para 4 of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution provides for the establishment of a Tribes Advisory Council in each State having Scheduled Areas therein. The Madhya Pradesh Tribes Advisory Council consists of 20 members of whom 15 are members of the Legislative Assembly representing the Scheduled Tribes. The members are nominated by the Governor. The term of the representatives of the Scheduled Tribes nominated to the Council expires with their tenure in the Legislative Assembly. Other members are nominated for a term of one year or till such time, as may be specified by the Governor. The Minister of Tribal Welfare is the ex-officio Chairman of the Council, while the Secretary of the Tribal Welfare Department is

the ex-officio Secretary of the Council. It is open to the Council to request any officer of the State Government to advise them on any technical matter.

3.10 The Council has been meeting frequently and is consulted by the Government on all important matters, such as the drawing up of Plans, phasing of Tribal Development Blocks, introduction of Panchayati Raj in tribal areas, framing of legislation, etc., for the Scheduled Tribes. The members of the Council have also been provided with an opportunity to acquaint themselves closely with the various welfare programmes through its Sub-Committees whose members go round the tribal areas and see for themselves the working of welfare schemes.

3.11 Although the Tribes Advisory Council has been actively associated with the formulation and execution of welfare schemes of the Tribal Welfare Department, it has been noticed that Development Departments do not always bring to the notice of the Council the programmes undertaken by them in tribal areas. The Study Team feels that the Annual Plans of all the Departments should be placed before the Council for its consideration. This is important not only from the point of view of orienting the programmes to the special needs of the tribal people but also to enable the Council to examine whether a proportionate share under the various general programmes is being earmarked for the tribal areas. It has been brought to the notice of

the Team that the State Government have not found it possible to take effective action to implement the recommendations of the Council in such important matters as the allotment of land, prevention of land alienation and working and management of the forests in the interest of the tribal people. The Study Team feels that in view of the special position accorded to the Tribes Advisory Council in the Constitution, the occasions on which the State Government does not find it possible to accept the recommendations of the Council should be rare. Notwithstanding the lack of response in certain matters from the State Government the Study Team is glad to observe that the Tribes Advisory Council of Madhya Pradesh is playing an important and valuable role in promoting the welfare of tribal people.

3.12 Non-Official Agencies: There are several non-official agencies working for the welfare of tribals at the State level and below. It has been the policy of the State Government to encourage such institutions. The Department of Tribal Welfare has been granting financial assistance ranging from 80 per cent to 100 per cent of the expenditure incurred by these agencies on tribal welfare programmes undertaken by them. The Study Team was glad to learn that 50 per cent of the estimated expenditure is paid in advance to the agencies, a salutary measure which enables the agencies concerned to plan their activities in advance and ensures smooth implementation of schemes.

3.13 The activities of most of the non-official organisations engaged in the work of tribal welfare are confined to the educational sphere. The more important among them are Vanwasi Sewa Mandal, Mandla, Madhya Pradesh Sehariya Sewa Sangh, Adiwasi Sewa Sangh, Bhopal, Adiwasi Vikas Kendra, Bablai, Kasturba Vanwasi Kanya Ashram, Niwali, and Bhil Sewa Mandal, a brief review of the work of these organisations is given below:-

(1) Vanwasi Sewa Mandal, Mandla: The Mandal is one of the oldest non-official organisations in the State. It has been running various types of educational institutions like ashram, middle and primary schools and hostels in the districts of Mandla, Bilaspur and Surguja. The organization receives assistance from a number of sources, the Planning and Development and Education Departments of the State Government, Khadi Gramodyog, Bharat Sewak Samaj, etc.

(2) The Madhya Pradesh Sehariya Sewa Sangh: The Sangh is concerned with the welfare work for the Sehariya tribe which is one of the most backward tribes in the State. The Sangh is running educational institutions in the districts of Morena, Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna and Vidisha.

(3) Adiwasi Sewa Sangh, Bhopal: The Sangh is running one boys and one girls Ashram at Bari in Raisen district.

(4) Adiwasi Vikas Kendra, Bablai: The Kendra is running two hostels, one carpentry centre and one tailoring centre at Bablai.

(5) Kasturba Vanwasi Kanya Ashram Niwali: The Kanya Ashram is running one Kanya Ashram upto higher secondary standard, one boarding house, Arogya Kendra and maternity homes, one hostel, two balwadis, one adult education centre and one industrial training centre for imparting training in tailoring, etc.

(6) Bhil Seva Sangh: The Sangh is rendering useful service in the tribal areas in the Indore Division. It is running residential schools, Balwadi, Arogya Kendra (2 each) in the districts of Jhabua, West Nimar and Dhar. It has also taken over the Adivasi Vikas Kendra at Bababai (West Nimar District).

#### Representation in Services

3.14 The Constitution provides for reservation of posts in services under the Union and State Governments, in favour of Scheduled Tribes. Article 16(4) and 335, which are the relevant provisions read as follows:

" 16(4) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the Services under the State."

" 335. The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State."

In pursuance of these provisions the Madhya Pradesh Government has made the following reservations for members of the Scheduled Tribes in the public services of the State:

1. Class I & II posts            18 per cent
2. Class III & IV posts            20 per cent

The Team regrets to observe that the reservation prescribed for Scheduled Tribes is not in proportion to their population in the State. There is need, therefore, to raise the reservation quota in the State for the Scheduled Tribes.

3.15 Various concessions have been granted to members of the Scheduled Tribes with a view to making as many candidates from these communities eligible for Government service as possible. These are:

- a) relaxation of upper age limit by five years;
- b) exemption from payment of application, registration and examination fees;
- c) payment of travelling expenses to candidates appearing/the competitive examination, tests/ interviews.

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In regard to promotions, though the normal rules of merit and seniority are applied, the cases of Scheduled Tribe employees are examined with sympathy.



3.16 The Team has not been able to obtain the latest figures in regard to the representation of Scheduled Tribes in the services of the State Government. The Team understands that the State Government had, in 1965, appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Kailash Nath Katiya to examine the question of representation of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes in Government Services. The Committee submitted its report in 1967. The position of representation of Scheduled Tribe employees in State Services as found by the Committee in 1964 was as follows:

Table 3

Representation of Scheduled Tribe Employees in State Services - (Permanent & Temporary)

| Sl. No. | Category  | Total No. of employees | Total No. of S.T. employees | Percentage of total | Percentage of reservation prescribed |
|---------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1.      | Class I   | 1,760                  | 3                           | 0.17                | 18                                   |
| 2.      | Class II  | 6,092                  | 32                          | 0.52                | 18                                   |
| 3.      | Class III | 2,18,410               | 4,997                       | 2.30                | 20                                   |
| 4.      | Class IV  | 46,616                 | 2,480                       | 5.33                | 20                                   |

It will be seen from the table that the position regarding the representation of Scheduled Tribes was depressingly low in 1964 and very much below the reserved quota. It will also be seen that the higher the class of service the lower is the percentage of Scheduled Tribe employees. This is a most unsatisfactory state of affairs.

The Committee had made a number of recommendations aimed at improving the representation and the Team would suggest that the recommendations made by the Committee may be examined by the Government and suitable action taken to implement them.

3.17 As a measure calculated to promote the material welfare and improve the socio-economic condition of the tribals, the Study Team attaches the greatest importance to the implementation, in letter as well as in spirit, of the provisions of the Constitution bearing on the reservation of posts in Government service for the members of the Scheduled Tribes. The Team suggests that the State Government may set up an Employment Cell in the Department of Tribal Welfare (similar cells exist in some States e.g. Bihar, Kerala, etc.) to see that the posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are filled up as far as possible by members of these communities. The State Government may also constitute a Committee, under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister, on the lines of the Committee set up at the Centre under the chairmanship of the Home Minister, to examine periodically the position and review the performance in the matter of recruitment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the services/posts in or under the State Government.

## Chapter IV

### DEVELOPMENT PLANS

#### First Five Year Plan

4.1 The four constituent units of Madhya Pradesh had their own First Five Year Plans and their own pattern of schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. An estimated expenditure of Rs.343.04 lakhs was incurred on the welfare of Scheduled Tribes by the former States of Madhya Bharat, Bhopal, Vindhya Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh (Mahakoshal region only). The details of expenditure incurred during the First Five Year Plan are given below:-

|   | <u>(Rs. in lakhs)</u> |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Madhya Bharat                                      | 52.07                 |
| 2. Bhopal   | 12.59                 |
| 3. Vindhya Pradesh                                    | 22.84                 |
| 4. Madhya Pradesh<br>(computed for Mahakoshal region) | 255.54                |
| Total:  | <u>343.04</u>         |

#### Second Five Year Plan

4.2 Initially, there were separate Second Five Year Plans for the four constituent units of the present Madhya Pradesh. The actual expenditure incurred on tribal welfare programmes during the Second Plan period in the re-organised State of Madhya Pradesh was Rs.185.06 lakhs under State Sector and Rs.304.90 lakhs under Central Sector.

Third Five Year Plan

4.3 During the Third Five Year Plan an outlay of Rs.479.03 lakhs under State Sector and an outlay of Rs.643.18 lakhs under Central Sector were proposed for tribal welfare programmes. The actual expenditure incurred under the State Sector amounted to Rs.467.57 lakhs showing a utilisation of 98 per cent of the outlay. The expenditure incurred under the Central Sector was Rs.554.04 lakhs showing a utilisation of 86 per cent of the outlay. The total expenditure incurred, both under State and Central Sector schemes, was Rs.1021.61 lakhs. On the basis of the above figures the per capita plan outlay on tribal welfare programmes during the Third Plan works out to Rs.16.65 while the per capita expenditure incurred works out to Rs.15.27 only.

4.4 The outlays and expenditure under three major heads are given in the following table:

Table 4

Tribal Welfare Programmes(Third Plan)

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Head of Expenditure            | Outlay        |                |                | Expenditure   |                |                |
|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
|                                | State Sector  | Central Sector | Total          | State Sector  | Central Sector | Total          |
| 1.                             | 2.            | 3.             | 4.             | 5.            | 6.             | 7.             |
| Education                      | 296.24        | 9.00           | 305.24         | 293.94        | 15.02          | 308.96         |
| Economic Uplift                | 123.98        | 616.96         | 740.94         | 97.71         | 515.27         | 612.98         |
| Health Housing & Other Schemes | 58.81         | 17.22          | 76.03          | 75.92         | 23.75          | 99.67          |
| <b>Total:</b>                  | <b>479.03</b> | <b>643.18</b>  | <b>1122.21</b> | <b>467.57</b> | <b>554.04</b>  | <b>1021.61</b> |

The State Government representatives explained that expenditure incurred during the Second Five Year Plan was relatively low because of the fact that the State was faced with major administrative problems arising out of the reorganisation of the State. The Tribal Welfare Department could get its permanent set-up approved only by the end of Second Five Year Plan. Even then the full complement of field staff could not be posted in the districts till the end of the year 1963-64. The utilisation of available funds rose steeply thereafter as will be evident from the following figures:

Table 5

Yearwise Expenditure During Third Plan

| Year          | Allocation    |                |                | Expenditure   |                |                |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
|               | State Sector  | Central Sector | Total          | State Sector  | Central Sector | Total          |
|               | 1.            | 2.             | 3.             | 4.            | 5.             | 6.             |
| 1961-62       | 80.12         | 52.03          | 132.15         | 50.95         | 63.63          | 114.58         |
| 1962-63       | 86.29         | 91.20          | 177.49         | 98.65         | 56.02          | 154.67         |
| 1963-64       | 76.19         | 105.63         | 181.82         | 80.29         | 76.69          | 156.98         |
| 1964-65       | 112.17        | 176.73         | 288.90         | 110.80        | 156.53         | 267.33         |
| 1965-66       | 124.26        | 217.59         | 341.85         | 126.88        | 201.17         | 328.05         |
| <b>Total:</b> | <b>479.03</b> | <b>643.18</b>  | <b>1122.21</b> | <b>467.57</b> | <b>554.04</b>  | <b>1021.61</b> |

The yearwise allocation and expenditure under broad heads viz. education, economic uplift and health programmes, under the State and Central Sectors are given in Annexure IX.

4.5 Physical Achievements: A brief review of progress of various schemes implemented during the Third Plan period is given below:-

State Sector

(i) Education: Scholarships were paid to all the Scheduled Tribe students studying in the primary, middle and higher secondary schools. (Scholarships to the students of primary schools are given in the form of books and slates). The programme envisaged the award of scholarships to 3,67,000 students during the Plan period. This target was exceeded and 4,69,000 students were given scholarships during this period. Besides, 333 hostels and 36 ashrams were established and 675 school buildings were constructed.

(ii) Economic uplift: Subsidies for bunding and levelling of 27,698 acres of land were paid to tribal cultivators and a special programme of contour bunding was taken up in four under-developed districts of Bastar, Surguja, Mandla and Jhabua, where the problem of soil erosion is very acute. Agricultural subsidies for the purchase of bullocks, seeds, implements, etc., were given to 3,012 tribal families and 10 horticulture centres were established. For imparting training to tribals in different crafts, three training-cum-production centres with a capacity of 180 seats were established. The Industrial Training Institute, Korba, started in the Second Plan, was expanded to train 360 trainees and three new Industrial Training Institutes in Dhar, Mandla and Bastar districts with capacity of 280, 220 and 48 seats, respectively, were established.

(iii) Health, Housing, Communications and Other Schemes:

This programme included the construction of 250 miles of approach roads and the starting of two V.D. units and 30 leprosy S.E.T. centres. Simple medicines worth Rs.3.39 lakhs were distributed to tribals through 6,542 medicine chests. Financial assistance to the tune of Rs.8.64 lakhs was given to non-official agencies working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. For the supply of pure drinking water, 743 wells were dug.

Central Sector

3,211 post-matric scholarships were given to Scheduled Tribe students. 106 Tribal Development Blocks were opened. 165 Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies, 145 Forest Labour Cooperative Societies, 5 Service Cooperative Societies and 375 Graingolas were organised.

Annual Plans

4.6 The three years, 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69, following the Third Five Year Plan have been covered by Annual Plans. Allocations and expenditure for programmes implemented for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes under three major heads i.e. Education, Economic uplift and Health and Housing for three Annual Plans are given in the following table:

Table 6

Allocation and Expenditure for Tribal Welfare Programmes

| (Rs. in lakhs) |                 |                  |                 |                  |                  |                  |                 |                  |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Sector         | Education       |                  | Economic Uplift |                  | Health & Housing |                  | Total           |                  |
|                | Allo-<br>cation | Expen-<br>diture | Allo-<br>cation | Expen-<br>diture | Allo-<br>cation  | Expen-<br>diture | Allo-<br>cation | Expen-<br>diture |
| 1.             | 2.              | 3.               | 4.              | 5.               | 6.               | 7.               | 8.              | 9.               |
| <u>1966-67</u> |                 |                  |                 |                  |                  |                  |                 |                  |
| State          | 43.04           | 45.76            | 12.24           | 19.10            | 5.70             | 7.10             | 60.98           | 71.96            |
| Central        | 7.74            | 8.06             | 260.00          | 259.40           | 4.00             | 5.31             | 271.74          | 272.77           |
| <b>Total:</b>  | <b>50.78</b>    | <b>53.82</b>     | <b>272.24</b>   | <b>278.50</b>    | <b>9.70</b>      | <b>12.41</b>     | <b>332.72</b>   | <b>344.73</b>    |
| <u>1967-68</u> |                 |                  |                 |                  |                  |                  |                 |                  |
| State          | 56.93           | 60.22            | 18.21           | 10.31            | 5.96             | 4.21             | 81.10           | 74.74            |
| Central        | 9.10            | 8.86             | 134.60          | 166.92           | 2.20             | 3.60             | 145.90          | 179.38           |
| <b>Total:</b>  | <b>66.03</b>    | <b>69.08</b>     | <b>152.81</b>   | <b>177.23</b>    | <b>8.16</b>      | <b>7.81</b>      | <b>227.00</b>   | <b>254.12</b>    |
| <u>1968-69</u> |                 |                  |                 |                  |                  |                  |                 |                  |
| State          | 73.27           | -                | 30.75           | -                | 5.98             | -                | 110.00          | -                |
| Central        | 10.75           | -                | 152.50          | -                | 2.70             | -                | 165.95          | -                |
| <b>Total:</b>  | <b>84.02</b>    | <b>-</b>         | <b>183.25</b>   | <b>-</b>         | <b>8.68</b>      | <b>-</b>         | <b>275.95</b>   | <b>-</b>         |

The above table indicates that an excess expenditure of Rs.12.01 lakhs and Rs.22.65 lakhs over plan allocation was incurred during 1966-67 and 1967-68, respectively. This works out to 3 per cent and 10 per cent of the allocations for the respective Plans. The State and Central Sector figures indicate that during the 1966-67 Annual Plan there was an excess expenditure over allocation both under the State and Central Schemes but during 1967-68 there was a shortfall of Rs.6.36 lakhs under State Sector Schemes while under the



Central Sector Schemes an excess expenditure of Rs.29.01 lakhs was incurred. The increase in expenditure in the Central Sector, was mainly under economic uplift schemes and the shortfall in expenditure in the State Sector was also under economic uplift schemes.

#### Physical Achievements

4.7 The schemes undertaken during the three years were mostly continuing schemes. However, certain new schemes were also undertaken. Thus, during 1966-67, 70 new hostels with 1400 seats were established to provide additional hostel facilities to tribal students. Coaching facilities were also provided for tribal students in 8 divisional hostels and 1638 post-matric scholarships were awarded to tribal students. Ten new Tribal Development Blocks were taken up during the year raising the number of T.D.Blocks in the State to 126. During 1967-68, 1477 post-matric scholarships were awarded to Scheduled Tribes and 10 new girls hostels were established. Centres for development of horticulture were also established in tribal areas.

## Chapter V

### LAND PROBLEMS

#### Type of ownership and size of the tribal land holdings:

5.1 Ownership: According to the 20 per cent sample survey of the tribal households in rural areas conducted during the 1961 Census, 78.31 per cent of the households owned land from the Government, 9.13 per cent held land from private persons or institutions in consideration of payment in money and kind or share and 12.56 per cent partly from Government and partly from private persons. The details are given in Annexure X.

5.2 Size of Holdings: It will be clear from the Annexure that 35.83 per cent of the total cultivating tribal households had holdings of less than 5 acres and 29.31 per cent of total households had holdings of sizes ranging between 5 to 10 acres. Thus 65.14 per cent had land holdings of less than 10 acres. It is only 34.86 per cent of tribal households that had land holdings of 10 acres or above.

Any comparison of the size of the holding of tribal households with those of general households is meaningful only in the context of the similarity of the type of soil, availability of irrigational facilities and techniques of production. But generally the conditions in tribal areas are different from those obtaining in the plains areas. In view of the hilly and infertile land generally held by the tribal people, absence of irrigational facilities

and primitive techniques of agriculture, any land holding of less-than ten acres would be uneconomic and can hardly sustain an average family. As a considerable proportion of the tribal land holdings consists of "TIKRA" land which is not fit for cultivation, 65.14 per cent of cultivating households in tribal areas which have less than 10 acres of land can be said to have only a sub-marginal agricultural economy. Even in the case of tribal holdings, ostensibly of more than 10 acres, the position may be that the land actually held by a family is much less than what appears from the land records as the land of a single forefather might have been sub-divided amongst the descendants without the mutations being registered in the land records. This is specially true in Bastar district where although land holdings of the size of 100 acres or more are found recorded yet the actual land held by the tribal family in the same 'Khata' is found to be much less.

5.3 Land Allotment: In certain areas of the State, notably in the eastern and southern tribal tracts, considerable areas of cultivable lands are available for allotment. A survey of cultivable waste land carried out in the State has revealed that 23 lakh acres of land are available for allotment. In addition, there are lands received in Bhoodan and Gramdan, lands which have become available under the Ceiling Act and lands transferred by the Forest Department to the Revenue Department. These

lands are allotted to landless persons. The order of priority in the matter of allotment is as follows:

- a) Landless ex-military personnel
- b) Cooperative Societies of landless persons belonging to the following classes:-
  1. Political sufferers
  2. Members of aboriginal tribes
  3. Harijans
- c) Landless persons belonging to the following classes:-
  1. Political sufferers
  2. Members of aboriginal tribes
  3. Harijans
- d) Cooperative Societies of landless persons other than those mentioned in clause (b) above.

5.4 The Study Team feels that in the Scheduled Areas and in the predominantly tribal areas, at any rate, the first priority for allotment of land should be given to the Scheduled Tribes. Under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution the Governor is empowered to make regulations to prohibit or restrict the transfer of land by or among members of the Scheduled Tribes and to regulate the allotment of land to members of Scheduled Tribes in the Scheduled Areas. The Study Team has been informed that a measure banning the acquisition of land in Scheduled Areas by outsiders is under the consideration of the Government. The above proposal of the State Government, though belated, is a move in the right direction.

5.5 The tribal does not have the resources to develop the land allotted to him for agricultural purposes. Land should, therefore, be allotted to him after development or the tribals should be assisted financially and, where the area is large, by the provision of tractors to develop the land.

5.6 It was brought to the notice of the Team that, as in the case of the Dandakaranya Project, lands are allotted far away from the habitations of the tribal people. Such allotments are likely to be valueless as the tribal people are reluctant to move out of their homes. Lands so allotted are, therefore likely, in course of time, to pass into the hands of non-tribals.

5.7 It is necessary that the procedure regarding the allotment of land should be simplified. In the case of the tribals mere invitation of application is not enough. Proper surveys have to be carried out and persons who really need land should be selected for allotment. This will require a properly oriented machinery at the field level. It is necessary that the staff of the Tribal Welfare Department should be closely associated with the survey of landless tribals and allotment of land to them.

5.8 As already stated mere allotment of land would not be enough as tribals need assistance to cultivate the land. Under the Colonisation Scheme of the Revenue Department,

financial assistance (75 per cent grant and 25 per cent loan) is available for clearance and ploughing, purchase of bullocks etc. to new settlers. It is necessary that this scheme is coordinated with the scheme of allotment of land so that the tribal people are enabled to get not only land but are also able to cultivate it properly.

5.9 Displacement: The tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh are rich in mineral and water resources. A large number of mining, industrial and irrigation projects are, therefore, being located there. Establishment of these projects result in the large scale displacement of the tribals from land as has happened in the case of Bhilai Steel Plant, Kharkhara Project, Sarni Project, Korba Aluminium Project, etc. Yet another project taken up in the tribal areas is the Dandakaranya Project. This project was set up by the erstwhile Union Ministry of Rehabilitation in 1958 to resettle the displaced persons from East Pakistan. An area comprising 25,000 sq. miles in the Koraput district of Orissa and Bastar district Madhya Pradesh was acquired for the project. As the project launched in the tribal area was going to affect the local tribal population, it was decided that the Dandakaranya Project Authorities would release 25 per cent of the reclaimed land to the State Government for the resettlement of the tribals. However, the tribals have not been given the same benefits as those given to the displaced persons from East Pakistan

A study undertaken by the Tribal Research Bureau of the Government of Orissa has revealed that displaced persons have started exploiting the tribals. Their modus operandi is to induce the tribals to part with their agricultural yields during harvest at low prices and during lean months, when the tribals run short of food, to advance grain loans to them at very high rates of interest. In such a situation it should not be surprising if the tribal land gradually passes into the hands of the displaced persons.

5.10 The Study Team received complaints that unscrupulous persons purchase land from the tribals as soon as they get information about the possible location of a project in the tribal areas. The tribal, thus, does not get even the fair price offered by the authorities as compensation. The present practice is for Government to grant cash compensation for tribal land acquired for public use. As the tribals know only how to subsist on agriculture and do not possess any other skill which would help them in finding alternative employment, mere cash compensation does not meet their needs. In fact, whatever money they receive is quickly spent on non-productive purposes and they then become destitutes and are forced to lead a miserable life. To obviate such a situation the Team suggests that whenever it becomes necessary to acquire tribal lands, a comprehensive programme should be drawn up for the rehabilitation of displaced families. There should be advance planning to

ensure that resettlement colonies with necessary facilities are ready to receive the tribals as soon as they are displaced from their original habitations. The services of the Tribal Research Bureau may well be utilised to undertake a study of the requirements of the affected tribals and to make suggestions for their rehabilitation, keeping in view their mode of life, traditions and customs.

5.11 It is well known that the establishment of projects whether river valley, industrial or mineral or for the settlement of non-tribals in tribal areas, apart from disturbing the economy and social fabric of the tribals causes wide social and economic imbalance among the settlers and the tribal population. Special measures should be taken to see that the tribals get their due share of the benefits of industrialisation and that wide social and economic imbalance is not aggravated by rapid industrialisation.

It has also been observed that the incidence of some diseases which were unknown in the tribal areas, such as V.D., has greatly increased in the process of industrialisation of these areas. Necessary health measures should be taken to combat such diseases and prevent their spread.

5.12 Land Alienation: To protect the tribals against tribal land passing into the hands of non-tribals, the following enactments are in force:

- (i) The M. B. Scheduled Area (Allotment and Transfer of Land) Regulation, 1954.
- (ii) The Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1959.



5.13 The M.B. Scheduled Area (Allotment and Transfer of Land) Regulation, 1954:

This Regulation is applicable to the following areas of the State:-

|    | <u>District</u> | <u>Area to which applicable</u>  |
|----|-----------------|--|
| 1. | Jhabua          | Whole district   |
| 2. | Ratlam          | Sailana tehsil   |
| 3. | Dhar            | Kukshi, Manawar and Dhar tehsils                                       |
| 4. | West Nimar      | Sendhawa, Burwani, Rajpur, Khargone, Bhikangaon and Maheshwar tehsils. |

Under Section 4 of the Regulation no member of a Scheduled Tribe shall, except with the previous sanction of the Collector, transfer by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, lease or otherwise any land to any person other than a member of a Scheduled Tribe. No land held or occupied by a member of a Scheduled Tribe shall be liable to attachment or sale in execution of any decree, order of a civil or Revenue Court, provided that in relation to any land allotted for agricultural purposes to a member of a Scheduled Tribe the restrictions shall apply only during a period of 5 years from the date of such allotment. Any transfer, attachment or sale of any land made in contravention of this Section shall be void.

5.14 The Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1959:

The Code is applicable to the areas of State other than those mentioned in para 5.13 above.

Under Section 165 of the Code, the right of a Bhumiswami belonging to a tribe which has been declared to be an aboriginal tribe shall not be transferred to a person not belonging to such tribe without the permission of a Revenue Officer given for reasons to be recorded in writing.

No land comprised in a holding of a Bhumiswami belonging to a tribe which has been declared to be an aboriginal tribe shall be liable to be attached or sold in execution of any decree or order.

It is alleged that substantial land transfers from tribals to non-tribals have taken place notwithstanding the provisions contained in the rules and regulations mentioned above. It is also alleged that Revenue authorities do not always scrutinize carefully applications for transfer of land from tribals to non-tribals. In many cases the tribal gives up cultivating of his land in favour of the moneylender in consideration of the loan taken from him. In course of time the moneylender claims and often gets occupancy rights over the land. In some other cases, the modus operandi of the moneylender is to get the land of the indebted tribal transferred to another tribal who is either in his service or under his obligation. The latter, having no stake in the land thus transferred,

permits the use of the land by the moneylender. The Study Team strongly recommends a review of the working of the provisions relating to the alienation of the land of the tribals with a view to plugging the loopholes in the existing enactments. The Team would like to emphasise that the welfare programmes will have no meaning if the tribals are deprived of their land on which their very survival depends.

## Chapter VI

### AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

#### AGRICULTURE

6.1 General: According to the 1961 Census, 92.88 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes workers in the State are engaged in agriculture - 72.45 per cent as cultivators, 20.43 per cent as agricultural labourers - and 2.4 per cent in allied agricultural occupations, like fishing, forestry, livestock, hunting, orchard, plantations, etc. It will thus be seen that agriculture is the mainstay of more than 95 per cent of the tribal population of the State.

6.2 The conditions in which agriculture is carried on in tribal areas are different from those obtaining in the plains. Half the tribal area of the State is at altitudes ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 feet while a fifth of the area lies between 2,000 to 3,000 feet. Only one-fourth of the tribal area is below 1,000 feet. The terrain in the tribal areas is hilly and undulating. Because of the undulating nature of the terrain, erosion of soil has been extensive. With the increasing pressure on land, undulating land and steep slopes have been brought under cultivation without adequate soil conservation measures. Stripped of the protective overgrowth and exposed to rainfall, which is quite heavy in most of the tribal tracts, the soil has been heavily eroded. In fact the problem of soil erosion has assumed frightening proportions in considerable areas of the Western and Central Tribal Zones.

6.3 With the exception of the lands in the valleys the soils are, generally speaking, poor. Moisture retention capacity is low. Irrigation facilities are almost non-existent and the tribal cultivators are wholly dependent on rains. The best land in the tribal areas has, not infrequently, been grabbed by non-tribal cultivators; the latter also hold most of the irrigated areas. Thus, a large proportion of the lands held by the tribal people are marginal lands which are incapable of sustaining high yields unless extensive land improvement measures are undertaken.

6.4 While considering the problems of tribal agriculture it would be appropriate to examine the regional disparities in the tribal areas of the State. As indicated in an earlier chapter, the tribal areas in Madhya Pradesh can be divided into four zones which represent more or less different clear-cut agricultural divisions. The Western Zone produces maize, jowar, cotton, pulses and oil seeds including groundnut and is denuded of forests. The Central Zone is a mixed cropped area and has a sufficiently rich forest growth. Food crops claim a large area. The principal crops are Kodon Kutki, paddy and wheat. In Chhindwara and Betul districts, jowar is grown over a considerable area. The tribals of this zone grow a coarse variety of rice and minor millets like Kodon and Kutki.

In the tribal area of Mandla district the area under Kodon-Kutki varied between 29.72 to 40.37 per cent of the cropped area in 1964-65. Approximately 1/5th to 1/3rd of the gross cropped area in Betul and Shahdol districts is under Kodon-Kutki. The Eastern and Southern Zones have paddy as their main crop and such divergence as exists between them is due to the terrain, soils and the people. Minor millets like Kodon-Kutki, Kosra and Maria cover a little less than one-sixth of the total cropped area in these zones. Land utilisation statistics and cropping pattern of the tribal districts for the year 1963-64 are given in Annexure XI.

6.5 Tribal agriculture has four main characteristics. First, large cultivable areas held by the tribals are under minor millets for which alone the land is generally suitable. Secondly, agriculture is carried on under rainfed conditions as irrigation facilities are almost non-existent. Thirdly, the tribals grow early maturing varieties of crops to minimise the vagaries of the monsoon which is apt to be erratic in the later monsoon months as also to replenish their lean stocks as early as possible. Lastly, the tribal cultivator is unable to invest even a small amount of capital in agriculture because of his poverty. Tribal agriculture should, therefore, be considered on a separate footing from general agriculture of the plains.

6.6 The socio-economic conditions obtaining in tribal areas have a special bearing on tribal agriculture. The high degree of indebtedness in the Western Zone has deprived the tribals of all initiative in improving agriculture. Some crops are mortgaged in advance to provide for consumption loans, seeds, bullocks, etc. In many cases the tribal works only as a labourer on his own field as he has parted with the land to the moneylender in consideration of the loan taken. The situation is similar in the Central Zone although not as alarming as in the Western Zone.

6.7 The tribal cultivators of Western and Central Zones have come in contact with outsiders because of better communication facilities. They have a better knowledge of the techniques of agriculture and of new cropping patterns. This has not been an unmixed blessing for the very contact, which has given them this knowledge, is responsible for the high incidence of indebtedness amongst them. The tribals of the Eastern and Southern Zones have had little contact with outsiders till recently and for this reason their methods of agriculture continue to be primitive.

6.8 Agriculture in these regions, in spite of its varying patterns, has, in some respects, common problems. The Western Zone grows cash crops to some extent as a result of knowledge and introduction of new techniques of agriculture. But this has not benefited the tribal for two reasons:

First, his indebtedness and utter dependence on the local sahlukars and mahajans who claim a lion's share of the crop at prices which they themselves dictate and secondly, his utter indifference to earn more for lack of incentive as ultimately he would have to part with such increased production as he may be able to achieve, in favour of the moneylender. The hold of the latter class is so firm that the tribal cannot get out of it and has been forced to accept such a state of affairs as a way of life. His position, bad as it is, is aggravated further by the absence of forests in this region, poor soils, high degree of soil erosion and absence of subsidiary means of livelihood. In the existing conditions, agriculture in the region requires large scale investments in terms of inputs for land improvement, terracing, bunding and other soil conservation measures. The capital outlay on soil conservation measures would be enormous and the tribal can hardly afford to pay even a small fraction of the cost as capital formation is non-existent for want of marketable surplus and the hold of moneylenders. To add to the difficulties in the area, rivers and perennial nallahs as sources of irrigation are rare. Irrigation by underground water through deep tubewells is a matter yet to be investigated.

6.9 The major problems that confront the tribal in the Central Zone are exploitation by the moneylender-cum-trader at almost every stage of the agricultural operations,



marginal land holdings with low fertility and absence of means of lift or other methods of irrigation although rivers and nallahs flow in the region. In some parts of the Central Zone soil conservation measures are necessary. The tribals in this zone have had greater contact with the general population but absence of even marginal inputs for better agriculture has been a great handicap. There are possibilities here for developing agriculture in terms of better land use with relatively smaller investment in land, aided by schemes of irrigation from existing water sources.

6.10 The Eastern Zone is more favourably placed than the other zones in terms of abundant water resources, forests, rainfall, contact with advanced immigrants and the local non-tribal communities practising agriculture. The possibilities of developing agriculture in this Zone are promising. The requirements are land improvement by field bunding, increased land use through irrigation and introduction of commercial crops. The investment required is relatively less than that needed in the Central Zone. But tribals, in view of their poverty, can hardly be expected to participate in investments in even minor inputs.

6.11 The Southern Zone has certain peculiar features in terms of manpower and resources. Land is abundant and nature bountiful but the people are docile, conservative and rigid in their socio-cultural practices. The traditional

agriculture provides rice and minor millets and the low returns on almost negligible investments are supplemented by forest produce which plays an important part in their economic life. The land is fertile and almost virgin. Provision of various agricultural inputs like fertiliser, improved seeds of early maturing varieties, schemes for bunding for retention of soil moisture, additional land-use with lift irrigation, etc., would give bigger surpluses here than in any other region in the State. Marketing of the produce of the tribals for better prices would also have to be extensively organised to improve their economic condition.

3.12 To sum up, the problems of agriculture in tribal areas have to be viewed in their regional setting. The criteria, norms and standards of assistance for various programmes, fixation of priorities and the type of organisation and personnel which would meet the tribal problems require changes and large scale modifications in view of the varying conditions in the different zones. The Study Team suggests the following order of priorities in respect of agricultural schemes in the different zones:

Western Zone

Jhabua, Dhar,  
Khargone and Ratlam.

1. Land improvement-terracing, soil conservation.
2. Afforestation.
3. Tapping of underground water resources for irrigation.
4. Introduction of commercial crops amongst tribals.

5. Advance of loans for consumption and production purposes simultaneously with other measures.

Central Zone  
Mandla,  
Chhindwara,  
Shahdol and  
Betul.

1. Land improvement - contour and field bunding, soil conservation.
2. Lift irrigation schemes and diversion schemes, wells.
3. Easy advances of loans for production purposes and partly for consumption in return for future crop(s).

Eastern Zone  
Surguja,  
Raigarh and  
Bilaspur.

1. Land improvement - field bunding and contour bunding.
2. Irrigation - lift irrigation through rivers and nallahs, surface wells in valleys.
3. Organisation of marketing of produce sale of consumer goods and easy advance of loans.
4. Propagation of new wants

Southern Zone  
Bastar, Durg  
and Raipur

1. Land improvement - raising of field bunds.
2. Irrigation through diversion of nallahs and rivers, surface wells in valleys.
3. Marketing of produce and sale of items at one place and by one organisation.
4. Propagation of new wants.

6.13 So far, the main concern of agricultural research has been the development of high yielding varieties of paddy, wheat, jowar, maize<sup>etc.</sup>. Little attention has been paid to small millets like Kodon, Kutki, Maria, Kosra, Ragi, etc., which are grown in large areas by tribal people. The possibilities of developing better and high yielding

varieties of these millets should be explored. Conditions are also favourable for potato cultivation in Raigarh, Surguja, Chhindwara, Betul and Bastar and a beginning may, therefore, be made to grow potatoes in suitable areas in these districts.

6.14 Agriculture in tribal areas is carried on mainly under rain-fed conditions. Even after tapping possible irrigation sources, large parts of tribal areas would continue to be single-cropped kharif areas depending wholly on the monsoons. It is, therefore, important that immediate attention is paid to the development of better varieties of paddy, jowar and maize (all grown on a large scale in tribal areas) which do not require irrigation. Also, it is necessary to develop such strains which mature early and do not depend upon the late monsoon in September/October. The Study Team recommends that a special research cell be created in the Agriculture Department to study the special problems of tribal agriculture and recommend suitable measures for its development.

#### Horticulture

6.15 Horticulture has vast potentialities of development in tribal areas. The tribal areas of Raigarh and Bastar abound in mango (*Mangifera indica*), jack fruit (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*), Aonla (*Phyllanthus emblica*) and other fruit trees. Papayas are common in tribal areas of West Nimar (Khargone) and Dhar districts. But the tribals are unable

to get a good price for the produce because of lack of marketing facilities. Horticulture requires large investment and intensive assistance in the shape of supply of seeds, saplings, manure, fertilizers and cold storage. Other requisites are irrigation facilities, proper communications, quick transport and marketing. Investment in horticulture in tribal areas will yield handsome dividends. Growing of fruits like plums, guava, mango, lemon, orange, papaya etc., has great possibilities in Raigarh, Surguja, Chhindwara, Betul and Bastar. districts.

6.16 The Study Team discussed the possibilities of development of citrus cultivation in tribal areas with the State Government representatives. They agreed that citrus fruit development could be taken up and popularised in these areas. It was suggested that the subsidy could be 100 per cent in the case of very primitive and backward tribal communities taking up citrus cultivation.

6.17 The Study Team is of the view that the provision for horticulture under the Agriculture Sector could be more usefully utilised in tribal areas which offer better prospects of success on account of favourable climatic conditions.

#### Programmes of agriculture development

6.18 Large funds are available under the agriculture sector for assisting the farmers in increasing food production. But the tribal is unable to take advantage of

the programmes for increased production on account of a variety of reasons which spring mainly from the nature and pattern of the schemes and the basic handicaps he is labouring under. The agriculture assistance programmes are generally loan programmes. Loans are available to persons who are members of cooperative societies. Security has to be furnished for obtaining loans. The tribal is unable to furnish adequate security. He is either not approached properly to become a member of a cooperative society or societies close their doors against him. Often he does not have the necessary wherewithal to pay the membership fee and buy a share. Above all, the long and cumbersome procedure and the prescribed formalities are beyond his comprehension and patience.

6.19 The difficulties of the tribals in taking advantage of the general programmes were realised only recently. For example during the Third Five Year Plan a 75 per cent subsidy was provided for soil conservation in tribal areas as against a 25 per cent subsidy in other areas. Even with a 75 per cent subsidy it was found difficult to undertake soil conservation in the fields of the tribals and an additional subsidy of 25 per cent had to be provided in the districts of Jhabua, Mandla, Surguja and Raigarh from the Backward Classes Sector.

6.20 The present position appears to be that the Agriculture Department provides only loans and whatever subsidy is to be given to the tribals comes from the

provision made for the Backward Classes Sector. For instance, subsidies at varying rates are available to the tribals for the sinking of irrigation wells, purchase of oil engine pumps, rahats, bullock carts, etc. under the T.D. Block programme, and the entire burden of these subsidies has to be borne by the Backward Classes Sector. Even the expenditure on staff employed for contour bunding in tribal areas has to be met from the provision under Backward Classes Sector besides the 25 per cent subsidy given from this sector. The Study Team feels that it is the responsibility of the Agriculture Department to adapt the general programmes to suit the needs of the tribal people by the grant of subsidy at suitable rates. The size of the special programmes for the tribals falls far short of that needed to enable them to take advantage of the programme. If the general agricultural programmes are not modified to provide for a larger element of subsidy, the Study Team recommends that the special programme for the tribal people should be enlarged sufficiently to ensure that the benefits of the programme reach the tribals.

6.21 The existing procedure for the grant of agriculture finance through cooperatives should also be examined with a view to its simplification in order that the tribal cultivators may take maximum advantage of the schemes. In case it is not possible to reorient the service cooperative

societies to meet the needs of the tribal people the only alternative would be to entrust the work of agricultural credit, marketing and processing to the multipurpose cooperative societies affiliated to the Madhya Pradesh State Tribal Cooperative Development Corporation.

### Minor Irrigation

6.22 As observed earlier irrigation facilities are negligible in tribal areas. Such irrigation as is done at present is through wells and tanks.

6.23 Minor Irrigation Works in Five Year Plans included boring and deepening of wells, flow irrigation schemes, lift irrigation scheme, construction and improvement of tanks, etc. Financial assistance during the Third Five Year Plan for minor irrigation development programmes included loans and subsidy for the construction of wells and loans for installation of oil and electric engine pumps.

6.24 During its visit to the State, the Team was informed that irrigation programmes in tribal areas suffered from certain limitations. Apart from the heavy construction costs the utilisation of the potential created was distressingly low (even less than 25 per cent). Even assuming that the estimates of the potential created were rather high, the utilisation still appeared to be very poor. The Agriculture Department had established demonstration farms and had employed special staff for



popularising irrigation facilities. But experience has shown that in some of the tribal districts where rainfall is adequate, the tribals are not quite enthusiastic about the idea of irrigation. They are also unable to pay water rates. It was suggested by the Team that the Tribal Welfare Department, Agriculture Department and Irrigation Department should jointly work out a scheme to popularise irrigation in these areas. The State authorities agreed that a survey of irrigation potential in tribal areas was very essential.

6.25 The Team was given to understand that works costing Rs.800 to Rs.1000 per acre were being approved for execution and that the permissible cost had now been raised to Rs.1000 to Rs.1250 per acre. The percentage of return on minor irrigation works in tribal areas, as is to be expected, is very low. The Study Team, therefore, recommends that the rate of return or the test of cost-benefit ratio should not be applied to irrigation projects in the tribal areas. The criterion should be the increase in food production and the consequent benefit to the tribal and the nation. In this connection, concessional water rates, as suggested by the State Water Rates Committee, were considered by the Team to be reasonable.

6.26 The Study Team suggests that a separate Irrigation Cell exclusively for tribal areas should be set up in the Irrigation Department. The tribal areas should be surveyed for agricultural development potential. This work may well

be taken up by the Agriculture Extension Officers of the Blocks. Minor irrigation works should be taken up on a large scale. Larger subsidies in the case of the more backward tribes may be allowed. As the cost of wells will be much more than in the plains, liberal subsidies should be given for the construction of wells in tribal areas.

6.27 The State Government has prepared a special programme of irrigation in selected tribal districts at the instance of the Study Team. The programme is appended to this report as Annexure XII. The estimated outlay on the proposed schemes is of the order of Rs.31.40 crores. The Study Team feels that the programme, though modest in the context of the almost complete non-existence of irrigational facilities in the tribal areas, would be a good beginning in increasing the irrigation facilities in tribal areas and augmenting food production. The Team strongly recommends that the necessary provision for the scheme should be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

#### Soil Conservation

6.28 Soil erosion is an acute problem in most of the tribal areas. The problem is particularly acute in Jhabua, Chhindwara and certain parts of Mandla and Betul districts. The other areas are also susceptible to erosion on account of heavy rainfall and undulating terrain. It is, therefore, important that soil conservation measures should be taken up in earnest to arrest the washing away of top soil.

6.29. The State Government, at the instance of the Study Team, has prepared a scheme for soil and moisture conservation in tribal districts which envisages an outlay of Rs. 185.50 lakhs. The scheme is appended to this report as Annexure XIII. The Study Team recommends that this programme may be implemented during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary

6.30 General: About 80 per cent of the total livestock in the State consists of cattle. The other domesticated animals include sheep, goats, horses, donkeys, camels and pigs. Tribals keep buffaloes, bullocks, goats, sheep, pigs and also poultry. The pattern of livestock keeping in tribal areas is thus not very different from other areas of the State. However, the number of goats and pigs in some of the tribal areas of the State is sizeable. This is so because, apart from domestic consumption, pigs and goats are used by the tribals for ritual purposes.

6.31 The bovine population in some of the tribal areas is large and even exceeds the human population. In certain parts of the Western tribal zone comprising the tribal areas of Dhar, Jhabua, West Nimar and Ratlam districts, sheep and goats, account for more than 25 per cent of the total livestock population. But in the districts of Shahdol, Mandla and Seoni in the Central tribal zone, there are fewer goats and sheep and more cows and buffaloes. In the Eastern tribal zone of Bilaspur, Raigarh and Surguja the cattle population

accounts for more than 70 per cent of the total livestock population of the zone. In the Southern tribal Zone of Bastar district where the tribals are comparatively more backward, pig rearing is also an important pursuit with the tribals.

6.32 The quality of cattle is generally poor in the tribal areas of the State and cattle rearing is uneconomic. The mortality is also high because of the prevalence of various types of diseases and inadequacy of veterinary facilities in the interior. However, the quality of cattle in certain areas of Western Zone districts of Dhar, Jhabua, West Nimar and Ratlam is better than in the other tribal areas of the State.

6.33 With a view to improving the quality of cattle, the Study Team suggests that a programme of mass castration of inferior breed stray bulls may be undertaken and that in their place improved quality bulls may be maintained at Government Service-cum-Artificial Insemination Centres for cross-breeding with local cows. Care should, however, be taken to ensure that the breed introduced is, as far as practicable, close to the type maintained by the tribal areas. For example, in Surguja, the 'Mainpuri' breed is known to them. In Mandla district, 'Ramgarhi' cattle, which is a good draught type, is quite popular with the tribals. In the Western Zone, 'Nimari' is the local breed of importance. Supply of good breeding bulls of these breeds

is essential. It is also necessary to provide for their maintenance at Government cost, at Government-Service-cum-Artificial Insemination Centres, as there are no big cultivators among tribals who are in a position to maintain them; nor are the Gram Panchayats in a position to do so.

6.34 Another factor hampering the cattle development programme in the tribal areas is the scarcity of fodder. There is also shortage of water during summer in some of the areas. To overcome these difficulties, the Team would like to stress the need for developing grazing areas. It is also necessary that as far as possible, pasture lands should not be converted into cultivable lands. To augment the water supply for cattle, tanks should be constructed so that rain-water could be collected and stored for the use of cattle.

6.35 It is possible to improve the breeds of pigs by the cross-breeding of local sows with improved breeds of Yorkshire or other boars. The cross-breed type will serve as a dual purpose breed for bristles and pork. There is a general complaint that the quality of pork of the exotic breed is inferior to that of local breed. Also, the tribals of Bastar consider pigs of any other colour except black as unfit for sacrifice to the deities. The tribals of zones, other than the southern, do not have a tradition of pig rearing and there is little prospect of introducing

the scheme in these areas at present. It may, therefore, be necessary to get this scheme examined in all its aspects before embarking on it in these areas.

### Poultry

6.36 The 1961 Livestock Census recorded a total population of 65.25 lakh poultry birds in the State. Poultry birds are reared in good numbers in almost all the tribal areas. Poultry is a quick means of increasing food production of high nutritional value. During its visit to the tribal areas of the State, the Study Team gathered the impression that not much progress had so far been made in the development of poultry. It was pointed out by the State representatives that poultry development in tribal areas required the infra-structure of quick communications, cold storage and marketing facilities. The Study Team recommends that the possibilities of the development of poultry in selected areas, specially around industrial and mining settlements, should be explored and special schemes drawn up for the purpose. Poultry development will not only increase the nutritive value of tribal food but will also be a useful source of subsidiary income.

### Veterinary Aid

6.37 Veterinary service in most of the hilly and inaccessible tribal areas is almost non-existent. Disease, therefore, takes a large toll of animals, particularly pigs and goats and also poultry. During its visit to the State

the Study Team was given to understand that rinderpest was the most common disease amongst cattle and accounted for a large number of deaths for want of veterinary aid. The Study Team feels that an adequate programme for the control of rinderpest should be taken up by the State Government. In inaccessible areas the Livestockmen and Livestock-Supervisors should be adequately equipped to take preventive measures and provide medical aid for the more common diseases.

## Chapter VII

### FORESTS

7.1 Area under Forests: Forests in Madhya Pradesh cover an area of 1,72,985 sq.kms. which works out to 33.2 per cent of the total geographical area of the State, a percentage recognised to be an ideal distribution from the standpoint of land utilisation and which in fact is just what the National Forest Policy Resolution of 1952 postulates.

Legal Status and Control: The area under reserved forests comprises 75,933 sq. kms. while that under the protected forests is 91,840 sq.kms. The remaining area of 5212 sq.kms. is unclassified.

7.2 The entire forest area is under the control of the Forest Department. Sagaun (Teak) forests cover about 41,500 sq.kms. while Sal forests account for about 37,600 sq.kms. The remaining forest area consists of mixed forest with various species of timber trees and bushes.

7.3 Uses: About 50 per cent of the total forest area is useful from the point of view of forest produce and is commercially important. The other areas are important from the point of view of soil conservation, maintenance of soil fertility and for maintenance of flow of water in rivers and streams. Some species of forest trees and grasses have assumed economic importance recently in view of their use as raw material for match sticks and for the



manufacture of paper and rayon fibre. Tendu forests of Madhya Pradesh are important from the commercial point of view because leaves of Tendu trees are used for making Biris.

7.4 Distribution: About 65 per cent of the forest area of the State lies in 19 tribal districts of the State. However, there is a marked variation in the distribution of the forest area in the various tribal zones. The Southern Zone is specially fortunate in having extensive and rich forests. Roughly, half the area of the Eastern Zone is covered by forests. But these forests are of mixed variety and are less valuable. The Central Zone has about a third of its area under forests. But the Western Zone is poorly served by forests, the percentages of forest area in Dhar and Jhabua, the two forest bearing districts in the zone having fallen respectively to 8.54 and 12.79 of the total area of these districts. The forest area in Khargone (West Nimar) district is, however, 36.57 per cent of total geographical area of the district. The percentage of forest area in Ratlam district is only 7.84 of the total geographical area of the district. However, this figure is not truly conclusive as only one tehsil in the district is predominantly inhabited by the tribals.

7.5 Tribals and Forest: In a sense the forest belonged to the tribals who were its original inhabitants till Government stepped in with orders for reservation. Tribals even then enjoyed a number of concessions and privileges in

forests like the cultivation of forest lands, collection of fuel and timber, extraction of timber for agricultural implements and domestic use, etc., collection of minor forest produce, grazing of cattle, hunting, etc. But these rights and privileges of the tribals have now been drastically curtailed. Nistar and grazing facilities have been regulated to the detriment of the tribal interests. While the amount charged as royalty may not be very high, the restrictions imposed are extremely irksome and have placed the tribals at the mercy of the forest officials.

7.6 As has been stated earlier the tribals supplement their income from minor forest produce. The Western Zone is denuded of forests and the Bhils of that area have been hard hit as a result and the deterioration in their economic condition is particularly marked. In certain areas of Mandla, Surguja and Bastar, afforestation is necessary to check soil erosion. At the instance of the Study Team, the State Government has prepared an afforestation scheme (Annexure XIV), for these areas involving an outlay of Rs.5.00 crores. The Study Team recommends the implementation of this scheme during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

7.7 Forest Villages: There are about 1400 forest villages in the State with a total population of about 1.5 lakhs. These villages have been established by the Forest Department. The residents of these villages are given certain concessions: 10 acres of cultivable land

per family, free supply of timber for construction of huts, etc. But these amenities are in lieu of very exacting obligations on the part of the residents of these villages, viz:-

- (1) The Forest Department and its contractors have first claim on their labour subject to payment at market rates.
- (2) The villagers are prohibited from accepting any other employment without the permission of Forest Department and they are to obey the orders of the Divisional Forest Officers.
- (3) For breach of any of the above conditions they are liable to summary eviction without compensation.

7.8 Forest villagers do not have any rights in the land given by the Forest Department and they do not get any assistance from Government for the improvement of agriculture. In some of these villages there are no schools and even the basic social amenities are non-existent. The Team, therefore, recommends that lease of the lands to the tribals in forests should be on a permanent basis in the name of the Cooperative Society of the settlers and the Forest Department should control and supervise the work of this society and provide schools and other facilities. If the present position is allowed to continue, the tribals inhabiting the forest villages will ever remain serfs under the Forest Department. The Study Team, therefore, suggests that the State Government may examine the position of these communities and see that they are given facilities similar to those extended to

the tribals living outside the forest villages particularly in the sphere of education, health, etc. The integration of the tribals living in these villages with the rest of the community becomes difficult if they are made to live perpetually in isolation as "hewers of wood" for the Forest Department and its contractors.

7.9 Exploitation of Forests through Cooperatives: Tribals are paid low wages by the contractors and are required to work under difficult conditions. To improve the conditions of the tribals, it is necessary that the present system of exploitation of forests through contractors should be changed. With this object in view a number of Forest Labour Cooperative Societies have been organized in the tribal areas. Exploitation through Forest Labour Cooperative Societies ensures not only fair wages, regular employment and a share in the profits but it also affords an opportunity to the tribals to participate in the management and exploitation of forests.

7.10 At the end of the Third Five Year Plan there were about 300 Forest Labour Cooperative Societies in the tribal areas. These societies have been affiliated to the M.P. State Tribal Cooperative Development Corporation and are working under its guidance and control. The working of these societies is discussed in Chapter IX.

## Chapter VIII

### TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS AND AREA DEVELOPMENT

8.1 Opening of Blocks: 10 Special Multipurpose Blocks were opened in the State during the Second Five Year Plan. The working of these Blocks was reviewed by the Committee on Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks which commended the programme of Tribal Development Blocks. Based on the recommendations of that Committee, 415 Tribal Development Blocks were started during the Third Plan; of these 106 blocks were located in Madhya Pradesh. 10 additional Tribal Development Blocks were added during 1966-67. Thus, in all there are now 126 T.D. Blocks inclusive of 10 Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks in the State.

8.2 Coverage: A list of T.D. Blocks indicating the dates of their opening is given in Annexure XV. These Blocks cover an area of 108,521 sq. kms. and a tribal population of about 35 lakhs.

8.3 Recommendation of the Scheduled Area and Scheduled Tribes Commission: The Scheduled Area and Scheduled Tribes Commission recommended that all areas having a tribal population of 50 per cent or more should be brought under intensive development through the establishment of T.D. Blocks. The State Government carved out the areas, which fulfilled the T.D. Block criterion, namely 25,000 to 30,000 population and approximately 200 sq. miles of area and proposed the establishment of 75 additional T.D. Blocks

during the Fourth Five Year Plan. However, out of the proposed 75 Blocks, only 10 were opened during the year 1966-67 and it was subsequently decided by the Government of India that no more T.D.Blocks would be opened during the Fourth Plan. The Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission turned down the demand for the extension of Scheduled Areas on the clear understanding that all predominantly tribal areas would be brought under intensive development. There have been persistent demands for the opening of more T.D.Blocks from such areas which have not so far been covered under the T.D. Block scheme. Such areas have been denied the benefit and protection available to the Scheduled Areas and now they are also not to get the benefit of intensive development. The denial of the extension of a programme of such vital importance to about 13 lakhs tribal people is manifestly unfair. The Study Team recommends that all areas having a tribal population of 50 per cent or more should be given the benefit of the T.D. Block programme during the Fourth Plan period.

8.4 Schematic Budget: The schematic budget of a T.D. Block provides amounts of Rs.22 lakhs (Rs.12 lakhs from C.D. provision and Rs.10.00 lakhs special allocation) in Stage I and Rs.10.00 lakhs (Rs.5 lakhs each from C.D. provision and special allocation) in Stage II.\* During the

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\* The Government of India has now decided that with effect from 1969-70, Stage III T.D. Blocks would get special allocation of Rs.10 lakhs for a period of five years.

years 1967-68 and 1968-69 the special allocation was drastically cut. Against the proposed outlay of Rs.239.00 lakhs and Rs.219.00 lakhs (as per prescribed pattern) during these years allocations of Rs.116.40 lakhs and Rs.147.50 lakhs only were provided. Similarly, there was reduction under the C.D. provision from which Rs.25.00 lakhs and Rs.31.00 lakhs only could be made available during these years. Under the special programme for tribal welfare the T.D.Block scheme is of pivotal importance in as much as this is possibly the only scheme of economic development of tribal areas and tribal people. The cuts under this programme are, therefore, indeed unfortunate. Moreover, the scheme of T.D. Blocks envisages an integrated intensive programme covering all aspects of life of the tribal people in the tribal areas. A certain regular level of investment, which was estimated at Rs.32.00 lakhs for 10 years, is, therefore, necessary if the Blocks have to make the desired impact on the economic life of the tribal communities. Accordingly, the Study Team strongly recommends that the full provision prescribed under the schematic budget should be made available for this programme.

8.5 By and large, the schematic budget has been followed in the implementation of schemes in a T.D.Block. The main emphasis has been on programmes of soil conservation, minor irrigation, cooperation, public health, social education and social welfare and communications. Higher rates of

subsidy and grants-in-aid have also been allowed in tribal areas. The rates of public contribution, grants-in-aid, subsidy in tribal and non-tribal areas under different schemes are given in Annexure XVI.

8.6 The T.D. Block concept aims at orienting the Community Development programme to the special needs of the tribal people and tribal areas. It should, therefore, follow that the special problems of the people and area should receive the top most consideration in the implementation of programmes. To this end, a certain flexibility in operating the available funds was permitted to suit the needs of the area and people. It is, however, observed that the State Government adopted the schematic pattern rigidly and took up a variety of programmes which, though permissible in the schematic budget activities, were of secondary importance to the tribal people. The result has been that the available funds have not been used to the maximum advantage to the people and the basic problems of the tribal people have remained untackled. There has, however, been a change in the right direction in the implementation of this programme during the last three years. The problems of the tribal people and their development have been studied. The need for special surveys has now been recognised and a carefully planned survey made in 33 T.D. Blocks. Besides the Debt Relief measures taken on the



protective side, the Cooperative Organisations in tribal areas have been strengthened and a pilot project for the provision of non-productive credit to the tribal people has been started. The Cooperatives have almost completely eliminated the middleman from the business of minor forest produce. This has helped some of the most backward tribal groups of the State. The Societies run a chain of Consumer Stores in tribal areas and have helped to maintain the price line. During 1965-66 and 1966-67 when scarcity affected almost the entire tribal area, the tribal Cooperatives acted as fair price shops and rendered valuable service to the people.

8.7 Utilisation of Funds: The funds provided under the special programme for tribal welfare are supplementary to the provisions made under the general programme. These funds have to be utilised in such a manner that they are able to attract the maximum funds from the general programmes to the tribal areas. It has been observed that instead of attracting funds from the general programme the funds available under the T.D. Block programme have been utilised to serve the requirements of the general programme. For instance, there is little justification for the utilisation of T.D. Block funds in works programme undertaken during periods of scarcity on the construction of pucca roads and bridges in more advanced areas, in payment of salary to staff working on contour bunding programme in tribal areas, <sup>etc.</sup> as has been done during the last two years.

Implementation of economic development schemes in tribal areas is in general difficult. The task becomes more difficult in the case of the more backward tribal areas. In the face of these difficulties the tendency to spend available funds on schemes likely to be implemented easily is great. Thus, the State Government utilised about Rs. 18.00 lakhs for payment of 100 per cent subsidy in respect of fertilizers and seeds of high yielding variety during the current year. No funds were made available for this scheme from the general agriculture sector. It is also noticed that the funds earmarked for the more backward tribes have been diverted for utilisation in Blocks located in more progressive and accessible areas. All this is a negation of the very philosophy of T.D. Block programmes.

8.8 Different levels of Development: The tribal areas and tribal people are in different stages of development. The problems differ from area to area and from people to people. An analysis of T.D. Blocks in Madhya Pradesh will illustrate this point.

Selecting at random a Block, say in Jhabua, another in Morena, a third in Bastar, a fourth in Raigarh or Surguja and a fifth in Mandla, situated in different areas of the State and inhabited by different tribes, one finds that though the areas are more or less alike in the matter of lack of communications, economic backwardness

and illiteracy, each has its own special problems. Indebtedness is highest in Jhabua; it is fairly high in Mandla but relatively low in Surguja and Raigarh and lowest in the interior areas of Bastar district. Indebtedness, thus, is related to and increases with the degree of contact which the tribal communities have had with the so-called civilised people. In the agricultural sector also conditions differ in different areas. Lands in Surguja or Raigarh are well banded and paddy cultivation is well developed. Rain-water is utilised for irrigation of crops to a large extent. Paddy cultivation is fairly well developed in certain areas of Bastar also, but in certain other areas in the same district the methods of cultivation are primitive. Agriculturally Mandla district is under-developed, despite its long contact with other areas, primarily because of the low fertility of the soil. Jhabua has a special problem: land which is not fit for cultivation has been brought under the plough. In Morena, the problem is quite different; here the Sahariyas have been completely deprived of land and are dependent on agricultural or forest labour. Soil erosion is an acute problem in most of the tribal tracts, but in certain areas forests have provided a natural protection. In a district like Jhabua, however, where cultivation has made inroads on forests, the problem of soil erosion is extremely acute. The sources of income of these people are similar

and yet they also vary in different areas. In Bastar, forests supplement tribal income substantially. In Jhabua, but for a small tract, forests do not provide a source of income.

The standard of literacy again varies both quantitatively and qualitatively. The Sahariyas, Pandos, Baigas Madias, etc., do not send children even to the primary school. The Bhil, however, will send his child to the primary school, but the child generally drops out after the third or fourth class. The Oraons, Halbas, Kanwars and Gonds are well advanced and appreciate the value of education. Certain areas have special problems. The problem of drinking water is common to all tribal areas, but it is specially acute in certain areas which have rocky strata, and where wells are difficult to sink.

Thus, while the economic level of all tribal areas is low and they have certain common problems, yet each area and even each block in the same area has its special features and its special problems and the development programmes have to be so designed as to meet the particular problems peculiar to particular areas. In one area, land development for agriculture is the basic need. In another area forest-based development programme is likely to give more substantial results. The different tribes have also different problems depending upon the stage of development of the particular tribe and it would not be correct to treat them alike, and try the same development programme on all of them.

8.9 In view of the facts stated, the Study Team is of the opinion that available funds, which are not large, should be utilised mainly on the solution of the basic problems of the tribal people and the tribal areas.

Their main problems are:-

- 1) Indebtedness
- 2) Soil erosion
- 3) Exploitation at the hands of forest contractors, traders and moneylenders
- 4) Absence of irrigation facilities
- 5) Paucity of drinking water facilities
- 6) Special problems of the more backward tribes.

8.10 Area Development Approach: It is almost axiomatic to say that unless the tribal people are freed from the strangle-hold of exploiters, they cannot take advantage of development programmes designed for them. The strategy of welfare planning must be oriented to suit the special needs of the tribal areas. It is seen that many of the basic problems of the tribal people cannot be solved by taking up programmes within the restricted ambit of a T.D. Block. Programmes of organisation of credit facilities, marketing, processing industries, soil conservation, boring of wells through mechanical appliances etc., so necessary for tackling the basic problems enumerated above, could only be taken up in the setting of a much bigger area. This new approach to the problems of tribal areas has been termed as the Area Development Approach.

It would thus appear that the tribal development programmes will have to operate on two levels, viz.,

- 1) Block level, in order to be able to take intimate care of the people and
- 2) Area level, in order to be able to solve some of the basic problems of a larger area having similar geographic and socio-economic characteristics.

Work on the demarcation of such areas is in progress in Madhya Pradesh. Tentatively, it is proposed to group the T.D.Blocks in 29 area units. Specific programmes for each area are being drawn up. The Study Team is of the view that a perspective plan for all the areas should be drawn up as early as possible so that the provision under the T.D.Block programme could be utilised in a planned manner to tackle the basic problems of the tribal people and tribal areas.

8.11. Administrative Pattern: Under the re-organised administrative pattern of Development Blocks, the posts of Block Development Officers were abolished from 1st January, 1966 and other posts were also either reduced in number or abolished altogether\*. Under the new arrangement, Block Offices are located at the tehsil level under the control of the Sub-Divisional Officer. The administrative control of the Tribal Development Blocks has been transferred to the Tribal Welfare Department with effect from 1st April, 1967.

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\* The post of Block Development Officer in the T.D.Blocks has been revived in 1969-70 by posting of Development Assistants.

The Department has created the post of an Area Organiser for each Block. These officers will have functions and duties similar to those of old Block Development Officers. It is, however, reported that the other functionaries of the Development Departments at Block level e.g. Agriculture Extension Officer, Panchayat Extension Officer, etc., work directly under the District Officers of the respective Departments. The Area Organiser will, therefore, find it difficult to coordinate the development programmes at the Block level. This is not a happy arrangement. The need for a single-line administration in T.D.Blocks cannot be over-emphasised. As a matter of fact, some people hold the view that the Block Development Officer should also have revenue powers similar to those of a Sub-Divisional Officer to be effective in implementing any programme in tribal areas. In view of these facts, the Area Organiser should at least be given powers, similar to those of old BDOs to coordinate the activities at the Block level as otherwise this office will remain ineffective in the formulation and implementation of an integrated development plan for the Block.

#### PANCHAYATI RAJ

8.12 Legislation (Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act, 1962) providing for a three-tier Panchayati Raj System, as envisaged in the scheme of Democratic Decentralisation, was enacted by the State Government in 1962. Although

the legislation was passed eight years ago, the Janapada Panchayats at the Block level and the Zila Parishads at the District level as envisaged in the Act have not yet been constituted. As regards the Panchayats, there were, as on 31-3-1968, 12,809 Panchayats. These covered 70,414 villages accounting for a rural population of 233 lakhs. This was 94 per cent of the total rural population.

8.13 A Panchayat consists of 10 - 25 members. There is a provision for reservation of two seats for women and one or more seats for Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes depending on their population. Similarly, the Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act, 1962, provides that a member of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes will be co-opted by the Janapada Panchayat, if not otherwise elected. The Act also provides for the reservation of a seat for Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes or a seat for each in the Zila Parishads.

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\*villages in the State and 94 per cent of the total



## Chapter IX

### INDEBTEDNESS AND COOPERATION

9.1 Exploitation of tribals is the major problem in tribal areas. Exploitation is practised in many forms; it is manifested in the purchase of valuable timber standing on the tribal holdings at a ridiculously low price, in the supply of consumer goods to tribals at an exorbitant price, in the purchase of agriculture and forest produce from tribals at very low rates, in the payment of low wages to tribal workers by contractors on works taken up in tribal areas and in inducements to tribals to take loans for the purchase of liquor or performance of rituals, marriages and festivals. Despite the provisions contained in the Excise Act, liquor is sold in interior tribal areas away from the licenced shops, to entice the tribals and other adult male members of tribal families to drink more and thus get indebted. Indebtedness ultimately leads to de facto dispossession of the land of the tribal and not infrequently turns him into a bonded labourer.

9.2 The markets in tribal areas are not organised. Weekly or bi-weekly markets known as 'hats' are held. These hats are controlled by a group of people, often related to each other, who combine amongst themselves the functions of a moneylender, a trader, a liquor and forest labour contractor.

This group has all the characteristics of a monopolist from whose clutches it is impossible for the tribal to escape. It supplies to the tribal all his needs, starting from the supply of seeds at the time of sowing to the supply of articles not only of daily use but also those needed for functions connected with births, marriages and deaths. The most significant fact of this monopolistic arrangement is that the tribal gets all his requirements from a single agency promptly and without having to go through any formalities. This relationship between the tribal and the group extends over generations and cannot be easily broken.

#### INDEBTEDNESS

9.3 The problem of indebtedness is deep-rooted amongst the tribals. The Madhya Pradesh Tribal Research Institute conducted a survey in 1964. The extent of indebtedness and the percentage of indebted families in the four Tribal Zones of the State as revealed by the survey are given in the Table below:

Table 7

#### Zonewise Extent of Indebtedness and Percentage of Indebted Families

| Zone                 | Extent of indebtedness (Rs.) | Percentage of families in debt to total families |
|----------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Western Tribal Zone  | 343.99 to 645.19             | 59.9 to 82.9                                     |
| Eastern Tribal Zone  | 72.00 to 379.22              | 54.5 to 56.0                                     |
| Central Tribal Zone  | 135.77 to 274.87             | 32.3 to 50.0                                     |
| Southern Tribal Zone | 91.36 to 321.00              | 16.4 to 40.0                                     |

The above figures show that the extent and incidence of indebtedness are the highest in the Western Tribal Zone. The incidence of indebtedness is also high in the Eastern Tribal Zone. District-wise figures inter alia of percentage of indebted families, average outstanding loan and average debt per indebted family are given in Annexure XVII. It will be seen that all the districts in the Western Zone have the highest incidence of indebtedness, the lowest being 59.9 per cent in Khargone and the highest being 82.9 per cent in Ratlam. Among all the tribal districts surveyed, Bastar has the lowest percentage of indebted families namely 16.4; the district also has the lowest average debt and loan outstanding per family namely Rs.91.36 and Rs.108.99 respectively. Although the extent of indebtedness is high in Surguja and Raigarh, the average debt and outstanding loan per family are low in these districts as compared to other districts. The tribal areas of Bastar, Surguja and Raigarh are less accessible and have had little contact with the outside world till lately. The tribal areas in the other districts are, however, comparatively more accessible and the tribals living there came in contact with the non-tribals quite early. Thus, indebtedness appears to be a direct consequence of the tribals' contact with non-tribals.

9.4 Loans are advanced to the tribals both in cash and kind. The Survey revealed that 86.9 per cent of the average debt was taken in cash and 13.1 per cent in kind. Information regarding district-wise distribution of average debt and its parts obtained in cash or kind and its allocation on the basis of security offered for obtaining such loan is given in Annexure XVIII. The <sup>survey</sup> also showed that the moneylender or the indigenous trader-cum-moneylender still holds sway over tribals in the matter of advancing various types of loans and accounts for about 64.0 per cent of the loans taken by the tribals. Cooperative and Government sources supply 18.6 per cent and 13.5 per cent respectively of the average debt. Information regarding average debt and its distribution over different agencies advancing such loan for each district are given in Annexure XIX. 43.6 per cent of the loans was for productive purposes namely agriculture, while 47.7 per cent was for non-productive purposes - 13.2 per cent for social and religious activities and 34.5 per cent for domestic consumption. Over half the loans (50.6%) were secured and interest rates varied from 25 per cent to 49 per cent. About two-thirds of the loans (65.5%) were obtained on personal security and goodwill. Allocation of average debt according to purpose in the surveyed districts is given in Annexure XX.

DEBT RELIEF

9.5 The M.P. Debt Relief Regulations 1962 was enforced in the Scheduled Areas of the State with effect from 16th August 1963. The claims of the creditors against the tribal debtors which had accrued up to this date were entertainable by the Debt Relief Courts although only claims upto 31st December 1954 could be scaled down according to the second schedule appended to the Regulations.

9.6 It was, however, noticed that in certain areas the creditors did not take recourse to the determination of debts through the Debt Relief Courts and continued to recover the old debts despite a provision making such recovery illegal and the offence cognizable. They exploited the tribal debtors' simplicity and his moral obligation to repay the old debts. The tribal debtors could not muster sufficient courage to dispute such recoveries in the absence of an alternative source of credit for non-productive purposes. The success of the Regulations depended on the development of consciousness amongst the tribals of the value of those Regulations, a consciousness which could not be achieved to the desired extent for want of an assured source of alternative credit.

9.7 In order to plug the loop-holes in the Regulations as also to extend benefits to all tribals, the M.P. Anusuchit Jan Jati Rini Sahayata Adhindyam 1967 was brought into force

Strong protective and promotional measures are required to be taken. The protective measures should include debt relief & regulation of money-lending and trading. The present burden of indebtedness has outgrown the capacity of the debtor to repay and is acting as a serious drag on his economy. It was suggested to the Study Team that a stage had been reached when the question of a moratorium on tribal debts had to be seriously considered. Another possible solution put before the Study Team was that Government should nationalise the debts taking over the liability to repay the debts on the condition that all the produce of the tribals will be marketed through the agency of the State Government and his requirements will be provided by Government. Government could then work out a scheme of determination of debts and repayment of loan by suitable adjustment from the price fetched by the produce of the tribal. This in effect would mean the nationalisation of trading in tribal areas. The capacity of the tribal to repay loans is limited to his agricultural and forest produce. No comprehensive arrangement for credit can be made unless it is ensured that the tribal brings his produce to the cooperative society. At present the moneylender has the first claim on the tribal's produce. The tribal cannot act otherwise as he has to depend upon the moneylender. Under the circumstances it has been suggested that only a measure like that of nationalisation of trading in tribal areas

can alone be successful. The Team feels that redeeming the debts will not serve much useful purpose unless it is ensured that the tribals do not have again to go to the moneylenders and incur new debts. To achieve the object, while proper education through local leadership in cooperation with voluntary and non-official agencies is important, simultaneous arrangements should be made for meeting the day to day needs of the tribals not only for productive purpose but also for the minimum normal expenditure which they are required to incur on the occasion of festivals, marriages and other ceremonies. For this purpose it is suggested that a Tribal Debt Redemption and Loan Board may be formed. The Board may take up in few selected tribal villages a pilot scheme for the liquidation of the old debts of the tribals and to advance them short term loans not only for productive, but also for non-productive purposes connected with obligatory tribal customs and usages, as well as for current consumption. Details regarding the provision of funds and the recovery of the loans may be worked out by the State Government after carrying out comprehensive socio-economic surveys of the selected villages.

#### Regulation of Money-lending

9.12 Debt relief measures deal only with the old debts. It is necessary also to control and regulate money-lending. The Money-Lenders Act and Usurious Loans Act provide for such measures but it is observed that due to the special

on 15th March 1967 and 20th May 1967 in non-Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Areas, respectively. Precautions were taken while defining the term 'Debt' under the Regulations to include all the liabilities owing to a creditor in cash or kind, secured or unsecured payable under a decree or order of a Civil Court or otherwise, whether due or not due and also the wage or salary. Under the new Act a debtor has also been authorised to approach the Court for the determination of his debts in case the creditor fails to present his claim. A debtor can also secure a discharge certificate from the Court in the event of the debt having been discharged or deemed to have been discharged. Such certificate can be conclusive proof in case the subject matter of illegal recovery is taken to a court of law.

9.8 Under the Regulations the creditors were required to pay a part of the court fees along with their claims. As it was considered that some of the creditors might hesitate to present their claims before the Court in view of the liability to pay court fees, under the new Act both creditors and debtors have been exempted from payment of court fees and process fees.

9.9 No pleader is allowed to appear from either side in the proceedings before the Debt Relief Courts. As, however, it was apprehended that the case of the debtors may not be properly represented, protection has been given to the tribal debtors by permitting the Debt Relief Inspectors to act and plead on their behalf under the new Act.



9.10 One hundred and five Debt Relief Courts have been established for considering the claims. The number of applications received from the creditors and the debtors under the Act are 69,255 and 1,02,525 respectively. Reports received by the State authorities so far indicate that the Act has helped the more progressive tribals in the determination of old debts. But it is doubtful whether ultimately the tribals will derive any real benefit from the provisions of this Act in as much as many will have to approach the moneylenders for their credit requirements in the absence of an alternative agency for providing non-productive credit, as the present arrangements, even for productive credit through cooperatives, are totally inadequate. It is feared that the tribals' debts will again mount up and they may revert to the old position.

9.11 In the survey of Tribal Indebtedness conducted by the State Tribal Research & Development Institute, information was also collected about the sources of loans obtained by the tribal communities. The analysis showed that 63.8 per cent of the loans were from moneylenders. Thus, inspite of the efforts at expanding credit facilities through cooperatives and government agencies the indigenous moneylender is still the main source from whom the tribals get their credit requirements with the result that the latter continues to maintain his stranglehold/is such that it cannot be broken through piece-meal measures.

on the economy of the tribals. The nature of this stronghold

circumstances prevailing in tribal areas the tribals have derived little benefit from these laws. It is now recognised that the Regulation on the subject should provide for the following:

- (1) Licensing of money-lenders operating in tribal areas is essential. Special licences should be obligatory not only for the moneylenders in the Scheduled Areas but also for those who live outside but deal with the tribals in the Scheduled Areas.
- (2) The authority granting the licence should make a thorough enquiry into the past dealings and sources of earnings of the applicants and exercise care in the grant of the licence.
- (3) It should be obligatory for the moneylender to enter his transactions in certified books of accounts and produce these for periodical inspections.
- (4) Offences should be made cognizable.
- (5) Stringent penalties should be provided against transgression of the provisions of the law.

The Team understands that a draft Regulation on the above lines has been prepared by the State Government in consultation with the Tribes Advisory Council and action is under way for its promulgation. However, separate legislation will need to be enacted for extending the provisions of the Regulation to areas other than Scheduled Areas, where tribals live in considerable numbers.

Promotional Measures:

9.13 In addition to the protective measures discussed earlier, it would be necessary to meet credit requirements by organising an effective alternative credit machinery.

At present the following types of cooperative societies are functioning in the tribal areas:

1. Service Cooperative Societies providing credit for productive purposes.
2. Marketing Societies for the marketing of produce collected through Service Cooperative Societies
3. Multi-purpose Cooperative Societies for marketing of agriculture and minor forest produce and supply of consumer goods.
4. Forest Labour Cooperative Societies for exploitation of forest coupes and marketing of minor and major forest produce.

The societies coming under (1) and (2) above are organised through the Cooperative Department. The societies under (3) and (4) above are organised through the Tribal Welfare Department out of funds allocated under the Backward Classes Sector. There is no machinery in the tribal areas to provide non-productive credit except for a pilot project limited to the two Tribal Development Blocks of Gandhwani in Dhar district and Bagicha in Raigarh district.

9.14 The Service Cooperative Societies and Marketing Societies cater to the needs of both tribals and non-tribals. Information as regards the exact number of such societies in tribal areas is not available. Under the special programme for Backward Classes there were at the end of 1967-68, 944 Multi-purposes and 337 Forest Labour Cooperative Societies. Each society is given a reserve fund subsidy of Rs.10,000/- and godown subsidy of Rs.7,500. Besides, the services of Government paid Manager are also given. The distinguishing

feature of these societies is that the executive body of these societies consists entirely of tribal members. Also, no non-tribal can become a member of the Forest Labour Cooperative Society. In the case of a Multi-purpose Cooperative Society, non-tribal membership is restricted to 10 per cent of the total membership.

9.15 Productive loans are channelised at present through the Cooperative institutions like the Central Cooperative Banks and the Land Mortgage Banks. As the security offered by them is inadequate, the tribal societies are unable to get loans even for productive purposes. The Cooperative Banks in tribal districts are financially weak and are, therefore, not in position to secure sizeable credit from the Reserve Bank of India. The position has become worse in the last three years due to failure of crops, seriously restricting the ability of the tribal to repay his loans. This has increased the over-dues of the Banks with the result that they are unable to utilise the credit limit sanctioned to them by the Reserve Bank of India. Further, the Cooperative Banks are not always very solicitous about the development of tribals. Their managements are controlled by powerful non-tribal interests and the available funds are utilised to meet the needs of the more vocal sections of the community.

9.16 As observed earlier, the tribals obtain all their requirements - productive and non-productive credit (cash/kind), consumer goods/<sup>etc.</sup>from a single source. It is the same source which buys their agricultural and forest produce. From the tribal's point of view this single source is a satisfactory arrangement. The alternative agency designed to eliminate the exploiters and provide all his requirements should necessarily have similar characteristics. Also rules and regulations should be as simple as possible. It follows, therefore, that a Cooperative Society, to be effective, in tribal areas should perform the following functions:

1. Grant of productive and non-productive loans(cash and kind).
2. Supply of consumer goods.
3. Marketing of agricultural and forest produce.
4. Forest and labour contracts.

9.17 The Study Team discussed with the State Government the question of entrusting the work of agricultural credit, marketing and processing to the tribal cooperatives. The difficulty in merging the Service Cooperative Societies and Marketing Societies with Multi-purpose Cooperative Societies has arisen on account of the limit placed on the membership of non-tribals in an M.P.C.S. viz. 10 per cent non-tribal membership. However, it was agreed that in the pre-dominantly tribal areas the M.P.C.S. could also be

entrusted with the functions at present carried out by a Service Cooperative Society and Marketing Society. In view of above, the Study Team recommends that M.P.C.S. and F.L.C.S. in tribal areas should take up the work as noted against each:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Multi-purpose Cooperative Societies.</p> | <p>1. Productive and non-productive credit (cash &amp; kind).<br/>2. Supply of consumer goods.<br/>3. Marketing of agriculture and forest produce.</p>                                |
| <p>2. Forest/Labour Cooperative Societies.</p> | <p>1. Working of Forest coupes.<br/>2. Marketing of agriculture and forest produce.<br/>3. Non-productive credit (cash and kind).<br/>4. Consumer goods.<br/>5. Labour Contracts.</p> |

9.18 Through the creation of a multi-purpose cooperative agency in tribal areas, the tribal should be brought within the cooperative-fold speedily. The requirement of funds will, no doubt, be heavy. It would be necessary to strengthen the finances of the cooperative societies and the Central Banks in tribal areas through special assistance. The special programme for Backward Classes should provide funds for the provision of non-productive credit. It has been estimated that the requirement of funds for this purpose would be of the order of Rs.2 to 3 crores. Since the main purpose of all these efforts is to eliminate the

moneylender-cum-trader completely from tribal areas, it would be necessary to select initially particular areas where the influence of the moneylender is strong and extend the programme to the rest of the tribal areas in a phased manner. It need hardly be emphasised that the protective and promotional measures should be coordinated in a comprehensive manner as no piece-meal measures are likely to succeed.

Madhya Pradesh State Tribal Cooperative Development Corporation

9.19 The tribal cooperatives can survive and serve the economic interests of the tribal people only with the support and guidance of a strong central cooperative organisation. The Madhya Pradesh State Tribal Cooperative Development Society was organised in March 1960 to fulfil this need. Subsequently in 1965 the byelaws of the society were amended to name it as a Corporation and to include in its objectives the establishment of processing units.

9.20 Objectives: The main objects of the Corporation are:

1. to work as a sponsoring agency for the primary societies of tribals;
2. to coordinate and direct the activities of the tribal cooperatives;
3. to provide managerial talent, technical guidance and financial assistance to these societies;
4. to take up forest contracts, including collection, conservation, exploitation and marketing of forest produce within and outside the State;
5. to arrange for supplies including agricultural requisites and consumer articles to the tribals;

6. to undertake development work in all fields connected with forestry and social and economic life of the tribals.

9.21 Business activities: The business of the Corporation consists mainly of the following:

1. Minor forest produce -
  - (a) various kinds of gums
  - (b) various kinds of tanning materials
  - (c) Katha
  - (d) medicinal herbs and plants
  - (e) mahua
  - (f) mahuline leaves
  - (g) palmarosa oil
2. Timber and fuel coupes and malik makbuza timber
3. Purchase of agricultural produce
4. Supply of consumer articles
5. Processing units
6. Financial assistance to societies and loans to tribals for non-productive purposes.

9.22 Finances: The authorised share capital of the Corporation is Rs.1 crore consisting of one lakh shares of Rs.100 each. The paid-up capital as on 31.5.1968 amounted to Rs.15.83 lakhs of which Rs.12 lakhs has been contributed by the Government and Rs.3.63 lakhs by the affiliated primary societies. In addition to the share capital contribution the following other amounts have also been received as out-right grants from the Government:

|   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| i) Reserve Fund subsidy                         | Rs.33.61 lakhs             |
| ii) Working capital subsidy                     | Rs.18.84 lakhs             |
| iii) Subsidy for Godown construction.           | Rs.13.00 lakhs             |
| iv) Subsidy for purchasing jeeps and trucks     | Rs. 13.10 lakhs            |
| v) Subsidy for setting up processing industries | Rs.18.05 lakhs             |
| Total:  | <hr/> Rs.96.60 lakhs <hr/> |



9.23 Besides these subsidies, certain other funds which are termed as the pooled funds of primary societies are also available for business. These amount to Rs.62.93 lakhs and represent financial assistance of Rs.10,000 and Rs.7,500 given to each primary cooperative as Reserve Fund and subsidies. All these funds have been amalgamated in one account with the Corporation called the pooled-fund account and are released for business to each society as and when there is need.

#### Loans

9.24 The Government of India has given the Corporation a loan of Rs.46 lakhs at 6 per cent per annum which is being utilised as a part of the working capital. Besides this, as against the owned funds of the Corporation which came to Rs.68.71 lakhs, the Apex Cooperative Bank had given the Corporation a cash credit limit of Rs.45 lakhs against its stocks at an interest of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per annum with quarterly rests. Further, while operating this cash credit account, a margin of 40 per cent has to be maintained between the outstanding credit and stocks in hand and only such stocks as are properly godowned and insured are taken into account.

Thus at present the owned funds of the Corporation amount to Rs.68.71 lakhs and its working capital <sup>to</sup> Rs.268.51 lakhs.

9.25 Upto the period ending June 1968 the Corporation has incurred accumulated losses of about Rs.70 lakhs. This loss has more or less wiped out its owned funds thus liquidating the credit-worthiness of this organisation as far as the Apex Cooperative Bank is concerned. The Bank has in turn reduced the Corporation's cash credit accommodation to 30 lakhs upto the 31st October 1968 after which period no funds would be available unless the State Government agreed to stand guarantee. The Corporation applied to the State Government and sought a guarantee upto Rs.70 lakhs. The State Government has since given the guarantee.

Staff Subsidy:

9.26 Besides the above funds, the Corporation has been getting staff subsidy from the Government. This staff subsidy was paid at the rate of 100 per cent for the first two years, 66 per cent in the third year and 50 per cent in the fourth year. The total staff subsidy received during the 5 years ending 1967-68 amounted to Rs.26,03,404.

Business:

9.27 The Corporation has 188 Multipurpose Cooperative Societies and 140 Forest Labour Cooperative Societies affiliated to it. The arrangement regarding minor forest produce contract is that the contract is granted in favour of the Corporation which provides necessary finance for its working and takes up the work of procurement through the primary societies. The Societies are given ten per cent of

the purchase price as commission along with incidental cost of transport and godowning. The marketing of the produce is undertaken by the Corporation and the net profit is shared equally with the Societies. The timber coupes are worked in partnership with FLCS which are allowed 60 per cent share of the profit, the remaining 40 per cent being retained by the Corporation. The capital required for the working of the coupes is provided by the Corporation which also arranges for the marketing of the produce. In the case of Malik Makbuja timber the Corporation purchases trees at the price fixed by the Collector under the Interest in Trees Act. After the sale of the timber, profits in excess of 20 per cent are returned to the tribals concerned. The following figures give an indication of the volume of business done by the Corporation:

Table 8

Volume of Business done by the Corporation

| Year    | Purchase | (Rs. in lakhs) |
|---------|----------|----------------|
|         |          | Sale           |
| 1962-63 | 1.92     | -              |
| 1963-64 | 20.51    | 10.01          |
| 1964-65 | 94.05    | 68.53          |
| 1965-66 | 222.86   | 175.56         |
| 1966-67 | 277.35   | 266.30         |
| 1967-68 | 106.30   | 175.13         |

(upto May 1968)

Benefits to Tribals by the working of the Corporation:

9.28 The benefits accruing to the tribals from the working of the Corporation are enumerated below:

- (1) The Corporation has provided the tribals with an integrated cooperative organisation for their economic development specially in regard to marketing of minor forest produce, and agricultural produce, employment through working of timber coupes and labour contracts and a systematic arrangement for consumer supply. The Corporation also works as a sponsoring agency for the multipurpose cooperative societies and the forest labour societies and coordinates and controls their working. Besides, the Corporation provides necessary finances for business activities of the societies. A large number of societies which were lying dormant have been activated.
- (2) The Corporation has taken leases of a large number of items of minor forest produce and these are being worked through the agency of multi-purpose and forest labour societies. The marketing of produce is done entirely by the Corporation. Whatever produce is brought by the tribals is purchased irrespective of its market potential. Correct weighment and payment of money at a specified rate is ensured by constant supervision. This has provided a systematic marketing arrangement for the tribals. They can either exchange their goods for consumer supply or get cash in return. As against this the traders were making selected purchases strictly according to the demand of the market and used to play foul with the tribals in weights and measures and in the matter of making payment of the price.   
The Corporation has not introduced any reduction in the price of minor forest produce even in cases of a slump in the market.
- (3) Operation of kattha coupes has particularly helped the Korwa tribals. The Korwa members stay in the camp during the period of six to eight months. Educational and medical facilities are provided to workers and their children in the camps and articles of consumption, such as, salt, oil and food-grains are also provided to them at the camp at reasonable rates on credit against their wages.

↳ purchase

The Corporation pays daily wages to the coupe - workers at the rates fixed by Collector. These are generally higher by about 25 per cent than those paid by individual contractors.

- (4) The tribal labourers in timber coupes were paid daily wages which are higher by about 25 per cent than the wages paid by the individual contractor. After the accounts were finalised, in some cases bonus of 12 per cent or more was reported to have been given to the worker members.
- (5) Purchase by the Corporation of Malik Makbuja timber belonging to the tribals has brought substantial gains to the tribes. Previously contractors used to purchase this timber at throw-away prices. Now the Corporation purchases timber at the rates approved by the Collector in consultation with the Divisional Forest Officer. After sale, profit in excess of 20 per cent is passed on to the tenants.
- (6) The Corporation also purchases the surplus agricultural produce of the tribals, in some cases as a sub-agent of the State Cooperative Marketing Federation. Oil seeds constitute the main item of agricultural produce and the entering of the Corporation in this business had a sobering effect on the traders.
- (7) In the two consecutive droughts in the area, the Corporation has played a very commendable role in the supply of consumer goods to the tribals in the remote villages. Notwithstanding the heavy transport charges, at times resulting in loss to the Corporation, it has been willingly performing this service. In addition to the controlled commodities supplied by the Government, the Corporation also purchased coarse-grains from big markets and supplied the same to the tribals at reasonable rates. As regards other consumer articles, the Corporation and the societies charged margins of 2 per cent and 4 per cent respectively and the commodities were sold to the tribals taking care that the prices were not more than those prevailing in the nearest principal market.

- (8) A small beginning has been made in two Blocks of Raigarh and Dhar districts for advancing credit to tribals for their consumption and domestic needs.
- (9) The Corporation has undertaken the setting up of processing units as a support to their marketing activities and also to provide employment to the tribals.
- (10) More than the benefits currently accruing, the Corporation has laid a sound foundation for continuing and increasing the benefits to the tribals in future.

9.29 It has been stated earlier that Corporation has incurred a loss of Rs.70.00 lakhs. The main factors responsible for the loss are reported to be:

- (1) The lease money fixed by the Forest Department has been increasing from year to year. Owing to the general rise in the prices, expenditure has also been increasing on items like procurement cost, transport, handling charges, godowning, etc. As against this, the prices of minor forest produce have not increased commensurately with the increase in cost. There was a slump in the gum market which is one of the most important items of minor forest produce handled by the Corporation.
- (2) Some of the new branches had still to develop their business. The overhead cost and development expenditure in the new branches were high.
- (3) The margin allowed in the distribution of foodgrains in the scarcity affected areas was hardly sufficient even to meet the working cost.
- (4) During the years 1964-65 and 1965-66, Sussar Cocoons worth Rs.4.16 lakhs were purchased, but on account of the sudden steep fall in prices the Corporation expects to sustain a loss of about Rs. 2.40 lakhs in this single item of business. Similarly, the Corporation has incurred loss on herbs collected from tribals for want of demand for the same in the market.

- (5) Timber and Kattha contracts are the main items that yield profit to the Corporation. The number of such contracts was not large enough to wipe out the overall loss.
- (6) Payment of high interest on loans taken.
- (7) Lack of capital to organise business on an optimum scale.
- (8) The year 1967-68 witnessed general economic recession and the business of the Corporation was badly affected.

9.30 For some time past and specially after the incurring of loss, there is a strong pressure on the Corporation to work with a profit motive. The result has been that the Corporation has closed ten branches and has withdrawn from certain classes of business. This is an unfortunate development. The Corporation has been organised with the prime purpose of promoting the welfare of the tribals. The profit motive must necessarily be subordinated to the interests of the tribals. The withdrawal of the Corporation from trades which provided employment to the tribal people - like the business of collecting Minor Forest Produce in which the most backward tribes were engaged - simply because the business was not profit yielding cannot be justified. The whole position needs to be reviewed and an attempt made to reconcile the interests of the tribals with the financial stability of the Corporation.

9.31 The need for a strong cooperative movement to replace the exploiters in tribal areas has already been stressed. It was urged before the Team that the M.P. State Tribal

Cooperative Development Corporation, in spite of its shortcomings, has potentialities to foster the growth of a strong cooperative movement in tribal areas. The Corporation has been in active business for only four years, which is too short a period to judge its performance. The Corporation has had its teething troubles. Finance was scarce. The staff had to be trained in such specialised branches as the working of coupes, organisation of supplies in the interior, fixation of prices for interior areas, collection of market intelligence, etc. Losses were incurred owing to fall in prices, and payment of higher prices to the tribals initially for their produce on the assumption that prices would be static. Also, the Corporation did not have much choice in the items in which it could do business. It had to market whatever the tribals offered for sale at the cooperative society. It had no freedom to choose its area of operation in as much as it had to work in difficult tribal areas where the major constituents of price are higher. It could not escape the tax obligations levied under the Central/State or local Acts. It was, therefore, contended that the Corporation's performance should be judged differently from that of an ordinary businessman and that while it may have suffered loss it could claim that it had given a better price to the tribal for his produce or supplied consumer goods at lower prices. In any event it had helped the Forest Department in realising higher rates of royalty on minor forest produce.



9.32 While the Study Team would not, in the absence of a detailed enquiry, venture to comment on the unsatisfactory results of the working of the Corporation, it is prepared to recognise that the Corporation has had to contend against serious difficulties which have militated against its satisfactory working. The Team also feels that the Corporation, with all its limitations, if properly reorganised and strengthened, will prove to be a potent factor in improving the economic condition of the tribals in the areas to be covered by it. The Team, therefore, recommends that a high level committee may be appointed to examine the working of the Corporation and make recommendations regarding the action to be taken to remove the difficulties which have hampered its growth. Meanwhile, it will be necessary to take certain steps to strengthen the financial position of the Corporation as also to remove some of the basic causes hampering its development. These are dealt with below:

#### Finance

9.33 In the integrated programme of Corporation envisaged above, the cooperative institutions in tribal areas will have to take care of marketing not only of Minor Forest Produce but also of agricultural produce like groundnut, cotton, maize, paddy, oil seeds, which have a national market. Besides, the Corporation is expected to take care of the Malik Makbuza timber of the tribals estimated to

value Rs. 5.00 crores. In addition, consumer supplies have to be arranged ultimately for the tribal accounting for one-fourth population of the State and living in one-third of its area. It is obvious that a certain minimum scale of investment alone can give optimum working results. Besides the normal productive credit flowing from other sources, the Corporation would need immediately a working capital of Rs.5.00 crores even to operate in a modest area.

9.34 The financial resources of the Corporation can be strengthened by enhancing its borrowing capital through increase in share capital. It would, therefore, be necessary to:

- 1) Increase the share capital through purchase of equity capital by State and Union Governments.
- 2) Provide loans in order to ensure financial certainty as also to provide working capital at low rates of interest. The present rate charged by Government of India is 6 per cent which needs to be reviewed.

The pattern of Governmental assistance to be given should be planned out over a period to enable the Corporation to organise its business on a fairly long term basis.

#### Forest Policy

9.35 It has been represented to the Study Team that royalty on Minor Forest Produce, a major item of business of the Corporation, has been increased arbitrarily by the Forest Department over the years. The nationalisation of minor

forest produce is also contemplated by the State Government.\* Although, nationalisation would deprive the tribals of a sense of partnership in the forest and reduce them to the status of labourers, there could be no objection to its introduction if it is ensured that the middleman does not re-enter the MFP business as 'agent' of the Forest Department. If this happens, all the work done by the Corporation so far in the elimination of middleman would be nullified. Under the scheme of nationalisation, it should be provided that the collection of all minor forest produce would either be done departmentally or through the Corporation working through its primary cooperatives. Fair wages can be ensured to the tribal people only under such an arrangement.

9.36 The only alternative to nationalisation is that the Corporation and the tribal cooperatives should be given the monopoly in regard to the collection of minor forest produce. The Forest Department should fix the lease price in consultation with the Tribal Welfare Department and the Corporation. It may be pointed out here that the collection of Minor Forest Produce provides employment and subsidiary income to the most depressed among the tribal groups. The lease price should be low enough to permit the cooperatives to pay fair wages to the tribals.

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\* The State Government has informed that the nationalisation of Minor Forest Produce has since been effected.

9.37 Timber contracts are given under the fair price formula. By and large the fair price formula works satisfactorily but the trouble arises in those contracts in which the number of similar contracts which have been auctioned is small and the auction price is high on account of competition. In some cases, in its keenness to save possible loss of revenue to the State, the Forest Department fixes the upset price rather high. The result has been that the Corporation and the societies have some times to take contracts of timber in open auction sales. If the Forest Department could take up departmental working and entrust the job of felling, logging, etc., to cooperative societies the arrangement could work to the benefit of both. In other cases, the lease money could be fixed by mutual consultation of the Forest and Tribal Welfare Departments and the Corporation.

#### Staff Subsidy

9.38 At present staff subsidy is paid to the Corporation on a tapering scale for four years-100 per cent, (1st year), 66 per cent (2nd year), and 50 per cent (last two years). It has been represented that the period of four years for staff subsidy is much too short and the Corporation should be given staff subsidy for another four years at 50 per cent. The reasons advanced in favour of such a proposal are that the Corporation is still in its infant stage and the training of staff takes a long time before their services

can become remunerative. There is some justification in this argument. The Study Team recommends that the State Government may consider this proposal sympathetically.

### Processing Industries

9.39 Collection and marketing of forest produce through the cooperative societies will not give the necessary return to the tribals as long as the markets are controlled by the traders or manufacturers who purchase the raw produce, process it or manufacture finished goods and then sell it. Processing of forest produce is very necessary not only for creating larger local employment potential but also for securing to the tribal people a higher return for their raw produce and a share in the profits available in the production and sale of finished goods. Processing units could be set up in respect of honey, gum (Kullu, Cheed, Dhacra, etc.), manufacture of bidis from Tendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*) leaves, and baskets, mats etc., from bamboos (*Debdrocalamus strictus*). Other units could take up manufacture of paper boards, myrobalan extract, lac, katha, herbal drugs, paints and varnishes, matches and articles of handicrafts prepared from carving of wood, bones, horns, bamboos and cane.

9.40 In the field of agricultural processing, there is a virtual vacuum in tribal areas. The current practice is for the agricultural produce to be exported and for its processing to be done in other areas, where communication

facilities are available. The setting up of industries like rice mills, oil extraction units, cotton ginning units and starch factories would be of real assistance in improving the economic conditions of the tribals. Such a programme can be undertaken, at present, with reasonable prospects of success as the private sector has not yet seriously thought of locating processing industries in tribal areas. If the matter is delayed, the private sector is likely to step in and the profits of processing industries would no longer be available to the tribals.

9.41 The Study Team discussed the question of establishing forest based industries by the Corporation with the State Government representatives. The State Government agreed in principle that the cooperative processing units should automatically receive first preference in this sphere unless the proposed Forest Development Corporation is also a contender. It has been observed that little work has been done so far in the field of industries under the T.D.Block programme. The setting up of processing units could be taken up under that programme and suitable assistance may be given to the Corporation from the T.D.Block budget.

COMMUNICATIONS

10.1 Much of the economic and social backwardness of the tribals can be attributed to lack of communications. Most of the interior areas in the hills and forests inhabited by tribals are not connected by roads. The terrain inhabited by them is traversed by a number of rivers and streams which make these areas completely inaccessible during the rainy season. The Kachha roads, foot paths, etc., that are used during the fair weather become completely useless during the monsoon in the absence of bridges and culverts.

10.2 Railways have not contributed much to the opening up of the tribal areas. The railway lines are either non-existent or touch only the fringes of some of the tribal districts. Till recently the tribal district of Bastar covering over 1,500 sq. miles was not connected by rail at all.

10.3 The length of the pucca roads per hundred sq.kms. in the various tribal districts of State is given below in the table:

Table 8

Districtwise Pucca Roads per hundred Sq. Kms.

| Sl. No. | Name of the district  | Road length per 100 sq.kms. |
|---------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1.      | Sarguja               | 1.7                         |
| 2.      | Bastar                | 5.5                         |
| 3.      | Bilaspur              | 2.3                         |
| 4.      | Sidhi                 | 2.9                         |
| 5.      | Raigarh               | 4.1                         |
| 6.      | Jhabua                | 4.2                         |
| 7.      | Shahdol               | 4.2                         |
| 8.      | Chhindwara            | 5.1                         |
| 9.      | Betul                 | 5.3                         |
| 10.     | Bandla                | 7.6                         |
| 11.     | West Nimar (Khargone) | 5.1                         |
| 12.     | Dhar                  | 8.5                         |
|         | Average M.P. State    | 5.5                         |

10.4 . . . Most of the existing roads in the tribal areas have been planned and constructed for the convenience of administration, development of industries or for the promotion of trade and commerce. The roads were not constructed to serve the needs of the tribals or for inter-regional or inter-district communications. Areas isolated for want of communications have remained undeveloped. The Study Team, considers that it is of the utmost importance that priority should be given to road development in backward tribal districts. The State Government has prepared a fifteen year programme of road development in the tribal areas. The programme which envisages an outlay of Rs.63.30 crores is at Annexure XXI. The Team recommends that the programme be taken up in a phased manner, beginning from the Fourth Five Year Plan period.



## Chapter XI

### EDUCATION

11.1 According to the 1961 Census, the percentage of literacy among the Scheduled Tribes in the State is 5.10 as against 8.53 for the total tribal population of the country. The literacy among tribal males in the State is 9.25 per cent while it is 0.97 per cent among tribal females. The corresponding figures for the total population of the State are relatively high, being 17.1 per cent for the total population and 27.0 per cent and 6.7 per cent for males and females respectively. The details of sexwise literacy among total population, Scheduled Tribes population and non-tribal population in the State are given in Annexure XXII.

11.2 A comparative statement showing the percentage of literacy in tribal districts and their percentage to total literacy in the State is given in Annexure XXIII. The figures are, however, not truly indicative as the figures for the total population include a sizeable population of tribals. Information regarding levels of literacy among the non-tribal population is given in Annexure XXII. It will be seen that as against a total literacy percentage of about 32 among the non-tribal population, the literacy percentage among the tribals is barely 5.

11.3 The position regarding literacy is, however, not uniform among the various tribes. The Oraons, Pradhans, Halbas, Kawars and Gonds are educationally more advanced. Educationally most backward tribes include Sahariyas, Bhumias, Kamars, Korwas, Kols, Baigas, Bhils and Korkus. The percentage of literacy among the various tribes of the two groups is given in the following table:

Table 9

Percentage of Literacy among the various Tribes

| <u>Educationally Advanced Tribes</u> |                            | <u>Educationally Backward Tribes</u> |                            |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <u>Tribe</u>                         | <u>Percentage literacy</u> | <u>Tribe</u>                         | <u>Percentage literacy</u> |
| <u>1.</u>                            | <u>2.</u>                  | <u>3.</u>                            | <u>4.</u>                  |
| Pradhan                              | 9.71                       | Sahariya                             | 0.74                       |
| Halba                                | 9.00                       | Bhumia                               | 1.13                       |
| Kawar                                | 7.58                       | Kamar                                | 1.33                       |
| Sawar                                | 7.57                       | Korwa                                | 1.55                       |
| Oraon                                | 5.98                       | Kol                                  | 1.89                       |
| Binjhwar                             | 5.31                       | Baiga                                | 1.93                       |
| Gond                                 | 4.84                       | Bhil, Bhilgla and other Sub-Tribes   | 1.94                       |
| Nagesia                              | 4.21                       | Korku                                | 1.93                       |

11.4 Educational facilities: Comprehensive educational facilities are provided to students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes in the State. No tuition fee is charged from them either in Government or non-Government educational institutions Examination fees are paid to the M.P. Board of Higher

Secondary Education or Universities as the case may be by Government on behalf of the tribal students. Students studying in the primary schools are supplied free sets of text books, slates, pencils, etc. Scholarships are given to all tribal students studying in Class VI and above upto the higher secondary stage. The Government of India's Post-matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Tribe students is also in force in the State. Tribal students can avail themselves of scholarships under the scheme and there is no merit or means test. The Tribal Welfare Department is maintaining hostels for Scheduled Tribe students, both boys and girls. In these hostels in addition to free lodging light and other conveniences, hostelers are paid monthly stipends\* at the rate of Rs.30.00 at the district and divisional headquarters and Rs.25 in other places. Superintendents have been appointed in the hostels to look after the students. Provision exists for small libraries containing text books etc., in the hostels.

11.5 As a result of these measures there has been some progress with regard to the spread of education among the tribal population during the Third Plan. A survey undertaken by the State Tribal Research and Development Institute revealed that only 35.71 per cent of the tribal

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\* The State Government has informed that the rate of stipend has been enhanced to Rs.35/- and Rs.40/- p.m. w.e.f. October, 1968.

children were attending primary schools as against 58 per cent from the total population. The position in the age groups corresponding to the middle and higher secondary standards was much worse. Against the percentages <sup>of</sup> 21 and 9.20 respectively for the total population, the corresponding figures for Scheduled Tribes were 4.76 per cent and 1.52 per cent respectively. The number of educational institutions and students per lakh of population in tribal areas are given in Annexure XXIV. It will be observed that the tribals continue to be very backward in the matter of female education.

11.6 Educational Backwardness: The reasons for the educational backwardness of tribals in Madhya Pradesh can be briefly stated:

First, education in tribal areas had a late start. The number of institutions in tribal areas is small and the population is sparse. Secondly, sending grown-up boys or girls to school is an uneconomic proposition to a tribal family as it entails dislocation in the traditional pattern of division of labour. A grown-up boy or girl is, in many cases, a full-fledged earning member. Thirdly, interest in academic education, which is not related to the tribal's life or surroundings, is lacking. Fourthly, schools in tribal areas do not have proper buildings and other equipment. And lastly, teachers in tribal areas come mostly from non-tribal areas and as

conditions of life and work are difficult for them, they take no interest in their work and wait for the earliest opportunity to get away to urban or other less inhospitable areas.

11.7 Primary Education: As mentioned earlier, the survey undertaken by the State Tribal Research and Development Institute showed that only 35.71 per cent of the expected number of school-going tribal children in the primary stage were attending primary schools in 1964-65 as against 58.00 per cent for the State as a whole. The low coverage of tribal children is primarily due to the shortage of educational institutions in the tribal areas. There were, during the year referred to above, 5,037 primary schools in all for 13,371 villages in 116 T.D. Blocks in the State. Thus, 50 per cent of villages in the tribal areas did not have primary schools. This is because primary schools were planned on a standard/teacher/pupil ratio and the location of the schools was, therefore, decided in favour of bigger villages. Tribal villages being relatively small in size were largely left uncovered. Although these areas were being provided educational facilities by the Tribal Welfare Department under its special programmes, due to limitations of funds, the Department could not cover all the villages. It is, necessary for the spread of education to increase the number of primary schools in the tribal areas by relaxing the norms fixed for the opening of schools.

11.8 Middle Schools: Less than 5 per cent of the tribal children in the age group 11-14 years were attending middle schools as against the State percentage of 21. As in the case of primary schools, the sparseness of population in the tribal areas has been responsible for a much smaller number of middle schools. There were 541 schools for an area extending over 39,009 sq. miles in 116 T.D. Blocks. In other words there were 1.36 middle schools for every 100 sq. miles as compared to 2.09 middle schools in the State for the same area.

11.9 Higher Secondary Schools: The number of higher secondary schools in tribal areas was exceedingly small till 1963-64. Even though 36 Higher Secondary Schools were opened during 1964-65 and 1965-66, there was not a single Higher Secondary School in as many as 30 T.D. Blocks at the end of the Third Plan. Normally, there should be a Higher Secondary school for a population of 20,000. On this basis the T.D. Blocks alone would qualify for 230 Higher Secondary Schools but actually there were only 117 such Schools in the T.D. Blocks. The need for opening more Higher Secondary Schools in the Tribal areas is obvious.

11.10 Girls Education: Female education has made little progress in the tribal areas. Residential Schools (Ashrams) have, therefore, been started for girls. The Team was glad to know that these schools have shown very promising

results. Girls once admitted, have continued in these Ashrams till they have passed at least the middle standard. At present there are twenty seven Ashram Schools for girls, with about 600 seats, in the tribal areas. The inmates are given stipends at the rate of Rs.25/- per month, besides free education, lodging, light and other facilities. To promote girls' education, it is necessary to open more Ashram Schools in the tribal areas.

11.11 Hostels: As most of the Middle and Higher Secondary Schools are located in bigger villages or towns, tribal students from outside these areas are not able to take advantage of these schools in the absence of any arrangements for their residential accommodation. To overcome this difficulty, a scheme for the establishment of hostels for tribal students was taken up in the closing years of the Second Plan. The Tribal Welfare Department is now running 536 hostels with a capacity of 14,000 seats.

The Study Team visited a number of hostels in the State. The Team observed that while in the case of a girls' hostel, there was provision for a whole-time Superintendent, in the case of boys' hostels, a part-time teacher had been appointed on an honorarium of Rs.25/- p.m. or free accommodation as Superintendent. The Team feels that this is not a satisfactory arrangement as the part-time teacher is hardly in a position to devote adequate attention

to the affairs of the hostel and suggests that boys' hostels also should have full-time hostel Superintendents.

11.12 In the light of the discussion in the preceding paragraphs, the Study Team recommends that the following points should be kept in view while framing the educational development programmes for tribals:

1. The number of educational institutions should be increased considerably keeping in view the sparseness of population and difficulties of communications.
2. Ashram Schools should be opened for backward tribes and for tribes living in the interior villages.
3. Quality of instruction should be improved so as to eliminate a high rate of wastage and stagnation. Tutorial facilities would help in this direction.
4. Amount of stipends and scholarships should be suitably enhanced.
5. Introduction of science education with proper laboratory facilities.
6. Vocational bias to education may be given by introduction of agriculture at middle and secondary stages.
7. Opening of adequate number of hostels.

11.13 As regards attracting teaching staff to institutions in the tribal areas, it was pointed out that pecuniary incentives have not worked well. The Team suggests that the local people from the tribal areas should be picked up, trained and employed. However, till



such time as qualified teaching staff can be found from the local population, some incentives would continue to be necessary.

11.14 The Study Team was informed that the State Government had prepared plans for opening more educational institutions in tribal areas and for improving the quality and content of education. These plans which are appended as Annexure XXIV were sent to the Government of India for the grant of necessary funds. It is unfortunate that these schemes could not be implemented so far. The Study Team recommends that the Government of India may sympathetically consider the State's request and help the State in narrowing the yawning gap in respect of educational facilities between the tribal and non-tribal areas.

## Chapter XII

### MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

12.1 Common Diseases: The common diseases in the tribal areas of the State are Malaria, T.B., Small Pox and diseases resulting from malnutrition. Venereal diseases are prevalent in Maha Koshal region. The incidence of Leprosy is high in the eastern and southern districts, namely Bilaspur, Raigarh and Bastar. Yaws is prevalent in the districts of Bastar, Sarguja, Shahdol, Sidhi, Bilaspur and Raigarh.

12.2 Medical facilities available: In order to eradicate Malaria, the National Malaria Eradication Programme has been undertaken in the State. Similarly the B.C.G. programme has been afoot to control T.B. Beds for T.B. patients are also provided for Scheduled Tribes in the T.B. Sanitorium at Chhindwara. 46 Leprosy Teams have been set up which go from house to house and treat the afflicted persons. Although Leprosy is not contagious, there is a wide-spread prejudice against leprosy patients in the minds of the people, including the doctors. The National Malaria Programme, Small Pox Eradication Programme and Trachoma Survey and Control Programme are also being implemented in the tribal areas in the State. There are district units for V.D. control. The position of medical facilities in tribal districts is given in Annexure XXVI.

12.2 Medical facilities in tribal areas are, however, inadequate despite the expansion which has taken place in recent years. Long distances and difficult and poor communications make the situation still worse. The Tribal Research Institute of the State conducted a survey of availability of medical facilities to people in the tribal areas. Availability of medical attention was defined within "Reasonable Time" when the patient could be reached to a hospital or 'aushdhalaya' within four hours or a doctor could be summoned to the patient within four hours after the onset of disease. The results of the survey are given in the following table:

Table 10.

Medical facilities in the villages surveyed

| Sl. No.       | Zone     | No. of surveyed villages | No. of villages to whom medical attention available within reasonable time | No. of villages to whom medical attention not available within reasonable time. |
|---------------|----------|--------------------------|--|---|
| 1.            | 2.       | 3.                       | 4.   | 5.  |
| 1.            | Southern | 70                       | 27   | 43  |
| 2.            | Eastern  | 87                       | 38   | 49  |
| 3.            | Central  | 59                       | 9  | 50  |
| 4.            | Western  | 97                       | 52   | 45  |
| <b>Total:</b> |          | <b>313</b>               | <b>126</b>   | <b>187</b>  |

12.4 It will be seen from the above table that about 60 per cent of the villages could not secure medical attention within a reasonable time. The Zone-wise figures

indicate that the Central Tribal Zone, where about 85 per cent of the villages could not secure attention within reasonable time, has the poorest medical facilities while the Western Tribal Zone where medical attention is available within reasonable time to about 56 per cent of the villages is better off than the other three Tribal Zones. In the Eastern and Southern Tribal Zones medical attention is not available within reasonable time to more than 56 per cent and 61 per cent of the villages respectively.

12.5 Due to lack of communication facilities, a medical dispensary or 'aushdhalya' can at best benefit people of a much smaller area in tribal areas than in other areas. The opening of more medical units is unlikely to improve the position because of the shortage of qualified medical personnel and their reluctance to serve in tribal areas where conditions of life are difficult. The State representatives explained to the Study Team during discussions that it was not possible to secure the services of qualified medical personnel, especially doctors, in sufficient numbers and that the position was worse in the case of female doctors. When 50 per cent of the posts of doctors are lying vacant all over the State, it is understandable that the conditions can hardly be expected to be better in the tribal areas.

12.6 Increasing difficulty is being experienced in posting people to backward and difficult areas in the forests where there is hardly any social life and modern amenities are totally absent. The resistance of even male doctors to such transfers has been carried to such an extent that it is not uncommon to find 4 or 5 of them electing to pay the Bond amounts and quitting service every month. An additional allowance of Rs. 100 p.m. and a free house to a doctor attached to a P.H.C. have not proved to be sufficiently attractive. The accommodation made available to doctors at the P.H.Cs: is also not adequate. Senior compounders have had to be posted in places where there are no doctors.

12.7 It was suggested that better housing facilities should be provided to the doctors serving in the tribal areas. The proposal was also made that the houses meant for the B.D.Cs: could be given to the doctors. Besides, it was suggested that the grant of a flat rate of additional allowance, say of 50 per cent and provision of facilities to the doctors serving in tribal areas to undergo post-graduate courses in medicine and specialisation in different fields after they have rendered some minimum service, might improve the situation.

12.8 As a solution of the problem of finding doctors to serve in tribal areas the State Government feels that a special cadre of doctors and other medical personnel should be created for tribal areas. Incentives in the form

of special pay, residential facilities and arrangements for the education of their children etc. should also be made

The Team recommends that the question of setting up a Corps of Doctors for tribal areas on the pattern of Central Family Planning Corps of Doctors may be considered.

#### Drinking Water Supply

12.9 There is an acute shortage of drinking water in the tribal areas. There are still over 12,000 villages without drinking water wells and about 3000 problem villages where it is not possible to dig ordinary percolation wells. The Team was informed that most of these villages were in the tribal areas. A survey of the drinking water facilities in four Tribal Zones was conducted by the State Government. The results of the survey are given in Annexure XXVII. It will appear from the Annexure that Southern Tribal Zone is the poorest in respect of water supply sources. There are no water supply sources in over 41 per cent of the villages in Bastar and some 30 per cent of the villages in Durg. The position in Surguja district of the Eastern Tribal Zone is equally bad; more than 40 per cent villages in the district are without water supply sources. The Western Tribal Zone is better served than the other three Zones from the drinking water supply point of view while the position in the Central Tribal Zone is better than that in the Southern and Eastern Tribal Zones.

12.10 The Planning and Development Department places funds directly at the disposal of Collectors for the implementation of water supply schemes. The allotment of funds is made in accordance with demand. The staff at the district level who draw up the programmes do not appear to take pains to survey the needs of drinking water supply in individual villages. In the absence of a survey, easily accessible areas or areas with a vocal population are more likely to benefit by the scheme. A special programme for the problem villages has been taken up by the Public Health Engineering Department but as it has a people's participation content of 25 per cent it is not very popular.

12.11 Another problem relates to maintenance. It is reported that many of the village wells dry up and the hand-pumps installed are rendered un-serviceable after some time. To overcome this difficulty, the State Government has under consideration a proposal for the training of the managers of MPCs in tribal areas for undertaking minor repairs of hand-pumps.

12.12 The Study Team learnt that the State Government prepared a special programme of well construction and proposed the creation of a separate organisation to construct tube wells in difficult tribal areas. The programme was estimated to cost Rs. 180.00 lakhs and was approved by the Government of India to be included under the T.D. Block programme. It is now learnt that the State

Government has shelved this important programme which, if true, is very disappointing. Provision of drinking water facilities is a basic need and has to be accorded the highest priority in the tribal areas. The Study Team, therefore, strongly recommends the implementation of the special programme referred to above, which has already received the approval of the Government of India.

12.13 The Study Team also suggests that a programme should be drawn up for providing drinking water facilities to all the tribal villages by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan. This may be done by sinking wells or tube wells, or by the construction of tanks depending on the local conditions. The Team would suggest the formation of a special organisation for surveying the drinking water requirements of tribal areas. Public participation in this programme should not be insisted upon in the tribal areas and the stipulation regarding the 25 per cent contribution should be relaxed and in suitable cases waived altogether.



GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND TRIBALS

13.1 It has been accepted that the primary responsibility for the development of tribal areas and tribal people rests with the various development departments. Provision under the Backward Classes Welfare Sector is supplementary to the provisions under the General Sector. Such being the case, it is important to find out whether the share that the tribal areas have received from the general programmes is adequate. At the instance of the Study Team the Tribal Research and Development Institute of Madhya Pradesh carried out a study on the subject. The following picture emerges as a result of the study.

General

- (i) The tribal areas lag behind the other areas of the State. They should receive more than the proportionate share to be brought on a par with the other areas of the State.
- (ii) Not all the schemes in the tribal areas help the tribal people or lead to a development of the type which would help their advancement. The large mining industries and industrial projects are examples of how large scale investment has not only not helped the tribal people but has displaced them from land and disorganised their life. Development of only a particular kind which utilises their resources, talents and capabilities can help the tribal people. The tribal areas have considerable non-tribal population and it is observed that the latter always manage to get a large share of the benefit. The figures of expenditure on development programmes in tribal areas should, therefore, be scrutinised to find out that part of it which has helped the tribal people in their advancement.

- (iii) The responsibility for the development of the tribal areas lies wholly with the development departments. This pre-supposes that they take special care to find out the needs of the tribal areas and the tribal people and fashion their programmes according to these needs. It is also taken for granted that the departments have a machinery to ensure that due share of the benefits of the development programmes reaches the tribal people and the tribal areas. The experience gained so far shows that the departments are apt to look at the problems of development from their own point of view and show little awareness of the special problems of the tribal people.
- (iv) No department has ever prepared a plan separately for the tribal areas so far. In spite of best efforts, it has not been possible to get the figures of expenditure and an idea of the development of the Scheduled Areas, which is required for the Governor's Report. In this respect, the departments face some genuine difficulty. Figures of development expenditure and achievement are maintained district-wise and unless the Scheduled or the Tribal Area is itself a district, it is difficult to furnish separate figures for the Scheduled or Tribal Areas.

13.2 Notwithstanding the difficulties involved an attempt was made to compile the figures of expenditure on tribal development in seven selected tribal districts. Figures for the First Five Year Plan were not available as the period of the First Plan preceded the formation of the reorganised State of Madhya Pradesh. The figures for the Second and Third Five Year Plans were only approximate. Also, figures could not be compiled in respect of some departments till the preparation of this Report. In the case of most departments, figures were available for only

a few of the schemes. Although incomplete, the figures available for a major part of the development expenditure are sufficient to indicate broadly the trend and measure of expenditure in tribal areas. The available figures disclose the following position:

#### SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

13.3 The total expenditure on the Second Five Year Plan Schemes was Rs.148.92 crores out of which details for Rs. 133.12 crores only are available. The total expenditure in seven districts is estimated at Rs.1486.52 lakhs which is 11.1 per cent of the total expenditure for which figures are available. The share of seven districts in the vital sectors of Agriculture, Irrigation, Education and Public Health works out to 6.71, 5.10, 14.12 and 9.86 per cent respectively (Annexure XXVIII).

#### THIRD-FIVE YEAR PLAN

13.4 The total expenditure on the Third Five Year Plan schemes was Rs.286.48 crores out of which details for Rs.201.19 crores are available. The total expenditure in seven districts is estimated as Rs.14.70 crores which works out to 7.3 per cent of the total expenditure for which figures are available. The share of the seven districts in such important sectors as Agriculture, Irrigation, Education and Health works out to 7.43, 10.0, 16.88 and 8.85 per cent respectively. (Annexure XXIX).

13.5 The above figures are to be studied in relation to the percentage of State to net area sown and population which is found in these seven districts viz., 20 and 19.35 respectively. It may also be mentioned that 53.65 per cent of the State's population of Scheduled Tribes inhabits these districts. The inevitable conclusion is that these districts have not been able to secure their due share by any standard of apportionment.

13.6 The Study Team notes with satisfaction that for the past three years the Tribal Welfare Department has been examining the annual development plans of each department to locate the schemes under which a proportionate share could be specifically allocated to the tribal areas. The Department takes up the matter with the concerned department and tries to secure such an allocation. As a result of these efforts the Department could get Rs. 20.00 lakhs each year from the Agriculture Department during 1967-68 and 1968-69. The Cooperative Department, though it did not allocate specific funds, also issued executive instructions reserving a certain percentage of short and medium term loans for major tribal districts to be distributed exclusively to tribals. It is, however, not known what funds were actually distributed to the tribals.

13.7 All these steps are welcome but it should not be forgotten that most of the funds of the departments are tied to specific schemes and are not divisible. This is

borne out by the fact that the Tribal Welfare Department could claim only Rs.81.10 lakhs and Rs.110.00 lakhs during 1967-68 and 1968-69 out of State's total Annual Plans of Rs. 6037 lakhs and Rs. 5700 lakhs respectively.

The Fourth Five Year Plan is under finalisation. But it is clear from the Outline that funds have not been earmarked under the various sectors for tribal areas.

13.8 The following factors appear to stand in the way of ensuring proportionate benefits to the tribal people. There is no consciousness on the part of the departments to formulate programmes according to the needs of the tribals. There is little evidence to suggest that the departments implement their programmes in such a manner as to ensure that these people derive the maximum benefit from such programmes. As a matter of fact certain departments follow just the opposite approach and tend to think that there is a separate department to look after the interests of tribals.

13.9 From the point of view of the State, which is underdeveloped and has limited resources, it is only natural that available resources are invested in programmes which give the maximum return. Investment has also to be made on basic programmes of irrigation and power which because of their location are not necessarily of immediate benefit to the tribals and may even affect them adversely.

A balance of financial and physical planning in the different sectors of development has necessarily to be struck and resources allocated accordingly. The Departments have their own technical view points which are arrived at after consultations with a number of authorities both at the level of the State and the Centre. The tribal point of view is often lost sight of when passing through all these stages and pressures.

13.10 It is not to be expected that National and State priorities of various sectors of development should be disturbed in any case to suit the special requirements of the tribal people. But what ought to be recognised is that if the Constitutional obligation to bring the tribal areas and tribal people on a par with the other areas and people is to be discharged the pace of development in tribal areas has to be swifter than in other areas and that in the formulation of the plan the planners should bear this fact in mind and make a serious attempt, which has hitherto been lacking, to reconcile and harmonise the competing claims of the tribal and non-tribal areas. Vague statements that the tribal areas should receive a proportionate share from the general programmes as has been done so far are of no value. Practical and effective arrangements have to be made to ensure that a fair share of the benefits of the general programmes reaches the tribal

areas and people. This could be done by fixing allocations under the various development programmes (after allowing for priority programmes) for tribal areas. These allocations should be exhibited under the Tribal Welfare Department budget and should be placed before the Tribes Advisory Council for their consideration. The Department should prepare programmes suited to the special needs of the tribal areas in consultation with the Tribes Advisory Council. While the responsibility for the implementation of the programmes should remain with the technical departments, which should have a special cell to ensure that the allocation for tribal areas is utilised for the advancement of the tribal population living in those areas, a Committee of Secretaries of the development departments concerned may be constituted, under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary, with a view to periodically reviewing the performance of the development departments in the matter of execution of schemes in the tribal areas. This Committee may be serviced by the Tribal Welfare Department, which should bring to its notice cases where it feels that the cause of the tribals is being neglected or that the provision made for developmental works in tribal areas falls short of what may be regarded as a <sup>fair</sup> share of the total provision for the general development programmes.

Need for a bigger special programme for tribals

13.11 It is clear from what has been said above that it may not always be possible for the tribal areas to get a proportionate share of the over-all outlay on the general programmes. It is, therefore, necessary to make the size of the supplementary programme bigger. The objective of the supplementary programme needs to be revised to include (i) the solution of the basic problems of tribal areas and tribal people to enable them to reach at a stage when they can claim their due share from the general programme (ii) the application of extra effort needed to fill up the gap between the tribal and other people. It has also to be recognised that people and areas at different levels of development need development programmes of a different nature. There is no case for the opening of Colleges/Universities in areas where there are a few High Schools; industries cannot be started in areas which do not have power and communication. Many schemes cannot be located in tribal areas as the basic development has not yet taken place and consequently the necessary infra structure is lacking. Then, there are the pulls and pressures from the influential and more vocal sections of the people for locating schemes in their areas. Under these circumstances, it would be unrealistic to calculate the share of the tribal areas on the basis of the general



programme of development. The fact is that the tribal areas get or can get only a share of the residual programme.

13.12 Redefinition of the objectives of the special programmes will be of help in focussing attention on, and in fulfilling, defined tasks. It will check the frittering away of effort and resources on isolated and unrelated targets which has largely been the case till lately.

While claims may be made of isolated achievements expressed in terms of wells sunk, number of scholarships distributed, number of hostels opened, etc., the question as to what extent the special programme, in conjunction with the general programme, could remove the handicaps of the tribal people or help their development cannot be answered adequately. The fact has to be faced that it is necessary to provide larger funds in terms of the dimensions of the problems, population involved and the extent of the area to be covered and that it is only a sizeable programme which can attract allocations from the general programmes.

13.13 It is necessary to draw up in the first instance an integrated (minimum) programme. A number of schemes of this minimum programme would already be covered under the general programmes whereas some others may not get included in them. Such schemes as are not included in

the general development programmes could then be taken up under the special programme. This would not only ensure a fair share of the general programmes to the tribal areas and their people but would also help in the utilisation of available resources in the supplementary sector in a purposeful manner. Under this arrangement, the special programme would not necessarily be a peripheral programme but would include certain basic schemes which could not be accommodated under the general programme but are considered essential under the minimum programme. The whole arrangement would work only if funds are provided on a realistic basis to fulfil the minimum programme. Otherwise, formulation of programmes under the special Sector would be reduced to a frustrating and unproductive exercise in adjusting ad hoc targets to continually diminishing allocations.

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## SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

### Chapter I

#### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. The tribal areas are the more backward areas of the State and the tribals are economically more backward than others. While a massive effort is called for to bring the State on a par with the other States in the matter of development it is easy to see that the task of bringing the tribal people and tribal areas of the State to the level of the other communities and areas of the country will not be easy unless a determined attempt is made by undertaking special measures to improve the social and economic condition of the tribals. (para 1.9).

### Chapter III

#### ADMINISTRATION

2. The Study Team notes with satisfaction that the Research Institute of Madhya Pradesh has made a valuable contribution to the welfare of tribal people by pinpointing their specific problems through the collection and objective presentation of concrete information and data. It has helped in focussing the attention of the State administration to the problems of tribal people and has succeeded in a large measure in securing special allocations from the general programmes for the tribal areas. The Study Team recommends that research Institutes in other States should function on similar lines. (para 3.8).
3. The Annual Plans of all the Departments should be placed before the Tribes Advisory Council for its consideration. This is important not only from the point of view of orienting the programmes to the special needs of the tribal people but also to enable the Council to examine whether a proportionate share under the various general programmes is being earmarked for the tribal areas. (para 3.11).

4. It has been brought to the notice of the Team that the State Government have not found it possible to take effective action to implement the recommendations of the Tribes Advisory Council in such important matters as the allotment of land, prevention of land alienation and working and management of the forests in the interest of the tribal people. The Study Team feels that in view of the special position accorded to the Tribes Advisory Council in the Constitution, the occasions on which the State Government does not find it possible to accept the recommendations of the Council should be rare. (para 3.11).
5. The position of representation of Scheduled Tribe employees in State Services as found by the Committee in 1964, was that it was depressingly low in 1964 and very much below the reserved quota. It was also observed that the higher the class of service the lower was the percentage of Scheduled Tribe employees. The Committee had made a number of recommendations aimed at improving the representation and the Team would suggest that the recommendations made by the Committee may be examined by the Government and suitable action taken to implement them. (para 3.16).
6. The State Government may set up an Employment Cell in the Department of Tribal Welfare (Similar cells exist in some States e.g. Bihar, Kerala, etc.) to see that the posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are filled up as far as possible by members of these communities. The State Government may also constitute a Committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister, on the lines of the Committee set up at the Centre under the chairmanship of the Home Minister, to examine periodically the position and review the performance in the matter of recruitment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the services/ posts in or under the State Government. (para 3.17).

#### Chapter V

#### LAND PROBLEMS

7. In the Scheduled Areas and in the predominantly tribal areas, the first priority for allotment of land should be given to the Scheduled Tribes. (para 5.

8. The tribal does not have the resources to develop the land allotted to him for agricultural purposes. Land should, therefore, be allotted to him after development or the tribals should be assisted financially and, where the area is large, by the provision of tractors to develop the land. (para 5.5).
9. It was brought to the notice of the Team that, as in the case of the Dandakaranya Project, lands are allotted far away from the habitations of the tribal people. Such allotments are likely to be valueless as the tribal people are reluctant to move out of their homes. Lands so allotted are, therefore likely, in course of time, to pass into the hands of non-tribals. (para 5.6).
10. It is necessary that the procedure regarding the allotment of land should be simplified. The staff of the Tribal Welfare Department should be closely associated with the survey of landless tribals and allotment of land to them. (para 5.7).
11. Under the Colonisation Scheme of the Revenue Department, financial assistance (75 per cent grant and 25 per cent loan) is available for clearance and ploughing, purchase of bullocks etc. to new settlers. It is necessary that this scheme is coordinated with the scheme of allotment of land so that the tribal people are enabled to get not only land but are also able to cultivate it properly. (para 5.8).
12. Whenever it becomes necessary to acquire tribal lands, a comprehensive programme should be drawn up for the rehabilitation of displaced families. There should be advance planning to ensure that resettlement colonies with necessary facilities are ready to receive the tribals as soon as they are displaced from their original habitations. The services of the Tribal Research Bureau may well be utilised to undertake a study of the requirements of the affected tribals and to make suggestions for their rehabilitation, keeping in view their mode of life, traditions and customs. (para 5.9).
13. The Study Team strongly recommends a review of the working of the provisions relating to the alienation of the land of the tribals with a view to plugging the loopholes in the existing enactments. The Team would like to emphasise that the welfare programme will have no meaning if the tribals are deprived of their land on which their very survival depends. (para 5.12).

## Chapter VI

### AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS

14. The problems of agriculture in tribal areas have to be viewed in their regional setting. The Study Team suggests a separate order of priorities in respect of agricultural schemes in the different zones. (para 6.12).
15. Agriculture in tribal areas is carried on mainly under rain-fed conditions. It is, therefore, important that immediate attention is paid to the development of better varieties of paddy, jowar and maize (all grown on a large scale in tribal areas) which do not require irrigation. (para 6.14).
16. The Study Team recommends that a special research cell be created in the Agriculture Department to study the special problems of tribal agriculture and recommend suitable measures for its development. (para 6.14).
17. The Study Team is of the view that the provision for horticulture under the Agriculture Sector could be more usefully utilised in tribal areas which offer better prospects of success on account of favourable climatic conditions. (para 6.17).
18. The Study Team feels that it is the responsibility of the Agriculture Department to adapt the general programmes to suit the needs of the tribal people by the grant of subsidy at suitable rates. The size of the special programmes for the tribals falls far short of that needed to enable them to take advantage of the programme. If the general agricultural programmes are not modified to provide for a larger element of subsidy, the Study Team recommends that the special programme for the tribal people should be enlarged sufficiently to ensure that the benefits of the programme reach the tribals. (para 6.20).
19. The existing procedure for the grant of agriculture finance through cooperatives should be examined with a view to its simplification in order that the tribal cultivators may take maximum advantage of the schemes. In case it is not possible to reorient the service cooperative societies to meet the needs of the tribal people the only alternative would be to entrust the work of agricultural credit, marketing and processing to the multipurpose cooperative societies affiliated to the Madhya Pradesh State Tribal Cooperative Development Corporation. (para 6.21).

20. The percentage of return on minor irrigation works in tribal areas, as is to be expected, is very low. The Study Team, therefore, recommends that the rate of return or the test of cost-benefit ratio should not be applied to irrigation projects in the tribal areas. The criterion should be the increase in food production and the consequent benefit to the tribal and the nation. Concessional water rates; as suggested by the State Water Rates Committee, were considered by the Team to be reasonable. (para 6.25).
21. A separate Irrigation Cell exclusively for tribal areas should be set up in the Irrigation Department. The tribal areas should be surveyed for agricultural development potential. This work may well be taken up by the Agriculture Extension Officers of the Blocks. Minor irrigation works should be taken up on a large scale. Larger subsidies in the case of the more backward tribes may be allowed. As the cost of wells will be much more than in the plains, liberal subsidies should be given for the construction of wells in tribal areas. (para 6.26).
22. The State Government has prepared a special programme of irrigation in selected tribal districts at the instance of the Study Team. The Study Team feels that the programme, though modest in the context of the almost complete non-existence of irrigational facilities in the tribal areas, would be a good beginning in increasing the irrigation facilities in tribal areas and augmenting food production. The Team strongly recommends that the necessary provision for the scheme should be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan. (para 6.27).
23. Soil erosion is an acute problem in most of the tribal areas. The problem is particularly acute in Jhabua, Chhindwara and certain parts of Mandla and Betul districts. The other areas are also susceptible to erosion on account of heavy rainfall and undulating terrain. It is, therefore, important that soil conservation measures should be taken up in earnest to arrest the washing away of top soil. (para 6.28).
24. The State Government, at the instance of the Study Team, has prepared a scheme for soil and moisture conservation in tribal districts. The Study Team recommends that this programme may be implemented during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. (para 6.29).

25. With a view to improving the quality of cattle the Study Team suggests that a programme of mass castration of inferior breed stray bulls may be undertaken and that in their place improved quality bulls may be maintained at Government service-cum-artificial insemination centres for cross-breeding with local cows. Care should, however, be taken to ensure that the breed introduced is, as far as practicable, close to the type maintained by the tribal areas. (para 6.33).
26. To overcome the difficulties, like scarcity of fodder and shortage of water, hampering the cattle development programme, the Team would like to stress the need for developing grazing areas. It is also necessary that as far as possible, pasture lands should not be converted into cultivable lands. To augment the water supply for cattle, tanks should be constructed so that rain-water could be collected and stored for the use of cattle. (para 6.34).
27. The possibilities of the development of poultry in selected areas, specially around industrial and mining settlements, should be explored and special schemes drawn up for the purpose. Poultry development will not only increase the nutritive value of tribal food but will also be a useful source of subsidiary income. (para 6.36).
28. During its visit to the State, the Study Team was given to understand that rinderpest was the most common disease amongst cattle and accounted for a large number of deaths for want of veterinary aid. The Study Team feels that an adequate programme for the control of rinderpest should be taken up by the State Government. In inaccessible areas the Livestockmen and Livestock-Supervisors should be adequately equipped to take preventive measures and provide medical aid for the more common diseases. (para 6.37).

## Chapter VII

### FORESTS

29. At the instance of the Study Team the State Government has prepared an afforestation scheme for Mandla, Surguja and Bastar areas where afforestation is necessary to check soil erosion. The Study Team recommends the implementation of this scheme during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. (para 7.6).



30. Forest villagers do not have any rights in the land given by the Forest Department and they do not get any assistance from Government for the improvement of agriculture. The Team therefore, recommends that lease of the lands to the tribals in forests should be on a permanent basis in the name of the Cooperative Society of the settlers and the Forest Department should control and supervise the work of this society. (para 7.8).
31. In some of the forest villages there are no schools and even the basic social amenities are non-existent. If the present position is allowed to continue the tribals inhabiting the forest villages will ever remain serfs under the Forest Department. The Study Team, therefore, suggests that the State Government may examine the position of these communities and see that they are given facilities similar to those extended to the tribals living outside the forest villages, particularly in the sphere of education, health etc. (para 7.8).

### Chapter VIII

#### TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS AND AREA DEVELOPMENT

32. There have been persistent demands for the opening of more T.D. Blocks from areas fulfilling the T.D. Block criterion which have not so far been covered under the T.D. Block scheme. Such areas have been denied the benefit and protection available to the Scheduled Areas and now they are also not to get the benefit of intensive development. The denial of the extension of a programme of such vital importance to about 13 lakhs tribal people is manifestly unfair. The Study Team recommends that all areas having a tribal population of 50 per cent or more should be given the benefit of the T.D. Block programme during the Fourth Plan period. (para 8.3).
33. Under the special programme for tribal welfare the T.D. Block Scheme is of pivotal importance in as much as this is possibly the only scheme of economic development of tribal areas and tribal people. The cuts under this programme are, therefore, indeed unfortunate. The Study Team strongly recommends that the full provision prescribed under the schematic budget should be made available for this programme. (para 8.4).

34. The development programmes have to be so designed as to meet the particular problems peculiar to particular areas. In one area, land development for agriculture is the basic need. In another area forest-based development programme is likely to give more substantial results. The different tribes have also different problems depending upon the stage of development of the particular tribe and it would not be correct to treat them alike, and try the same development programme on all of them. (para 8.8).
35. The Study Team is of the view that a perspective plan for all the areas should be drawn up as early as possible so that the provision under the T.D. Block programme could be utilised in a planned manner to tackle the basic problems of the tribal people and tribal areas. (para 8.10).
36. It is reported that the functionaries of the Development Departments at the Block level e.g. Agriculture Extension Officer, Panchayat Extension Officer etc., work directly under the District Officers of the respective Departments. The Area Organiser will, therefore, find it difficult to coordinate the development programmes at the Block level. This is not a happy arrangement. The need for a single-line administration in T.D. Blocks cannot be over-emphasised. In view of these facts, the Area Organiser should at least be given powers, similar to those of the old BCOs to coordinate the activities at the Block level as otherwise this office will remain ineffective in the formulation and implementation of an integrated development plan for the Block. (para 8.11)

#### Chapter IX

#### INDUSTRIES AND COOPERATION

37. A Tribal Debt redemption and Loan Board may be formed. The Board may take up in few selected tribal villages a pilot scheme for the liquidation of the old debts of the tribals and to advance them short term loans not only for productive, but also for non-productive purposes connected with obligatory tribal customs and usages and also for current consumption. Details regarding the provision of funds and the recovery of the loans may be worked out by the State Government after carrying out comprehensive socio-economic surveys of the selected villages. (para 9.11).

38. The Team understands that a draft Regulation to regulate and control money-lending has been prepared by the State Government in consultation with the Tribes Advisory Council and action is under way for its promulgation. However, separate legislation will need to be enacted for extending the provisions of the Regulation to areas other than Scheduled Areas, where tribals live in considerable numbers. (para 9.12).
39. There is no machinery in the tribal areas to provide non-productive credit except for a pilot project limited to the two Tribal Development Blocks of Gandhwani in Dhar district and Bagicha in Raigarh district. It would be necessary to meet credit requirements by organising an effective alternative credit machinery. (para 9.13).
40. From the tribals' point of view a single source from which they can obtain all their requirements - productive and non-productive credit (cash/kind), consumer goods - is a satisfactory arrangement. A cooperative society, to be effective, in tribal areas should, therefore, perform functions such as grant of productive and non-productive loans (cash/kind), supply of consumer goods, marketing of agricultural and forest produce and forest and labour contracts. (para 9.16).
41. The Study Team recommends that Multi-purpose Cooperative Societies in tribal areas should take up the work of productive and non-productive credit (cash / kind), supply of consumer goods and marketing of agriculture and forest produce. Similarly, the Forest Labour Cooperative Societies should take up the working of Forest coupes, marketing of agriculture and forest produce, non-productive credit (cash / kind), supply of consumer goods and undertaking of labour contracts. (para 9.17).
42. It would be necessary to strengthen the finances of the cooperative societies and the Central Banks in tribal areas through special assistance. The special programme for Backward Classes should provide funds for the provision of non-productive credit. Since the main purpose of all these efforts is to eliminate the moneylender-cum-trader completely from tribal areas, it would be necessary to select initially particular areas where the influence of the moneylender is strong and extend the programme to the rest of the tribal areas in a phased manner. (para 9.18).

43. The Madhya Pradesh State Tribal Cooperative Development Corporation has closed ten branches and has withdrawn from certain classes of business. The withdrawal of the Corporation from trades which provided employment to the tribal people - like the business of collecting Minor Forest Produce in which the most backward tribes were engaged - simply because the business was not profit yielding cannot be justified. The whole position needs to be reviewed and an attempt made to reconcile the interests of the tribals with the financial stability of the Corporation. (para 9.30).
44. A high level committee may be appointed to examine the working of the Madhya Pradesh State Tribal Cooperative Development Corporation and make recommendations regarding the action to be taken to remove the difficulties which have hampered its growth. Meanwhile, it will be necessary to take certain steps to strengthen the financial position of the Corporation as also to remove some of the basic causes hampering its development. (para 9.32).
45. In order to strengthen the financial resources of the M.P.S.T.C.D. Corporation, it would be necessary to:-
- 1) Increase the share capital through purchase of equity capital by State and Union Governments.
  - 2) Provide loans in order to ensure financial certainty as also to provide working capital at low rates of interest. The present rate charged by Government of India is 6 per cent which needs to be reviewed.
- The pattern of Governmental assistance to be given should be planned out over a period to enable the Corporation to organise its business on a fairly long term basis. (para 9.34).
46. Under the scheme of nationalisation of minor forest produce it should be provided that the collection of all minor forest produce would either be done departmentally or through the M.P.S.T.C.D. Corporation working through its primary cooperatives. Fair wages can be ensured to the tribal people only under such an arrangement. (para 9.35).

47. If the Forest Department could take up departmental working and entrust the job of felling, logging etc. to cooperative societies the arrangement could work to the benefit of both. In other cases the lease money could be fixed by mutual consultation of the Forest and Tribal Welfare Departments and the Corporation. (para 9.37).
48. The Study Team recommends that the State Government may consider the proposal to give staff subsidy to the M.P.S.T.C.D. Corporation for a period of another four years at 50 per cent sympathetically. ( para 9.38).
49. Processing of forest produce is very necessary not only for creating larger local employment potential but also for securing to the tribal people a higher return for their raw produce and a share in the profits available in the production and sale of finished goods. Processing units could be set up in respect of honey, gum (Kullu, Cheed, Dhacra etc.), manufacture of bidis from Tendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*) leaves, and baskets, mats etc., from bamboos (*Debdrocalamus strictus*). Other units could take up manufacture of paper boards, myrobalan extract, lac, katha, herbal drugs, paints and varnishes, matches and articles of handicrafts prepared from carving of wood, bones, horns, bamboos and cane. (para 9.39).
50. The setting up of industries like rice mills, oil extraction units, cotton ginning units and starch factories would be of real assistance in improving the economic conditions of the tribals. Such a programme can be undertaken, at present, with reasonable prospects of success as the private sector has not yet seriously thought of locating processing industries in tribal areas. If the matter is delayed, the private sector is likely to step in and the profits of processing industries would no longer be available to the tribals. (para 9.40).
51. It has been observed that little work has been done so far in the field of establishing forest based industries under the T.D. Block programme. The setting up of processing units could be taken up under that programme and suitable assistance may be given to the M.P.S.T.C.D. Corporation from the T.D. Block budget. (para 9.41).

## Chapter X

### COMMUNICATIONS

52. Areas isolated for want of communications have remained undeveloped. The Study Team, considers that it is of the utmost importance that priority should be given to road development in backward tribal districts. The State Government has prepared a fifteen year programme of road development in the tribal areas. The Team recommends that the programme be taken up in a phased manner, beginning from the Fourth Five Year Plan period. (para 10.4).

## Chapter XI

### EDUCATION

53. According to a survey undertaken by the State Tribal Research and Development Institute, 50 per cent of villages in the tribal areas did not have primary schools. It is, necessary for the spread of education to increase the number of primary schools in the tribal areas by relaxing the norms fixed for the opening of schools. (para 11.7).
54. Normally, there should be a Higher Secondary School for a population of 20,000. On this basis, the T.D. Blocks alone would qualify for 230 Higher Secondary Schools but actually there were only 117 such schools in the T.D. Blocks. The need for opening more Higher Secondary Schools in the tribal areas is obvious. (para 11.9).
55. Female education has made little progress in the tribal areas. Residential Schools (Ashrams) have, therefore, been started for girls. To promote girls' education, it is necessary to open more Ashram Schools in the tribal areas. (para 11.10).
56. While in the case of a girls' hostel, there was provision for a whole-time Superintendent, in the case of boys' hostels, a part-time teacher had been appointed on an honorarium of Rs.25/- or free accommodation as Superintendent. The Team feels that this is not a satisfactory arrangement as the part-time teacher is hardly in a position to devote adequate attention to the affairs of the hostel and suggests that boys' hostels also should have full-time Hostel Superintendents. (para 11.11).

57. The following points should be kept in view while framing the educational development programmes for tribals:
1. The number of educational institutions should be increased considerably keeping in view the sparseness of population and difficulties of communications.
  2. Ashram Schools should be opened for backward tribes and for tribes living in the interior villages.
  3. Quality of instructions should be improved so as to eliminate a high rate of wastage and stagnation. Tutorial facilities would help in this direction.
  4. Amount of stipends and scholarships should be suitably enhanced.
  5. Introduction of science education with proper laboratory facilities.
  6. Vocational bias to education may be given by introduction of agriculture at middle and secondary stages.
  7. Opening of adequate number of hostels. (para 11.12)
58. Pecuniary incentives have not worked well in attracting teaching staff to institutions in the tribal areas. The Team, therefore, suggests that the local people from the tribal areas should be picked up, trained and employed. However, till such time as qualified teaching staff can be found from the local population, some incentives would continue to be necessary. (para 11.13).
59. The plans prepared by the State Government for opening more educational institutions in tribal areas and for improving the quality and content of education could not be implemented so far. The Study Team recommends that the Government of India may sympathetically consider the State's request and help the State in narrowing the yawning gap in respect of educational facilities between the tribal and non-tribal areas. (para 11.14).

## Chapter XII

### MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

60. As a solution to the problem of finding doctors to serve in tribal areas the State Government feels that a special cadre of doctors and other medical personnel should be created for tribal areas. Incentives in the form of special pay, residential facilities and arrangements for the education of their children etc. should also be provided. The Team recommends that the question of setting up a Corps of Doctors for tribal areas on the pattern of Central Family Planning Corps of Doctors may be considered. (para 12.8).
61. Provision of drinking water facilities is a basic need and has to be accorded the highest priority in the tribal areas. The Study Team, therefore, strongly recommends the implementation of the special programme of well construction which has already received the approval of the Government of India. (para 12.12).
62. A programme should be drawn up for providing drinking water facilities to all the tribal villages by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan. This may be done by sinking wells or tube wells, or by the construction of tanks depending on the local conditions. The Team would suggest the formation of a special organisation for surveying the drinking water requirements of tribal areas. Public participation in this programme should not be insisted upon in the tribal areas and the stipulation regarding the 25 per cent contribution should be relaxed and in suitable cases waived altogether. (para 12.13).

## Chapter XIII

### GENERAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND TRIBALS

63. Practical and effective arrangements have to be made to ensure that a fair share of the benefits of the general programmes reaches the tribal areas and people. This could be done by fixing allocations under the various development programmes (after allowing for priority programmes) for tribal areas. These allocations should be exhibited under the Tribal Welfare Department budget and should be placed before the Tribes Advisory Council for their consideration. The Department should prepare programmes suited to the special needs of the



tribal areas in consultation with the Tribes Advisory Council. The responsibility for the implementation of the programmes should, however, remain with the technical departments which should have a special cell to ensure that the allocation for tribal areas is utilised for the advancement of the tribal population living in those areas. (para 13.10).

64. While claims may be made of isolated achievements expressed in terms of wells sunk, number of scholarships distributed, number of hostels opened, etc., the question as to what extent the special programme, in conjunction with the general programme, could remove the handicaps of the tribal people or help their development cannot be answered adequately. The fact has to be faced that it is necessary to provide larger funds in terms of the dimensions of the problems, population involved and the extent of the area to be covered and that it is only a sizeable programme which can attract allocations from the general programmes. (para 13.12).
65. It is necessary to draw up in the first instance an integrated (minimum) programme and provide funds on a realistic basis to fulfil the minimum programme. Otherwise, formulation of programmes under the special Sector would be reduced to a frustrating and unproductive exercise in adjusting ad hoc targets to continually diminishing allocations. (para 13.13).

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Annexure I  
(Reference para 1.1)

Copy of Government of India, Planning Commission, Committee on Plan Projects, Resolution No. COPP/Adm/16(1)/66 dated the 26th October, 1966, setting up the Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes, and incorporating change in composition of the Study Team made subsequently.

STUDY TEAM ON TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

No. COPP/Adm/16(1)/66: Programme for the welfare and development of scheduled tribes form an integral part of the Five-Year Plans. Although significant progress has been achieved in several directions, it is important that during the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods the process of economic and social development among tribal communities should be greatly accelerated. Rising levels of well-being, growing economic opportunities and greater integration with the rest of the population are essential both for the welfare of tribal communities and the progress of the country as a whole.

2. The Draft Outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan provides substantial resources for special programmes for the welfare of tribal communities and indicates a number of directions in which current development programmes should be reoriented. In the light of past experience, it has become essential that the schemes formulated should enable the tribal communities to secure an adequate share in the benefits of general development programmes and speed up their economic and social advance. With the object of giving practical effect to these recommendations and assisting State Governments in evolving concrete schemes of development which are specially adopted to the needs and conditions of tribal areas, at the suggestion of the Planning Commission, the Committee on Plan Projects have set up a Study Team on Tribal Development Programmes composed of the following:

(i) Shri P. Shilu Ao,  
Former Chief Minister  
of Nagaland.

Chairman

- |       |  |  |
|-------|--|--|
| (ii)  | Shri L.M. Shrikant,<br>Secretary, Bharatiya<br>Adimjati Sewak Sangh<br>and ex-Commissioner<br>for Scheduled Castes<br>and Scheduled Tribes                               | Member   |
| (iii) | Shri T. Sivasankar,<br>formerly Secretary in<br>the Union Ministries<br>of Irrigation and<br>Power and Works,<br>Housing and Supply<br>and later Lt. Governor<br>of Goa. | Member<br><br>(appointed from April<br>12, 1967, in place of<br>Shri B. Mehta, IAS,<br>Chief Secretary,<br>Government of Rajasthan<br>who left the Study<br>Team on February 20,<br>1967, consequent on<br>his appointment as<br>Member, Official<br>Language (Legislative)<br>Commission) |

3. The Study Team will work in close cooperation with the Planning Commission, the Department of Social Welfare, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Department of Community Development and other Central Ministries concerned. In consultation with the Chief Ministers of States, the Study Team will co-opt one or more members in each State to function as members of the Team in relation to tribal development programmes in respect of that State.

4. The Study Team, thus enlarged, will acquaint itself first hand with the problems and needs of tribal communities in each State, appraise the working of tribal development programmes, specially during the Third Five Year Plan, and make detailed and specific recommendations regarding programmes of development to be carried out during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Particular emphasis will be given to devising measures for carrying the benefits of development in different sectors as effectively as possible to tribal communities and to the building up of the economy of tribal development blocks and tribal areas. The Study Team will give special attention to measures for strengthening the personnel and machinery for implementing programmes for tribal development in each State. It will also

suggest steps for harnessing the leadership and institutions among tribal communities so as to ensure their fullest participation in the tasks of economic and social development.

5. The Study Team is expected to complete its work over a period of one year.

6. The headquarters of the Study Team will be at New Delhi.

7. Ordered that the RESOLUTION be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

BASIC FACTS AND FIGURES

(Figures relate to 1961 Census unless mentioned otherwise)

| Item                               | Unit       |                                    |                    |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| <u>AREA</u>                        |            |                                    |                    |
| Total Geographical Area            | Sq.Kms.    | 4,43,452                           |                    |
| Scheduled Area in the State        | Sq.Kms.    | 66,439                             |                    |
| Tribal Area in the State           | Sq.Kms.    | 1,65,237                           |                    |
| Administrative Divisions           | No.        | 7                                  |                    |
| Districts                          | No.        | 43                                 |                    |
| Cities                             | No.        | 6                                  |                    |
| Towns                              | No.        | 213                                |                    |
| Development Blocks                 | No. *      | 416 (Since delimited into 218)     |                    |
| Tribal Development Blocks          | No. *      | 126                                |                    |
| Villages                           | No.        | 76,843 (Inhabited and uninhabited) |                    |
| <u>POPULATION</u>                  |            |                                    |                    |
| Total population                   | No.        | 3,23,72,408                        | 100%               |
| Males                              | No.        | 1,65,78,204                        | 51%                |
| Females                            | No.        | 1,57,94,204                        | 49%                |
| Females per 1000 males             | No.        | 953                                |                    |
| Rural                              | No.        | 2,77,45,174                        | 86%                |
| Urban                              | No.        | 46,27,234                          | 14%                |
| Density of population              | Per Sq.Km. | 73                                 |                    |
| <u>Scheduled Tribes Population</u> |            |                                    |                    |
| Total persons                      | No.        | 66,78,410                          | 20.6% <sup>@</sup> |
| Males                              | No.        | 33,34,363                          |                    |
| Females                            | No.        | 33,44,047                          |                    |
| Females per 1000 males             | No.        | 1,003                              |                    |

@ Percentage to total population of the State.

\* As on 30.9.1968

| 1.  | 2.                |            |          |
|---|-------------------|------------|----------|
| <u>Scheduled Castes Population</u>                            |                   |            |          |
| Total persons   | No.               | 42,53,024  | 13.14% ‡ |
| Males   | No.               | 21,55,875  |          |
| Females   | No.               | 20,97,149  |          |
| Females per 1000 males  | No.               | 973        |          |
| <u>WORKING POPULATION</u>                                     |                   |            |          |
| Total population:-  |                   |            |          |
| Total workers   | No.               | 169,29,177 | 52.30% & |
| Workers in Agriculture  | No.               | 134,26,708 | 79.31% * |
| Scheduled Tribes population:-                                 |                   |            |          |
| Total workers   | No.               | 40,58,924  | 60.78% ‡ |
| Workers in Agriculture  | No.               | 37,69,865  | 92.88% * |
| Literacy among total population                               | %                 | 17.1       |          |
| Males   | %                 | 27.0       |          |
| Females   | %                 | 6.7        |          |
| Literacy Among Scheduled Tribes population                    | %                 | 5.1        |          |
| Males   | %                 | 9.25       |          |
| Females   | %                 | 0.97       |          |
| <u>LAND UTILIZATION AND AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS (1966-67)</u> |                   |            |          |
| Area according to village papers                              | Thousand hectares | 44,313     |          |
| Area under forests  | "                 | 14,703     |          |
| Area not available for cultivation                            | "                 | 4,310      |          |
| Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows             | "                 | 6,015      |          |
| Fallows   | "                 | 2,080      |          |
| Net Area sown   | "                 | 17,205     |          |
| Total irrigated area  | "                 | 1,090      |          |

‡ Percentage to total population of the State.

& Percentage to total population of respective class.

\* Percentage to total workers of the respective class.



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| 1.  | 2.                |          |         |
|---|-------------------|----------|---------|
| <b>Principal Crops</b>                                  |                   |          |         |
| Rice  | Thousand hectares | 4,177    |         |
| Jowar   | "                 | 2,277    |         |
| Wheat   | "                 | 2,127    |         |
| Gram  | "                 | 1,632    |         |
| <b>Other details</b>                                    |                   |          |         |
| (1) Total length of roads<br>(1965-66)                  | Kms.              | 5,40,336 |         |
| (2) Road length per 100<br>sq. miles area               | Kms.              | 31.5     | (71.8)  |
| (3) Consumption of per<br>capita electricity<br>(65-66) | K.W.              | 26       | (36)    |
| (4) Per capita State<br>income (65-66)                  | Rs.               | 353.6    | (401.9) |

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Figures in brackets indicate comparative All India averages.

(Reference para 2.1)

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION

| Sl. No. | District    | Total population | Scheduled Tribes |                |                          |
|---------|-------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
|         |             |                  | Population       | Rank of Col. 4 | Col. 4 as %age of Col. 3 |
| 1.      | 2.          | 3.               | 4.               | 5.             | 6.                       |
| 1.      | Morona      | 7,83,348         | 39,973           | 28             | 5.12                     |
| 2.      | Bhind       | 6,41,167         | 477              | 38             | 0.07                     |
| 3.      | Gwalior     | 6,57,876         | 13,534           | 34             | 2.06                     |
| 4.      | Datia       | 2,00,467         | 2,483            | 35             | 1.24                     |
| 5.      | Shivpuri    | 5,57,954         | 54,649           | 22             | 9.79                     |
| 6.      | Tikamgarh   | 4,55,662         | 21,370           | 31             | 4.69                     |
| 7.      | Guna        | 5,95,825         | 42,657           | 27             | 7.16                     |
| 8.      | Chhatarpur  | 5,87,373         | 17,228           | 33             | 2.93                     |
| 9.      | Panna       | 3,31,257         | 48,215           | 25             | 14.55                    |
| 10.     | Satna       | 6,94,370         | 101,378          | 18             | 14.60                    |
| 11.     | Rewa        | 7,72,802         | 102,773          | 17             | 13.30                    |
| 12.     | Shahdol     | 8,29,649         | 426,786          | 5              | 51.44                    |
| 13.     | Sidhi       | 5,80,129         | 195,678          | 14             | 33.73                    |
| 14.     | Mandsaur    | 7,52,085         | 534              | 37             | 0.07                     |
| 15.     | Ratlam      | 4,83,521         | 58,113           | 20             | 12.02                    |
| 16.     | Ujjain      | 6,61,720         | 130              | 40             | 0.02                     |
| 17.     | Jhabua      | 5,14,384         | 435,793          | 4              | 84.72                    |
| 18.     | Dhar        | 6,43,774         | 328,867          | 9              | 51.08                    |
| 19.     | Indore      | 7,53,594         | 462              | 39             | 0.06                     |
| 20.     | Dewas       | 4,46,901         | 34,747           | 29             | 7.78                     |
| 21.     | West Nimar  | 9,90,464         | 400,343          | 7              | 40.42                    |
| 22.     | East Nimar  | 6,85,150         | 54,043           | 23             | 7.89                     |
| 23.     | Shajapur    | 5,26,135         | 45               | 41             | 0.01                     |
| 24.     | Rajgarh     | 5,16,871         | 979              | 36             | 0.18                     |
| 25.     | Vidsha      | 4,89,213         | 21,223           | 32             | 4.34                     |
| 26.     | Sehore      | 7,54,684         | 30,348           | 30             | 4.02                     |
| 27.     | Raisen      | 4,11,426         | 57,837           | 21             | 14.06                    |
| 28.     | Hoshangabad | 6,18,293         | 46,136           | 26             | 7.45                     |
| 29.     | Betwal      | 5,60,412         | 179,739          | 15             | 32.07                    |
| 30.     | Sagar       | 7,96,547         | -                | -              | -                        |
| 31.     | Damoh       | 4,38,343         | -                | -              | -                        |
| 32.     | Jabalpur    | 12,73,825        | 154,989          | 16             | 12.17                    |
| 33.     | Narsinghpur | 4,12,406         | 50,495           | 24             | 12.24                    |
| 34.     | Mandla      | 6,84,503         | 423,096          | 6              | 61.81                    |
| 35.     | Chhindwara  | 7,85,535         | 261,298          | 11             | 33.26                    |
| 36.     | Seoni       | 5,23,741         | 201,061          | 13             | 38.29                    |
| 37.     | Balaghat    | 8,06,702         | 86,928           | 19             | 10.78                    |
| 38.     | Surguja     | 10,36,738        | 576,288          | 2              | 55.58                    |
| 39.     | Bilaspur    | 20,21,793        | 367,092          | 8              | 18.16                    |
| 40.     | Raigarh     | 10,41,226        | 477,936          | 3              | 45.90                    |
| 41.     | Durg        | 18,85,236        | 208,777          | 12             | 11.07                    |
| 42.     | Raipur      | 20,02,004        | 310,161          | 10             | 15.49                    |
| 43.     | Bastar      | 11,67,501        | 843,749          | 1              | 72.29                    |
| Total   |             | 3,23,72,408      | 66,78,410        |                | 20.62                    |

LIST OF SCHEDULED AREAS

| <u>District</u> | <u>Scheduled Areas</u>  |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. Balaghat     | Baihar tehsil.  |
| 2. Bastar       | Antagarh-Narainpur and Dantewara tehsils and Kutru and Bhopalpatnam Zamindaris.   |
| 3. Betul        | Bhainsdehi tehsil.  |
| 4. Bilaspur     | Kenda, Matin, Lapha, Uprora, Chhuri and Korba Zamindaris.   |
| 5. Chhindwara   | Harrai, Gorakghat, Gorpani, Batkagarh, Bardagarh, Partapgarh, (Pagara), Almond and Sonpur Jagirs, and the portion of Pachmarhi Jagir. |
| 6. Durg         | Ambagarh-Chauki, Aundhi, Koracha and Panabaras Zamindaris.  |
| 7. Mandla       | Bazag, Samnapur and Karanjia Revenue Inspectors Circles.  |
| 8. Raigarh      | Khudia Zamindari in Jashpur tehsil.   |
| 9. Surguja      | Balrampur Revenue Inspector's Circle in Pal tehsil and Samri and Changbhakar tehsils.   |
| 10. Jhabua      | The Revenue District of Jhabua.   |
| 11. Khargone    | Sendhwa, Barwani, Rajpur, Khargone, Bhikangaon and Maheshwar tehsils.   |
| 12. Ratlam      | The tehsil of Sailana.  |
| 13. Dhar        | Sardarpur, Kukshi, Dhar and Manawar tehsils.  |

DETAILS OF AREA, POPULATION ETC. OF THE TRIBAL DISTRICTS

| Zone/<br>District                 | Total<br>Area<br>sq.<br>miles | Sche-<br>duled<br>Area<br>sq.<br>miles | %age of<br>area to<br>total<br>area | Total<br>popu-<br>lation<br>(Lakhs) | Sche-<br>duled<br>tribe<br>popu-<br>lation<br>(Lakhs) | %age of<br>Scheduled<br>tribe po-<br>pulation<br>to total<br>population | Density<br>of popu-<br>lation |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|
| 1.                                | 2.                            | 3.                                     | 4.                                  | 5.                                  | 6.  | 7.  | 8.                            |
| 1. Bastar                         | 15124                         | 4442                                   | 29.37                               | 11.68                               | 8.44  | 72.27   | 77                            |
| 2. Durg                           | 7576                          | 1178                                   | 15.53                               | 18.85                               | 2.09  | 11.08   | 251                           |
| <u>SOUTHERN<br/>TRIBAL ZONE</u>   | 22700                         | 5620                                   | 24.75                               | 30.53                               | 10.53   | 34.49   | 134                           |
| 1. Raigarh                        | 5064                          | 410                                    | 8.10                                | 10.41                               | 4.78  | 45.90   | 210                           |
| 2. Surguja                        | 8626                          | 1898                                   | 22.00                               | 10.37                               | 5.76  | 55.58   | 122                           |
| 3. Bilaspur                       | 7615                          | 2742                                   | 36.01                               | 20.22                               | 3.67  | 18.16   | 262                           |
| <u>EASTERN<br/>TRIBAL ZONE</u>    | 21305                         | 5050                                   | 23.70                               | 41.00                               | 14.21   | 34.65   | 192                           |
| 1. Shahdol                        | 5412                          | -                                      | -                                   | 8.30                                | 4.27  | 51.44   | 155                           |
| 2. Mandla                         | 5127                          | 411                                    | 3.01                                | 6.85                                | 4.23  | 61.61   | 134                           |
| 3. Balaghat                       | 3573                          | 1556                                   | 43.55                               | 8.07                                | 8.70  | 10.77   | 227                           |
| 4. Chhindwara                     | 4565                          | 1529                                   | 33.50                               | 7.86                                | 2.61  | 33.26   | 172                           |
| 5. Betul                          | 3884                          | 1340                                   | 34.50                               | 5.60                                | 1.80  | 32.07   | 144                           |
| <u>CENTRAL<br/>TRIBAL ZONE</u>    | 22561                         | 4905                                   | 21.74                               | 36.58                               | 21.61   | 59.10   | 163                           |
| 1. Khar gone                      | 5206                          | 4243                                   | 81.50                               | 9.90                                | 4.00  | 40.42   | 191                           |
| 2. Dhar                           | 3150                          | 2745                                   | 87.11                               | 6.44                                | 3.29  | 51.08   | 205                           |
| 3. Ratlam                         | 1727                          | 474                                    | 27.50                               | 4.84                                | 0.58  | 12.02   | 257                           |
| 4. Jabua                          | 2615                          | 2615                                   | 100.00                              | 5.14                                | 4.36  | 84.72   | 196                           |
| <u>WESTERN<br/>TRIBAL ZONE</u>    | 12969                         | 10077                                  | 77.70                               | 26.32                               | 12.23   | 46.46   | 203                           |
| <u>TOTAL TRIBAL<br/>DISTRICTS</u> | 79535                         | 25652                                  | 32.25                               | 134.53                              | 58.58   | 43.54   | 169                           |
| <u>TOTAL<br/>M.P. STATE</u>       | 171270                        | 25652                                  | 14.98                               | 323.72                              | 66.78   | 20.62   | 190                           |

LIST OF SCHEDULED TRIBES, THEIR POPULATION AND DISTRICTS  
IN WHICH MAINLY CONCENTRATED

| 1.  | Tribes   | 2.        | Population | 3. | District   |
|-----|--|-----------|------------|----|--|
| 1.  | Gond   | 18,639    |            |    | Bastar, Surguja, Shahdol, Betul, Mandla, Chhindwara,   |
| 2.  | Gond or Daroi  | 62,383    |            |    | Seoni, Bilaspur, Durg, Raipur, Satna, Sidhi, Jabalpur,                                       |
| 3.  | Gond including Pathari                                 | 3,43,338  | 30,94,613  |    | Narsimhapur, Balaghat, Panna, Rewa, Dewas, Raisen, Hoshangabad, East Nimar, Sehore, Raigarh. |
| 4.  | Gond including*  | 26,70,253 |            |    |  |
| 5.  | Bhils  | 3,325     |            |    |  |
| 6.  | Bhils & Bhilalas including Patelia and Barela          | 12,21,930 | 12,29,930  |    | Jhabua, Dhar, West Nimar, Ratlam, Sehore.  |
| 7.  | Bhilala  | 5,040     |            |    |  |
| 8.  | Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Tathia, Tanwar or Chattri |           | 3,28,713   |    | Surguja, Bilaspur, Raigarh, Raipur, Durg.  |
| 9.  | Kol (Dahait)   | 3,03,988  | 3,86,009   |    | Rewa, Shahdol, Sidhi, Satna  |
| 10. | Kol  | 82,021    |            |    | Jabalpur, Mandla, Bilaspur.  |
| 11. | Oraon  |           | 2,83,073   |    | Raigarh, Surguja, Bilaspur.  |
| 12. | Saharia, Sosia or Sor                                  | 4,959     |            |    |  |
| 13. | Sahariya   | 2,032     |            |    |  |
| 14. | Seharia  | 1,66,006  | 1,75,320   |    | Shivpuri, Guna, Morena, Gwalior, Vidisa, Raisen.   |
| 15. | Sehria, Sahariya                                       | 1,323     |            |    |  |

\* Gond, including Arakh or Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria or Ba Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, Koilabhuta or Koilbhuti, Bhar, Bisonhorn Maria, Chota, Maria, Dandami, Maria, Dhuru or Dhurwa, Dhoba, Dhulia, Dorla, Gaiki, Gatta or Gatti, Gaita, Gond Gowari Hill - Maria, Kandra, Kalanga, Khatola, Koitar, Koya, Khirwar or Khirwara, Kucha Maria, Kuchaki Maria, Madia (Maria), Mana, Monnewer, Moghya or Mogia or Monghya, Mudia (Muria), Nagarchi, Nagwanshi, Ojha, Raj, Sonjhari Jhareka, Thatia or Thotya, Wade Maria or Vade Maria.

| 1.   | 2.       | 3.   |
|--|----------|--|
| 16. Baiga  | 1,44,005 | Shahdol, Sidhi, Mandla, Surguja.                   |
| 17. Korku  | 22,335   |  |
| 18. Korku including Bopchi, Mouasi, Nihar or Nahual & Bondhi or Bondeya. | 1,54,245 | Chhindwara, East Nimar, Dewai, Betul, Hoshangabad. |
|  | 131,910  |  |
| 19. Halba or Halbi   | 1,30,123 | Durg, Raipur, Bastar.                              |
| 20. Bharia/Bhumia  | 93,651   | Raigarh, Jabalpur, Surguja, Bilaspur               |
| 21. Bhattra  | 72,274   | Bastar.  |
| 22. Saur   | 16,575   |  |
| 23. Sawar or Sawara  | 48,584   | 65,159 Guna<br>Bastar and Raigarh.                 |
| 24. Pardhan/Pathari & Saroti   | 52,531   | Mandla, Chhindwara, Seoni.                         |
| 25. Binjhar  | 48,804   | Raipur, Bilaspur and Raigarh.                      |
| 26. Khairwar   | 24,807   | Surguja, Bilaspur and Raigarh.                     |
| 27. Khairwar including Kondar  | 44,251   | 19,444<br>Sidhi, Panna and Shahdol.                |
| 28. Nagesia/Nagasia  | 46,850   | Surguja and Raigarh.                               |
| 29. Korwa  | 42,056   | Surguja and Raigarh.                               |
| 30. Panika   | 36,498   | Shahdol and Sidhi.                                 |
| 31. Bhumiya  | 29,253   | Panna and Shahdol                                  |
| 32. Majhwar  | 27,476   | Bilaspur, Surguja and Raigarh.                     |
| 33. Pao  | 23,496   | Shahdol  |
| 34. Dhanwar  | 21,137   | Bilaspur, Raigarh and Surguja                      |
| 35. Bhaina   | 19,941   | Bilaspur and Raigarh.                              |
| 36. Kharia   | 19,107   | Raigarh.   |
| 37. Sonr   | 17,541   | Tikangarh, Chhatarpur and Panna,                   |
| 38. Kamar  | 11,795   | Raipur and Bastar.                                 |
| 39. Agariya  | 11,793   | Shahdol and Sidhi                                  |
| 40. Mawasi   | 8,601    | Panna and Shahdol                                  |

| 1.   | 2.     | 3.                             |
|--|--------|--------------------------------|
| 41. Karku  | 6,430  | Sehore and Raisen              |
| 42. Saonta or Saunta   | 6,101  | Surguja.                       |
| 43. Pardhi 1,038   |        | Raisen and Sehore              |
| 44. Pardhi inclu-<br>ding Bahelia,<br>Chita Pardhi,<br>Langoli Pardhi,<br>Phans Pardhi,<br>Shikari, Takankar<br>and Takia. 4,923 | 5,961  | Bastar, Durg and Raipur        |
| 45. Bhunjia  | 5,235  | Raipur                         |
| 46. Kond or Khond  | 4,525  | Raipur and Raigarh             |
| 47. Keer   | 4,346  | Sehore and Raisen              |
| 48. Munda  | 4,114  | Raigarh                        |
| 49. Nihal  | 2,880  | East Nimar                     |
| 50. Nat, Navdigar,<br>Sapera, Kubuter  | 2,553  | Panna, Satna, Rewa and Shahdol |
| 51. Biar/Biyar   | 2,385  | Sidhi                          |
| 52. Gadaba/Gadha   | 1,128  | Bastar                         |
| 53. Mogia  | 819    | Sehore and Raisen              |
| 54. Parja  | 525    | Bastar                         |
| 55. Birhul/Birhor  | 513    | Raigarh and Surguja            |
| 56. Majhi  | 482    | Datia, Panna and Satna         |
| 57. Mina   | 296    | Vidisha                        |
| 58. Andh   | 4      | (2 in Betul and 2 in Bastar)   |
| 59. Unclassified   | 12,867 |                                |

Source:- Census of India, 1961.

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS AMONG  
SCHEDULED TRIBES

| Sl. No. | Economic Classification  | Scheduled Tribes<br>(No. of persons) | %      | General<br>population |
|---------|--|--------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 1.      | Total Population   | 66,78,410                            | 100.00 | 100.00                |
| 2.      | Non-Workers  | 26,19,486                            | 39.22  | 47.70                 |
|         | Workers Total  | 40,58,924                            | 100.00 | 100.00                |
|         | (i) As Cultivator  | 29,40,571                            | 72.45  | 62.63                 |
|         | (ii) As Agricultural Labour  | 8,29,194                             | 20.43  | 16.63                 |
|         | (iii) Mining, Quarrying, Forestry,<br>Fishing Livestock, Hunting<br>Orchards Plantation,<br>and Allied | 97,320                               | 2.40   | 2.91                  |
|         | (iv) House Hold Industry   | 44,075                               | 1.08   | 4.97                  |
|         | (v) Manufacturing other than<br>House hold Industry.   | 10,145                               | 0.25   | 1.99                  |
|         | (vi) In construction   | 12,922                               | 0.32   | 1.02                  |
|         | (vii) In Trade and Commerce  | 7,428                                | 0.18   | 2.38                  |
|         | (viii) Transport Storage Communication   | 4,599                                | 0.11   | 0.93                  |
|         | (ix) Other Services  | 1,12,670                             | 2.78   | 6.49                  |

Source:- Census of India, 1961.



Details of Tribal Population by Religion

| Sl. No. | Tribe   | Total     | Hindu     | Christian | Others |
|---------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| 1       | 2   | 3         | 4         | 5         | 6      |
| 1.      | Gond including Pathari  | 343,338   | 343,337   | -         | 1      |
| 2.      | Arakh etc.  | 26,70,253 | 26,70,179 | 53        | 21     |
| 3.      | Bhils and Bhilalas including Barela Patelia and other sub-tribes. | 12,21,565 | 12,18,484 | 3070      | 11     |
| 4.      | Kawar etc.  | 3,28,713  | 3,28,595  | 110       | 8      |
| 5.      | Kol (Dahait)  | 3,03,988  | 3,03,988  | -         | -      |
| 6.      | Oraon including Dhanka and Dhangad                                | 2,83,073  | 1,90,029  | 93041     | 3      |
| 7.      | Baiga   | 1,44,005  | 1,44,005  | -         | -      |
| 8.      | Korku including bopchi etc.                                       | 1,31,910  | 1,31,854  | 56        | -      |
| 9.      | Halba or Halbi  | 1,30,123  | 1,30,121  | 2         | -      |
| 10.     | Seharia   | 1,66,006  | 1,66,001  | -         | 5      |
| 11.     | Kol   | 82,021    | 82,021    | -         | -      |
| 12.     | Bhattra   | 72,274    | 72,256    | 1         | 17     |
| 13.     | Gond or Daroi   | 62,383    | 62,383    | -         | -      |
| 14.     | Pardhan, Pathari and Saroti                                       | 52,531    | 52,529    | 1         | 1      |
| 15.     | Sawar or Sawara   | 48,584    | 48,584    | -         | -      |
| 16.     | Nagesia or Nagasia  | 46,850    | 46,842    | 8         | -      |
| 17.     | Karwe including Kodaku  | 42,056    | 42,023    | 33        | -      |
| 18.     | Binjwar   | 48,804    | 48,804    | -         | -      |
| 19.     | Bhumiya including Bharia and Faliha                               | 29,253    | 29,253    | -         | -      |
| 20.     | Panika  | 36,498    | 36,498    | -         | -      |
| 21.     | Majhwar   | 27,476    | 27,476    | -         | -      |
| 22.     | Pao   | 23,496    | 23,496    | -         | -      |
| 23.     | Kondh or Khond or Kandh   | 4,525     | 4,525     | -         | -      |
| 24.     | Khairwar  | 24,807    | 24,807    | -         | -      |
| 25.     | Bharia Bhumia or Ehuinher Bhumia including Pando                  | 93,651    | 93,638    | 9         | 4      |
| 26.     | Dhanwar   | 21,137    | 21,137    | -         | -      |
| 27.     | Bhaina  | 19,941    | 19,941    | -         | -      |
| 28.     | Korku   | 22,335    | 22,335    | -         | -      |
| 29.     | Kharia  | 19,107    | 18,440    | 667       | -      |
| 30.     | Sonr  | 17,541    | 17,540    | -         | 1      |



YEARWISE ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE UNDER BROAD HEADS DURING THIRD FIVE YEAR PLANState Sector

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Year    | Allocation     |                    |   |        | Expenditure    |                    |  |        |
|---------|----------------|--------------------|---|--------|----------------|--------------------|--|--------|
|         | Educa-<br>tion | Economic<br>uplift | Health,<br>Housing<br>and<br>other<br>schemes | Total  | Educa-<br>tion | Economic<br>uplift | Health,<br>housing<br>& other<br>schemes | Total  |
| 1.      | 2.             | 3.                 | 4.  | 5.     | 6.             | 7.                 | 8.                                       | 9.     |
| 1961-62 | 45.84          | 23.19              | 11.09   | 80.12  | 36.83          | 7.12               | 7.00                                     | 50.95  |
| 1962-63 | 50.55          | 25.14              | 10.60   | 86.29  | 43.13          | 18.05              | 37.47                                    | 98.65  |
| 1963-64 | 51.06          | 19.30              | 5.83  | 76.19  | 49.23          | 25.29              | 5.77                                     | 80.29  |
| 1964-65 | 73.77          | 25.80              | 12.60   | 112.17 | 68.63          | 29.41              | 12.76                                    | 110.80 |
| 1965-66 | 75.02          | 30.55              | 18.69   | 124.26 | 96.12          | 17.84              | 12.92                                    | 126.88 |
| Total:  | 296.24         | 123.98             | 58.81   | 479.03 | 293.94         | 97.71              | 75.92                                    | 467.57 |

Central Sector

(Rs. in lakhs)

Third Plan

| Head    | Allocation<br>(Ceiling by G.O.I.) |                    |                   |        | Expenditure    |                    |                        |        |
|---------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------|
|         | Educa-<br>tion                    | Economic<br>uplift | Health<br>Housing | Total  | Educa-<br>tion | Economic<br>uplift | Health<br>Hous-<br>ing | Total  |
| 1.      | 2.                                | 3.                 | 4.                | 5.     | 6.             | 7.                 | 8.                     | 9.     |
| 1961-62 | -                                 | 49.55              | 2.48              | 52.03  | 0.88           | 46.03              | 16.72                  | 63.63  |
| 1962-63 | 0.86                              | 83.88              | 3.46              | 91.20  | 1.48           | 54.26              | 0.28                   | 56.02  |
| 1963-64 | 1.03                              | 101.30             | 3.30              | 105.63 | 2.02           | 72.72              | 1.95                   | 76.69  |
| 1964-65 | 2.50                              | 170.00             | 4.23              | 176.73 | 4.34           | 105.58             | 1.61                   | 156.53 |
| 1965-66 | 4.61                              | 209.23             | 3.75              | 217.59 | 6.30           | 191.68             | 3.19                   | 201.17 |
| Total:  | 9.00                              | 616.96             | 17.22             | 643.18 | 15.02          | 515.27             | 23.75                  | 554.04 |

INTEREST IN LAND AND SIZE OF LAND HOLDING (IN RURAL AREAS ONLY) BY SCHEDULED TRIBES (20% SAMPLE OF HOUSE HOLDS)

| Size of Land Holdings (Acres) | Total No. of House Holds     |               | House Holds owning land or held from Government | Held from private persons or Institutions for payments of money kind or share | Partly held from Government and Partly from Private persons |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|---|---|---|
|                               | Cultivating House holds Nos. | %             |   |   |   |
| 1.                            | 2.                           |               | 3.  | 4.  | 5.  |
| Less than 1 acre              | 7,609                        | 3.85          | 5,912(77.70)                                    | 1,478(19.42)  | 219( 2.8)   |
| 1 to 2.4                      | 25,542                       | 12.92         | 19,758(77.35)                                   | 4,102(16.06)  | 1,682( 6.5)   |
| 2.5 to 4.9                    | 37,699                       | 19.06         | 28,878(76.60)                                   | 4,104(10.89)  | 4,717(12.5)   |
| 5.0 to 7.4                    | 37,132                       | 18.77         | 28,734(77.38)                                   | 3,423( 9.22)  | 4,975(13.4)   |
| 7.5 to 9.9                    | 20,847                       | 10.54         | 16,185(77.64)                                   | 1,393( 6.68)  | 3,268(15.6)   |
| 10.0 to 12.4                  | 21,864                       | 11.05         | 17,352(79.36)                                   | 1,621( 7.41)  | 2,891(13.23)  |
| 12.5 to 14.9                  | 10,031                       | 5.07          | 7,873(78.49)                                    | 144( 7.43)  | 1,714(17.08)  |
| 15.0 to 29.9                  | 28,745                       | 14.53         | 23,220(80.78)                                   | 1,251( 4.35)  | 4,274(14.87)  |
| 30 to 50                      | 6,146                        | 3.11          | 5,125(83.93)                                    | 146( 2.38)  | 875(14.23)  |
| 50 +                          | 200                          | 1.01          | 1,745(87.21)                                    | 39( 1.95)   | 217(10.84)  |
| Unspecified                   | 170                          | 0.09          | 107(62.94)                                      | 61(35.88)   | 2(1.18)   |
| <b>Total:</b>                 | <u>197,786</u>               | <u>100.00</u> | <u>154,889(78.31)</u>                           | <u>18,062(9.13)</u>   | <u>24,835(12.56)</u>  |

Note:- Figures in brackets indicate %age of the total house holds in a class interval.

Source :- Census of India, 1961.

LAND UTILISATION STATISTICS AND CROPPING PATTERN OF  
TRIBAL DISTRICTS.

A - Land Utilisation Statistics

| Zone/District                   | LAND UTILISATION (1963-64)      |               |   |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|---|
|                                 | %age to total geographical area | Net area sown | Area sown more than once %age to net area sown. |
| <u>I. SOUTHERN TRIBAL ZONE</u>  |                                 |               |   |
| 1. Bastar                       | 70.52                           | 36.92         | 5.20  |
| 2. Durg                         | 26.00                           | 65.35         | 31.70   |
| <u>II. Eastern Tribal Zone</u>  |                                 |               |   |
| 1. Raigarh                      | 35.22                           | 48.30         | 7.40  |
| 2. Surguja                      | 52.06                           | 28.53         | 12.30   |
| 3. Bilaspur                     |                                 |               |   |
| <u>III. CENTRAL TRIBAL ZONE</u> |                                 |               |   |
| 1. Shahdol                      | 33.39                           | 31.36         | 12.10   |
| 2. Mandla                       | 46.23                           | 46.92         | 21.60   |
| 3. Balaghat                     | 54.67                           | 39.89         | 41.1  |
| 4. Chindwara                    | 38.36                           | 45.82         | 8.0   |
| 5. Betul                        | 41.58                           | 53.12         | 10.92   |
| <u>IV. WESTERN TRIBAL ZONE</u>  |                                 |               |   |
| 1. Khargone                     | 36.57                           | 60.69         | 8.5   |
| 2. Dhar                         | 8.54                            | 52.59         | 10.7  |
| 3. Ratlam                       | 7.84                            | 49.85         | 10.2  |
| 4. Jabua                        | 12.79                           | 43.50         | 16.2  |

## B- Cropping Pattern

| Zone/District                   | Percentage of area under principal crops<br>(Commanding over 5% of gross cropped area) |                        |             |              |       |       |       |        |   |
|---------------------------------|--|------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|---|
|                                 | Rice   | Minor<br>Mill-<br>lets | Pul-<br>ses | Oil<br>seeds | Maize | Wheat | Jowar | Cotton |   |
| <u>I. SOUTHERN TRIBAL ZONE</u>  |  |                        |             |              |       |       |       |        |   |
| 1. Bastar                       | 61.04  | 16.38                  | 9.21        | 6.09         | -     | -     | -     | -      | - |
| 2. Durg                         | 40.93  | 40.07                  | 28.25       | 16.57        | -     | -     | -     | -      | - |
| <u>II. Eastern Tribal Zone</u>  |  |                        |             |              |       |       |       |        |   |
| 1. Raigarh                      | 63.08  | 8.60                   | 15.33       | 4.74         | -     | -     | -     | -      | - |
| 2. Surguja                      | 49.91  | 5.90                   | 14.39       | 9.52         | 5.60  | -     | -     | -      | - |
| 3. Bilaspur                     |  |                        |             |              |       |       |       |        |   |
| <u>III. CENTRAL TRIBAL ZONE</u> |  |                        |             |              |       |       |       |        |   |
| 1. Shahdol                      | 41.91  | 18.88                  | 10.10       | -            | -     | 8.58  | -     | -      | - |
| 2. Mandla                       | 24.27  | 27.00                  | 12.67       | 9.14         | -     | 14.43 | -     | -      | - |
| 3. Balaghat                     | 59.06  | -                      | 23.03       | 12.52        | -     | -     | -     | -      | - |
| 4. Chindwara                    | 7.21   | 8.69                   | 17.35       | 16.30        | -     | 14.33 | 25.80 | -      | - |
| 5. Betul                        | 5.60   | 15.82                  | 23.03       | 12.52        | -     | 15.87 | 17.20 | -      | - |
| <u>IV. WESTERN TRIBAL ZONE</u>  |  |                        |             |              |       |       |       |        |   |
| 1. Khargone                     | -  | -                      | 11.86       | 14.18        | -     | 5.65  | 27.80 | 25.64  | - |
| 2. Dhar                         | -  | -                      | 17.78       | 18.20        | 9.48  | 19.73 | 15.70 | 11.14  | - |
| 3. Ratlam                       | -  | -                      | 17.23       | 6.33         | 9.40  | 17.65 | 23.00 | 20.70  | - |
| 4. Jhabua                       | 9.56   |                        | 21.75       | 17.78        | 22.97 | -     | 7.00  | 6.88   | - |

A SPECIAL PROGRAMME OF IRRIGATION IN SELECTED TRIBAL DISTRICTS

Medium and minor irrigation programmes estimated to cost a sum of Rs. 1140.90 lakhs and to benefit an area of about 1,29,558 acres have been drawn up. This programme is proposed to be implemented in the following 9 districts:-

1. Surguja
2. Bastar
3. Durg
4. Khargone
5. Mandla
6. Raigarh
7. Jhabua
8. Shahdol
9. Dhar

Details of area irrigated and estimated cost are given in enclosed Statements.

In addition to above, the following major programmes of a total estimated outlay of Rs. 20.00 crores are also proposed to be taken up. The project reports are under preparation.

| <u>District</u> | <u>Project</u> | <u>Area to be irrigated<br/>(Approximate) in acres.</u> |
|-----------------|----------------|---|
| 1. Surguja      | Neihar         | 1.00 lakh   |
| 2. Raigarh      | Kelo           | 0.70 lakh   |
| 3. Bilaspur     | Arpa           | 2.00 lakhs  |
| 4. Bilaspur     | Ha             | 1.00 lakh   |

It is felt that if the schemes as proposed are implemented during the fourth plan period, they will go a long way in providing the much needed irrigational facilities in these areas; this in turn would greatly augment agricultural production.

## B - Cropping Pattern

| Zone/District                   | Percentage of area under principal crops<br>(Commanding over 5% of gross cropped area) |                        |             |              |       |       |       |        |
|---------------------------------|--|------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
|                                 | Rice   | Minor<br>Mill-<br>lets | Pul-<br>ses | Oil<br>seeds | Maize | Wheat | Jowar | Cotton |
| <u>I. SOUTHERN TRIBAL ZONE</u>  |  |                        |             |              |       |       |       |        |
| 1. Bastar                       | 61.04  | 16.38                  | 9.21        | 6.09         | -     | -     | -     | -      |
| 2. Durg                         | 40.93  | 40.07                  | 28.25       | 16.57        | -     | -     | -     | -      |
| <u>II. Eastern Tribal Zone</u>  |  |                        |             |              |       |       |       |        |
| 1. Raigarh                      | 63.08  | 8.60                   | 15.33       | 4.74         | -     | -     | -     | -      |
| 2. Surguja                      | 49.91  | 5.90                   | 14.39       | 9.52         | 5.60  | -     | -     | -      |
| 3. Bilaspur                     |  |                        |             |              |       |       |       |        |
| <u>III. CENTRAL TRIBAL ZONE</u> |  |                        |             |              |       |       |       |        |
| 1. Shahdol                      | 41.91  | 18.88                  | 10.10       | -            | -     | 8.58  | -     | -      |
| 2. Mandla                       | 24.27  | 27.00                  | 12.67       | 9.14         | -     | 14.43 | -     | -      |
| 3. Balaghat                     | 59.06  | -                      | 23.03       | 12.52        | -     | -     | -     | -      |
| 4. Chindwara                    | 7.21   | 8.69                   | 17.35       | 16.30        | -     | 14.33 | 25.80 | -      |
| 5. Betul                        | 5.60   | 15.82                  | 23.03       | 12.52        | -     | 15.87 | 17.20 | -      |
| <u>IV. WESTERN TRIBAL ZONE</u>  |  |                        |             |              |       |       |       |        |
| 1. Khargone                     | -  | -                      | 11.86       | 14.18        | -     | 5.65  | 27.80 | 25.64  |
| 2. Dhar                         | -  | -                      | 17.78       | 18.20        | 9.48  | 19.73 | 15.70 | 11.13  |
| 3. Ratlam                       | -  | -                      | 17.23       | 6.33         | 9.40  | 17.65 | 23.00 | 20.70  |
| 4. Jabua                        | 9.56   |                        | 21.75       | 17.78        | 22.97 | -     | 7.00  | 6.88   |



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3. Durg
4. Khargone
5. Mandla
6. Raigarh
7. Jhabua
8. Shahdol
9. Dhar

Details of area irrigated and estimated cost are given in enclosed Statements.

In addition to above, the following major programmes of a total estimated outlay of Rs.20.00 crores are also proposed to be taken up. The project reports are under preparation.

| <u>District</u> | <u>Project</u> | <u>Area to be irrigated<br/>(Approximate)in acres.</u> |
|-----------------|----------------|--|
| 1. Surguja      | Dehar          | 1.00 lakh  |
| 2. Raigarh      | Kelo           | 0.70 lakh  |
| 3. Bilaspur     | Arpa           | 2.00 lakhs   |
| 4. Bilaspur     | Ha             | 1.00 lakh  |

It is felt that if the schemes as proposed are implemented during the fourth plan period, they will go a long way in providing the much needed irrigational facilities in these areas; this in turn would greatly

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Statement I

ABSTRACT FOR THE SCHEMES LOCATED IN BACKWARD DISTRICTS

| Sl. No. | District              | Medium                     |                | Minor                      |                | Total                      |                           |
|---------|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
|         |                       | Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs) | Area benefited | Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs) | Area benefited | Estimated cost (Rs. lakhs) | Area benefited (in acres) |
| 1.      | 2.                    | 3.                         | 4.             | 5.                         | 6.             | 7.                         | 8.                        |
| 1.      | Surguja               | 50.00                      | 1,500          | 67.98                      | 10,988         | 117.98                     | 12,488                    |
| 2.      | Bastar                | 300.00                     | 31,000         | 73.50                      | 7,581          | 373.50                     | 38,581                    |
| 3.      | West Nimar (Khargone) | -                          | -              | 88.83                      | 11,980         | 88.83                      | 11,980                    |
| 4.      | Mandla                | 53.00                      | 5,000          | 35.85                      | 3,300          | 88.85                      | 8,300                     |
| 5.      | Raigarh               | 60.00                      | 10,000         | 58.90                      | 10,660         | 118.90                     | 20,660                    |
| 6.      | Jhabua                | -                          | -              | 58.66                      | 3,984          | 58.66                      | 3,984                     |
| 7.      | Shahdol               | 144.45                     | 16,000         | 102.86                     | 12,200         | 247.31                     | 28,200                    |
| 8.      | Dhar                  | -                          | -              | 46.87                      | 5,365          | 46.87                      | 5,365                     |
|         |                       | 607.45                     | 63,500         | 533.45                     | 66,058         | 1140.90                    | 1,29,558                  |

Source:- Chief Engineer, Irrigation, M.P.

Statement 2

STATEMENT SHOWING NEW MEDIUM SCHEMES LOCATED IN THE BACKWARD DISTRICTS.

| Sl. No. | Name     | District | Estimated cost Rs. in lakhs | Area Benefited | Remarks   |
|---------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|----------------|---|
| 1.      | Majgaon  | Mandla   | 53.00                       | 5000           | Surveys, Project report being finalised.              |
| 2.      | Umarnala | Shahdol  | 64.45                       | 8000           | -do-  |
| 3.      | Banki    | Surguja  | 50.00                       | 1500           | -do-  |
| 4.      | Barunadi | Bastar   | 300.00                      | 31000          | Survey in progress.                                   |
| 5.      | Alen     | Shahdol  | 80.00                       | 8000           | Surveys are completed Project report being finalised. |
|         |          | Raigarh  | 60.00                       | 10000          | -do-  |
|         |          |          | 607.45                      | 63500          |   |

Statement 3

LIST OF MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES TO BE TAKEN UP FOR CONSTRUCTION IN THE FOURTH PLAN ADDITIONAL PROGRAMME IN THE BACKWARD DISTRICTS.

| Sl. No.                 | Name of scheme           | Estimated cost.                | Designed Irrigation | Remarks             |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1.                      | 2.                       | 3.                             | 4.                  | 5.                  |
|                         |                          | (Rs. in lakhs (Area in Acres)) |                     |                     |
| <u>Surguja district</u> |                          |                                |                     |                     |
| 1.                      | Khong Tank               | 4.07                           | 440                 | Survey completed    |
| 2.                      | Deviganj Tank            | 2.56                           | 270                 | -do-                |
| 3.                      | Bagda Tank               | 4.00                           | 600                 | -do-                |
| 4.                      | Dumeria Tank             | 4.95                           | 550                 | -do-                |
| 5.                      | Sarwanikona Tank         | 9.00                           | 1300                | -do-                |
| 6.                      | Khajoori Tank            | 2.19                           | 368                 | -do-                |
| 7.                      | Chaminjhar Tank          | 2.27                           | 220                 | -do-                |
| 8.                      | Jhargaon D/s             | 0.82                           | 275                 | -do-                |
| 9.                      | Ghogra D/s (Janakpur)    | 1.11                           | 200                 | -do-                |
| 10.                     | Pachninala D/s           | 1.17                           | 175                 | -do-                |
| 11.                     | Chanti D/s               | 0.37                           | 320                 | -do-                |
| 12.                     | Khatember Nalla D/s      | 4.33                           | 1560                | -do-                |
| 13.                     | Halfalinala D/s          | 2.88                           | 400                 | -do-                |
| 14.                     | Gungutta D/s             | 10.00                          | 2000                | -do-                |
| 15.                     | Andhagarh (Singhora) D/s | 1.40                           | 150                 | -do-                |
| 16.                     | Pasori Division Scheme   | 2.00                           | 200                 | Survey in progress. |
| 17.                     | Jamdih Tank              | 3.00                           | 400                 | -do-                |
| 18.                     | Nawadih Tank             | 3.00                           | 300                 | -do-                |
| 19.                     | Churipat                 | 3.02                           | 400                 | Survey completed.   |
| 20.                     | Hasdeo Division Scheme   | 3.72                           | 320                 | -do-                |
| 21.                     | Jhapda Division Scheme   | 0.68                           | 140                 | -do-                |
| 22.                     | Kupa Division Scheme     | 0.34                           | 250                 | -do-                |
| 23.                     | Ghagra (Mahendragarh)    | 0.60                           | 150                 | -do-                |
| <b>Total:</b>           |                          | <b>67.98</b>                   | <b>10,988</b>       |                     |

| 1.                        | 2.    | 3.    | 4.                 | 5. |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------|----|
| <u>2. Bastar district</u> |       |       |                    |    |
| 1. Risewara Tank          | 15.00 | 1351  | Survey completed.  |    |
| 2. Siharnala Tank         | 15.00 | 1600  | -do-               |    |
| 3. Ambededa Tank          | 12.00 | 1250  | -do-               |    |
| 4. Dongergaon Tank        | 12.00 | 1079  | -do-               |    |
| 5. Pewari Tank            | 1.00  | 200   | Survey being start |    |
| 6. Jangaon Tank           | 1.50  | 250   | -do-               |    |
| 7. Jepra Tank             | 5.00  | 500   | -do-               |    |
| 8. Tungal                 | 12.00 | 1351  | Survey completed.  |    |
| Total:                    |       | 73.50 | 7581               |    |

|                               |       |       |                   |  |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------------------|--|
| <u>3. West Ninar district</u> |       |       |                   |  |
| 1. Barwani Tank               | 5.79  | 290   | Survey completed. |  |
| 2. Vanihar D/s                | 13.50 | 4500  | -do-              |  |
| 3. Virla D/s                  | 3.00  | 800   | -do-              |  |
| 4. Orad D/s                   | 7.82  | 2100  | -do-              |  |
| 5. Chapri Tank                | 6.62  | 500   | -do-              |  |
| 6. Garaghat                   | 8.00  | 900   | -do-              |  |
| 7. Balwada Upper Tank         | 8.00  | 750   | -do-              |  |
| 8. Satwadi Tank               | 5.00  | 250   | -do-              |  |
| 9. Hirapur Tank               | 8.00  | 350   | -                 |  |
| 10. Temla Tank                | 6.00  | 500   | -                 |  |
| 11. Kalki Tank                | 6.00  | 500   | -                 |  |
| 12. Ghanapani Tank            | 3.00  | 150   | -                 |  |
| 13. Sayankashi Tank           | 10.00 | 600   | -                 |  |
| Total:                        |       | 82.53 | 11,930            |  |

| 1.                         | 2.                       | 3.    | 4.    | 5.                    |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|
| <u>4. Raigarh district</u> |                          |       |       |                       |
| 1.                         | Karadih D/s              | 3.00  | 300   | Survey completed      |
| 2.                         | Tipakhoh D/s             | 10.40 | 2160  | -do-                  |
| 3.                         | Ibb D/s                  | 5.00  | 1500  | -do-                  |
| 4.                         | Bijora Nalla             | 1.50  | 250   | -do-                  |
| 5.                         | Bilaspur Tank            | 16.00 | 3000  | -do-                  |
| 6.                         | Bharari division scheme  | 3.00  | 1000  | -do-                  |
| 7.                         | Balijora nala project    | 20.00 | 2500  | -do-                  |
| Total:                     |                          | 58.90 | 10660 |                       |
| <u>5. Jhabua district</u>  |                          |       |       |                       |
| 1.                         | Regal Tank               | 5.01  | 200   | Survey completed      |
| 2.                         | Atawa Tank               | 2.00  | 200   | -do-                  |
| 3.                         | Bania mandki Tank        | 4.32  | 295   | -do-                  |
| 4.                         | Dedla Tank               | 8.10  | 450   | -do-                  |
| 5.                         | Kashduha Tank            | 3.00  | 200   | -do-                  |
| 6.                         | Ambakhedi Tank           | 4.00  | 400   | Survey being started. |
| 7.                         | Semalkhedi Tank          | 5.50  | 550   | Survey in progress.   |
| 8.                         | Chandra Shekar Azad Tank | 4.97  | 205   | Survey completed.     |
| 9.                         | Kanwarā Tank             | 5.20  | 275   | Survey in progress.   |
| 10.                        | Chote vigulgaon PUW      | 0.54  | 59    | Survey to be started  |
| 11.                        | Mahar pura Tank          | 7.57  | 450   | Survey completed.     |
| 12.                        | Dhanpura Tank            | 6.14  | 620   | -do-                  |
| 13.                        | Panthborli Tank          | 1.31  | 80    | -do-                  |
| Total:                     |                          | 58.66 | 3984  |                       |

| 1.                                   | 2.    | 3.     | 4.                 | 5. |
|--------------------------------------|-------|--------|--------------------|----|
| <u>6. Shandol district</u>           |       |        |                    |    |
| 1. Mahrol Tank                       | 15.93 | 2500   | Survey completed.  |    |
| 2. Basiya nala                       | 2.50  | 400    | -do-               |    |
| 3. Man nala                          | 0.50  | 100    | -do-               |    |
| 4. Machrar Diversion                 | 13.67 | 3500   | -do-               |    |
| 5. Mao Diversion                     | 6.35  | 800    | -do-               |    |
| 6. Obra                              | 14.00 | 1200   | -do-               |    |
| 7. Chandola Tank                     | 9.91  | 200    | -do-               |    |
| 8. Girne                             | 8.50  | 800    | -do-               |    |
| 9. Gaibada nala scheme               | 12.00 | 1000   | Survey in progress |    |
| 10. Majgaon Tank                     | 3.00  | 300    | -do-               |    |
| 11. Pakharia                         | 1.50  | 200    | -do-               |    |
| 12. Pakhariha dam                    | 15.00 | 1200   | -do-               |    |
| Total:                               |       | 102.86 | 12200              |    |
| <u>7. Dhat district</u>              |       |        |                    |    |
| 1. Sulawad Tank                      | 3.06  | 250    | Survey completed   |    |
| 2. Tol Tank                          | 2.00  | 200    | -do-               |    |
| 3. Kalidoni Tank                     | 3.50  | 350    | -do-               |    |
| 4. Wail Tank                         | 3.00  | 325    | -do-               |    |
| 5. Kherwa PUW                        | 1.00  | 200    | -do-               |    |
| 6. Anighata                          | 6.00  | 500    | -do-               |    |
| 7. Piplipada Tank                    | 8.00  | 1200   | Survey in progress |    |
| 8. Jamla bagte Tank                  | 8.00  | 200    | -do-               |    |
| 9. Walacha nala Tank                 | 9.50  | 1600   | Survey completed.  |    |
| 10. Bhurkuwa Tank                    | 2.00  | 140    | To be surveyed.    |    |
| 11. Bhaproad Tank                    | 5.81  | 490    | Survey completed.  |    |
| Total:                               |       | 46.87  | 5365               |    |
| Grand Total Minor Irrigation Schemes |       | 533.45 | 66,058             |    |

A SCHEME FOR SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION IN TRIBAL DISTRICTS

1. INTRODUCTION

The need for Soil Conservation, which naturally results in conservation of moisture can not be over-emphasised in the State of Madhya Pradesh, where, by far, a large area has undulating topography and the irrigated area is small being only about 6.3% of the total area under cultivation. With proper Soil Conservation measures it is possible to produce at least one crop even in the recurring drought areas due to efficient and enhanced water holding capacity of the Soil. Soil Conservation measures provide effective Soil Conservation treatment to control soil erosion and drain excessive and surplus run off in the high rainfall regions. In tribal areas, which is pre-dominantly a millet growing area, Soil Conservation works help in converting them to major cereal crop areas and even in some cases make them fit for growing cash crops.

2. OBJECT

The purpose of the scheme is to protect the agricultural lands of the backward districts from erosion hazards and moisture losses and to promote water holding capacity of the soil by way of contour bunding in plains having upto 3% slope and by Bench Terracing in the areas with greater slopes and sufficient soil depth. This will help in protection and development of land suitable for agriculture and would also convert the millet growing areas into major commercial crop growing areas.

### 3. TARGET

It is proposed to cover 13.80 lakhs acres by way of Contour Banding and 2.20 lakh acres by way of Bench Terracing during the fourth five year plan. This will involve an outlay of Rs. 1850.50 lakhs in the five year period.

### 4. MODE OF WORK

The scheme would be executed by the Agriculture Department. The works would be confined to 11 backward districts as per details enclosed and area will be selected on catchment basis. Priority would be given to the areas having undulating topography, steep slopes and catchment areas of medium and minor irrigation projects undertaken by the State Government.

Contour Banding would be mainly, confined to the cultivable fields, having slope upto 3% while Bench Terracing would be done in the hilly areas having steep slope upto 9% and having deep soils. The length of slope of the hills will be minimised by converting the area in bench like strips by cut and fill method, and the strips would be utilised for cultivation purposes.

### 5. ORGANISATION

28 Sub-divisions are in existence (excluding 3 sub-divisions of RVP in Raigarh district) at present in the selected 11 tribal districts. It is proposed to make 70 sub-divisions in 1st year, 80 in 2nd year and 100 Sub-divisions in the 3rd year. Thus by the year 1971-72 there would be in all 100 sub-divisions. The district-wise



present position of sub-divisions is enclosed. Each sub-division will consist of one Assistant Soil Conservation Officer, Class II, 5 Agriculture Assistants (U.D.) 20 Surveyors, 5 Chairmen, supported by skeleton office staff as per enclosed Statement 1.

Each sub-division will be required to cover 6000 acres of Contour Bunding or 1000 acres of Bench Terracing annually. The break-up of target would be, 1200 acres Contour Bunding per Agriculture Assistant or 300 acres per surveyor for Contour Bunding and 200 acres per Agriculture Assistant or 50 acres of Bench Terracing per surveyor.

The works would be taken up in accordance with the provisions contained in the Madhya Pradesh Bhumisudhar Yojana Adhiniyam 1967 and accordingly post execution maintenance and repairs would be done by the concerned beneficiaries under the technical guidance of the Agriculture Department staff.

#### 6. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Cost of works exclusively for Contour Bunding is estimated at Rs.60 per acre while that for Bench Terracing the cost may come upto Rs.400 per acre. Thus, in order to cover 13.80 lakhs acres of Contour Bunding, Rs.828 lakhs would be required exclusively for cost of works while Rs.880.00 lakhs would be required for Bench Terracing work during the five year period. In addition to this, an expenditure of Rs.1.30 lakhs per sub-division will be incurred as over head charges (which include establishment charges as well as recurring contingencies) annually. Thus, in five years,

Rs.58.50 lakhs would be spent as establishment charges and other recurring expenditure, and Rs.84.00 lakhs will be required as recurring contingent expenditure for the establishment of new sub-divisions, and replacement of tools.

BREAK UP OF EXPENDITURE IN LAKHS OF RUPEES

|   | <u>I</u><br>1969-70 | <u>II</u><br>1970-71 | <u>III</u><br>1971-72 | <u>IV</u><br>1972-73 | <u>V</u><br>1973-74 | Total          |
|---|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Total No. of sub-divisions  | 70                  | 80                   | 100                   | 100                  | 100                 | 100            |
| <u>Cost on works</u>  |                     |                      |                       |                      |                     |                |
| Bench Terracing @ Rs.400 per acre.  | 120                 | 160.00               | 200.00                | 200.00               | 200.00              | 880.00         |
| Contour Bunding @ Rs.60 per acre.   | 144.00              | 144.00               | 180.00                | 180.00               | 180.00              | 828.00         |
| Over Head Expenditure @ Rs.1.30 lakh per sub-division.                          | 9.10                | 10.40                | 13.00                 | 13.00                | 13.00               | 58.50          |
| Non-Recurring expenditure for new sub-division @ Rs.0.90 lakh per sub-division. | 37.80               | 9.00                 | 18.00                 | -                    | -                   | 64.80          |
| Tools (Replacement).  | 4.20                | -                    | -                     | 12.00                | 3.00                | 19.20          |
| <b>Total:</b>   | <b>315.10</b>       | <b>323.40</b>        | <b>411.00</b>         | <b>405.00</b>        | <b>396.00</b>       | <b>1850.50</b> |

Thus, an outlay of Rs.1,850.50 lakhs would be required during the fourth five year plan.

7. YEARWISE PHASING OF PHYSICAL TARGETS IN ACRES

| Item                         | 1969-70                  | 1970-71                  | 1971-72                  | 1972-73                  | 1973-74                  | Total   |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------|
| Contour Bunding              | <u>240000</u><br>40 S.D. | <u>240000</u><br>40 S.D. | <u>300000</u><br>50 S.D. | <u>300000</u><br>50 S.D. | <u>300000</u><br>50 S.D. | 1380000 |
| Bench terracing sub-division | <u>30000</u><br>30 S.D.  | <u>40000</u><br>40 S.D.  | <u>50000</u><br>50 S.D.  | <u>50000</u><br>50 S.D.  | <u>50000</u><br>50 S.D.  | 220000  |

8. ADDITIONAL PRODUCTION IN TONNES

|                                       |      |      |       |       |       |       |
|---------------------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Contour Bunding @ 0.037 tons per acre | 8880 | 8880 | 11100 | 11100 | 11100 | 51060 |
| Bench Terracing @ 0.15 tons per acre  | 4500 | 6000 | 7500  | 7500  | 7500  | 33000 |

Thus, it is estimated that additional production of 51,060 tons of agricultural produce can be achieved by contour bunding and 33,000 tons of additional production can be obtained by bench terracing.

9. EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL ( IN LAKH MANDAYS )

|                 | I    | II   | III  | IV   | V    | Total |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Contour Bunding | 7.20 | 7.20 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 41.40 |
| Bench Terracing | 1.80 | 2.40 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 13.20 |

10. PROCEDURE FOR RECOVERY

It is proposed to grant 75% subsidy to tribal population both on Contour Bunding and Bench Terracing works. The subsidy will be allowed on the total per acre cost after adding overhead charges as fixed by the State Government from time to time.

Statement 1

| <u>Districtwise details of sub-divisions</u> |                                | <u>Staff pattern of one soil conservation division</u>    |                        |
|--|--------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| District.                                    | No. of existing sub-divisions. |   | Posts per sub-division |
| Mandla                                       | 3                              | Assistant Soil Conservation Officer (275-700)<br>Class II | 1                      |
| Chhindwara                                   | 3                              | Agriculture Assistant (U.D.)<br>(240-370).                | 5                      |
| Bastar                                       | 3                              | Surveyors (100-160)                                       | 20                     |
| Raigarh                                      | Nil                            | Chairmen (55-65)  | 5                      |
| Surguja                                      | 2                              | Draftsman (120-220: 15 p.m.<br>special pay).              | 1                      |
| Sidhi  | 3                              | Tracer (90-140)   | 1                      |
| Shahdol                                      | 2                              | Accountant (115-220)                                      | 1                      |
| Betul  | 2                              | U.D.C. II (110-190)                                       | 1                      |
| Khargone                                     | 4                              | L.D.C. (90-170)   | 2                      |
| Dhar   | 3                              | Peons (55-65)   | 2                      |
| Jhabua                                       | 3                              | Driver (80-120)   | 1                      |
|  |                                | Chowkidar (55-65)   | 1                      |

AFFORESTATION SCHEME FOR THE DISTRICTS OF MANDLA, SURGUJA,  
JHABUA, DHAR, KHARGONE AND BASTAR.

It is proposed to implement this scheme to improve the economic well being of the backward classes by (a) providing work in plantations in the initial stages, (b) by rehabilitating the tracts through afforestation; and (c) plantation of the tract alongwith soil conservation measures. This would improve the water regime of the tract, resuscitate the dwindling agriculture, and ameliorate the climate.

The scheme is proposed to be implemented in the districts of Jhabua, Dhar, Mandla, Surguja, Bastar and Khargone and envisages a total outlay of Rs.500.00 lakhs.

For taking up this scheme of afforestation and plantations exclusively in backward areas, it would be essential to create a Conservators' Circle and 5 Plantation Divisions along with complementary staff to supervise, execute and evaluate the work. The appendix to this note gives the strength of staff required together with the attendant cost.

As plantation work is to be supplemented with the soil conservation measures, protection with barbed wire would be a necessity. It is expected that the cost per Hectare would be Rs.875/- inclusive of staff, cost of equipment etc. Of the total outlay, an amount of Rs.432.00 lakhs (i.e.86%) would be spent on wages to the labour. Apart from providing employment to the tribal people and enabling them to earn wages to the tune of Rs.432,00 lakhs, the

..scheme could ameliorate the extremes of climate, improve the water regime and help in resuscitating the agriculture. The plantation according to the physical factors of the locality would include Teak, Shishem, Babool, Eucalyptus, Mohwa, Khair, Anjen and Bamboo. The plantations would start yielding revenue from thinnings which could be fixed according to the final rotation of the crop ranging from 40 years in poor quality areas and 60 years in better quality areas. The average return would be about Rs.50-100 per Hectare.

CIRCLE OFFICE

| <u>Particulars of posts</u>   | <u>No.</u> | <u>Scale of pay</u>      | <u>Pay</u>    | <u>D.A.</u>  | <u>T.A.</u> | <u>Total</u>    |
|---|------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. Conservator Forests (Non-IFS)  | 1          | 1100-1200                | 14,000        | 1500         |             |                 |
| <u>Minsterial Staff</u>   |            |                          |               |              |             |                 |
| 2. Office Superintendent  | 1          | 265-380                  | 3,200         | 1700         |             |                 |
| 3. Head Assistant   | 2          | 160-240                  | 3,800         | 2700         |             |                 |
| 4. Accountant   | 2          | 115-220                  | 2,800         | 2200         |             |                 |
| 5. UDC-II Grade   | 2          | 110-190                  | 2,700         | 2200         |             |                 |
| 6. LDCs   | 9          | 90-170                   | 9,700         | 7000         |             |                 |
| 7. Motor Driver   | 1          | 85-120                   | 1,000         | 800          |             | 4000            |
|   |            | <u>Ministerial Staff</u> | <u>23,200</u> | <u>16600</u> |             |                 |
| <u>Class IV</u>   |            |                          |               |              |             |                 |
| 8. Orderlies & Peons  | 3          | 55-65                    | 2,000         | 2400         |             |                 |
| 9. Farash   | 1          | 55-65                    | 1,300         | 1600         |             |                 |
| 10. Chowkidar   | 1          | 55-65                    |               |              |             |                 |
|   |            | <u>Class IV Staff</u>    | <u>3,300</u>  | <u>4000</u>  |             |                 |
|   |            | <u>Grand Total</u>       | <u>40,500</u> | <u>22100</u> |             |                 |
|   |            | or                       | 41,000        | 22000        |             | 4000            |
| <u>Contingencies</u>  |            |                          |               |              |             | 67000           |
| Purchase of furniture, carriage of tents & records, official postage, sund-ries, etc. |            |                          |               |              |             | 33000           |
|   |            | <u>Total</u>             |               |              |             | <u>1,00,000</u> |
|   |            | Circle Office one year   |               |              |             | <u>1,00,000</u> |
|   |            | Five Years               |               |              |             | <u>5,00,000</u> |

Source: Chief Conservator of Forests, M.P.

DIVISIONAL OFFICES AND EXECUTIVE STAFF

| Particulars                   | No. | Scale of Pay                              | Pay              | D.A.           | T.A. | Total |
|-------------------------------|-----|---|------------------|----------------|------|-------|
| 1. Dy. Conservator of Forests | 1   | 580-950<br>special pay<br>@ Rs. 100 p.m.  | 7,200            | 1400           |      |       |
| 2. Forest Rangers             | 5   | 170-315<br>special pay<br>@ Rs. 30 p.m.   | 12,000           | 6900           |      |       |
| 3. Foresters                  | 15  | 90-140 special<br>pay @ Rs. 30<br>p.m.    | 18,800           | 11700          |      |       |
| 4. Forest Guards              | 30  | 60-80 special<br>pay @ Rs. 10 p.m.        | 26,200           | 23400          |      |       |
| 5. Motor Driver               | 1   | 85-120                                    | 1,000            | 800            |      |       |
| 6. Tractor Drivers            | 10  | 120-180<br>Executive                      | 14,400<br>72,400 | 11000<br>53800 |      |       |
| <u>Ministerial Staff</u>      |     |   |                  |                |      |       |
| 1. Head Clerks                | 1   | 160-240                                   | 1,900            | 1400           |      | 7000  |
| 2. Accountant                 | 3   | 115-220                                   | 4,100            | 3300           |      |       |
| 3. UDC-II Grade               | 1   | 110-190                                   | 1,300            | 1100           |      |       |
| 4. LDCs(7+85 Cs)              | 12  | 90-170                                    | 13,000           | 9400           |      |       |
| 5. Draftsman                  | 1   | 110-220 +<br>special pay<br>@ Rs. 15 p.m. | 1,500            | 1100           |      |       |
|                               |     | Ministerial                               | 21,800           | 16300          |      |       |
| <u>Class IV Staff</u>         |     |   |                  |                |      |       |
| 1. Orderlies & Peons          | 7   | 55-65                                     | 6,000            | 7200           |      |       |
| 2. Farash                     | 1   | 55-65                                     |                  |                |      |       |
| 3. Chowkidar                  | 1   | 55-65                                     |                  |                |      |       |
| 4. Cleaner                    | 10  | 65-80                                     | 7,800            | 7800           |      |       |
|                               |     | Total:                                    | 13,800           | 15,000         |      |       |
|                               |     | Grand Total:                              | 115,200          | 86,500         |      | 7000  |
|                               |     | or  | 115,000          | 86,000         |      |       |
|                               |     | Rs.                                       | 2,08,000         |                |      |       |

Source: Chief Conservator of Forests, M.P.



| <u>Particulars</u>        | <u>No.</u> | <u>Scale of Pay</u> | <u>Pay</u>       | <u>DA</u> | <u>TA</u>         | <u>Total</u> |
|---------------------------|------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------|
| <u>Contingencies</u>      |            |                     |                  |           |                   |              |
| Purchase of furniture     |            |                     |                  |           |                   |              |
| stationery and printing   |            |                     | 12,000           |           |                   |              |
| official postage carriage |            |                     |                  |           |                   |              |
| of tents and records      |            |                     |                  |           |                   |              |
| sundaries                 |            |                     |                  |           |                   |              |
|                           |            | Total:              | 2,20,000         |           | from one division |              |
|                           |            |                     |                  |           | X 5 division      |              |
|                           |            |                     | Rs. 11,00,000    |           | lakhs             |              |
| Division (Five Years      |            |                     | Rs. 55,00,000    |           |                   |              |
| Circle Office)            |            |                     | Rs. 5,00,000     |           |                   |              |
|                           |            |                     | <u>60,00,000</u> |           |                   |              |

Source: Chief Conservator of Forests, M.P.

PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT AND MACHINERY

|  | <u>1969-70</u> | <u>70-71</u> | <u>71-72</u> | <u>72-73</u> | <u>73-74</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Purchase of<br>jeeps for (4 Jeeps) (2 Jeeps)<br>DFO's & CD 1.00 0.50<br>@Rs. 25000 each<br>Rs. 1,50,000.                                  |                |              | -            | -            | -            | 1.50         |
| 2. Purchase of (6 Trac- (4 Trac-<br>tractors with tors) tors)<br>accessories 10 3.60 2.40<br>Nos. @Rs. 60,000<br>per tractor<br>Rs. 6,00,000 |                |              | -            | -            | -            | 6.00         |
| 3. Nursery equi-<br>pment, water<br>pump and<br>pipe line<br>etc. Rs. 75,000   |                | 0.75         | -            | -            | -            | 0.75         |
| <b>Total:</b>  | <b>5.35</b>    | <b>2.90</b>  | <b>-</b>     | <b>-</b>     | <b>-</b>     | <b>8.25</b>  |

Source:- Chief Conservator of Forests, M.P.

A LIST OF T. D. BLOCKS INDICATING THE DATES OF THEIR OPENING  
AND OTHER DETAILS\*

| Sl. No.       | District Block        | Tehsil          | Date of opening | Area in square miles | No. of villages | Density per sq. mile | Total population | Scheduled Tribes population |
|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1.            | 2.                    | 3.              | 4.              | 5.                   | 6.              | 7.                   | 8.               | 9.                          |
| <b>BASTAR</b> |                       |                 |                 | 13332                | 3149            | 70                   | 939,139          | 710,737                     |
| 1.            | Dantewara (S.M.P.T.)  | Dantewara       | 2.10.56         | 306                  | 62              | 119                  | 36,395           | 28,388                      |
| 2.            | Narayanpur (S.M.P.T.) | Narayanpur      | 2.10.56         | 364                  | 175             | 113                  | 40,995           | 31,998                      |
| 3.            | Sukma                 | Konta           | 15.8.62         | 332                  | 56              | 103                  | 34,072           | 28,208                      |
| 4.            | Bhopal Patnam         | Bijapur         | 15.8.62         | 842                  | 188             | 26                   | 22,206           | 16,391                      |
| 5.            | Kondagaon             | Kondagaon       | 2.10.63         | 354                  | 175             | 196                  | 69,317           | 40,102                      |
| 6.            | Konta                 | Konta           | 2.10.63         | 1340                 | 182             | 23                   | 30,837           | 27,744                      |
| 7.            | Bijapur               | Bijapur         | 2.10.63         | 854                  | 91              | 25                   | 21,322           | 17,158                      |
| 8.            | Kuokonda              | Dantewara       | 2.10.63         | 239                  | 53              | 133                  | 31,713           | 28,790                      |
| 9.            | Antagarh              | Narayanpur      | 2.10.63         | 323                  | 166             | 78                   | 25,297           | 19,643                      |
| 10.           | Bhanu Pratappur       | Bhanu Pratappur | 2.12.63         | 227                  | 110             | 148                  | 33,556           | 24,083                      |
| 11.           | Phar asgaon           | Kondagaon       | 2.12.63         | 304                  | 98              | 105                  | 31,953           | 22,870                      |
| 12.           | Charma                | Kanker          | 1.4.64          | 592                  | 98              | 83                   | 49,285           | 26,463                      |
| 13.           | Geedam                | Dantewara       | 1.4.64          | 284                  | 60              | 121                  | 34,337           | 24,265                      |
| 14.           | Makadi                | Kondagaon       | 1.4.64          | 304                  | 84              | 106                  | 32,153           | 20,033                      |
| 15.           | Kate Kalyan           | Dantewara       | 1.4.64          | 207                  | 41              | 142                  | 29,295           | 26,971                      |
| 16.           | Chhindwara            | Konta           | 1.4.64          | 288                  | 74              | 141                  | 40,656           | 33,554                      |
| 17.           | Tokapal               | Jagdapur        | 1.4.64          | 123                  | 70              | 304                  | 37,351           | 28,051                      |
| 18.           | Darbha                | Jagdapur        | 1.4.64          | 344                  | 69              | 106                  | 36,507           | 29,703                      |
| 19.           | Lahandiguda           | Jagdapur        | 1.4.64          | 175                  | 82              | 228                  | 39,899           | 29,724                      |
| 20.           | Bastnar               | Jagdapur        | 1.4.65          | 206                  | 42              | 153                  | 31,581           | 29,572                      |

\*Figures given in column Nos.5 to 9 are provisional.

-/-

| 1.  | 2.                        | 3.                         | 4.      | 5.   | 6.   | 7.  | 8.      | 9.      |
|-----|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------|------|------|-----|---------|---------|
| 21. | Sarona                    | Kanker                     | 1.4.65  | 471  | 116  | 116 | 54,610  | 36,162  |
| 22. | Durga Kondal              | Bhanu Pratappur            | 1.4.65  | 262  | 141  | 96  | 25,195  | 19,625  |
| 23. | Abujhmarh                 | Narayanpur                 | 1.4.65  | 1500 | 188  | 8   | 12,235  | 11,713  |
| 24. | Koilabeda                 | Narayanpur                 | 1.4.65  | 692  | 192  | 36  | 25,046  | 18,925  |
| 25. | Keskal-                   | Kondagaon                  | 1.4.65  | 291  | 105  | 110 | 32,088  | 23,076  |
| 26. | Bade Rajpur               | Kondagaon                  | 1.4.65  | 255  | 56   | 126 | 32,153  | 23,446  |
| 27. | Bhairamgarh               | Bijapur                    | 1.4.65  | 1084 | 245  | 49  | 31,033  | 27,444  |
| 28. | Usoor                     | Bijapur                    | 1.4.65  | 769  | 130  | 23  | 17,997  | 16,635  |
| 29. | <u>RAIPUR</u>             |                            |         | 402  | 378  | 189 | 75,818  | 44,580  |
| 29. | Churra                    | Bindranawa-2.10.63<br>Garh |         | 210  | 199  | 213 | 44,622  | 24,871  |
| 30. | Geriaband                 | -do-                       | 29.3.67 | 192  | 179  | 162 | 31,196  | 19,709  |
|     | <u>DURG</u>               |                            |         | 660  | 454  | 129 | 85,373  | 73,998  |
| 31. | Dondi                     | Sanjari Balod              | 2.12.63 | 200  | 116  | 175 | 35,059  | 29,100  |
| 32. | Manpur                    | -do-                       | 1.4.65  | 219  | 166  | 107 | 23,388  | 22,432  |
| 33. | Mohala                    | -do-                       | 1.4.65  | 241  | 172  | 112 | 26,926  | 22,466  |
|     | <u>BILASPUR</u>           |                            |         | 1450 | 400  | 113 | 163,279 | 111,307 |
| 34. | Pondiuprora<br>(S.M.P.T.) | Katghora                   | 2.10.56 | 945  | 225  | 68  | 64,627  | 54,832  |
| 35. | Marwahf                   | Bilaspur                   | 15.8.62 | 290  | 100  | 210 | 61,027  | 34,180  |
| 36. | Gourella                  | II Bilaspur                | 29.3.67 | 215  | 75   | 175 | 37,625  | 22,295  |
|     | <u>RAIGARH</u>            |                            |         | 2712 | 1160 | 206 | 559,699 | 350,763 |
| 37. | Bagicha<br>(S.M.P.T.)     | Jashpurnagar               | 2.10.56 | 555  | 147  | 145 | 80,583  | 58,227  |
| 38. | Jashpur                   | Jashpurnagar               | 15.8.62 | 196  | 98   | 204 | 39,947  | 26,840  |
| 39. | Pathalgaon                | -do-                       | 2.10.63 | 262  | 110  | 336 | 88,085  | 53,751  |
| 40. | Manora                    | -do-                       | 2.12.63 | 270  | 97   | 121 | 32,712  | 27,070  |
| 41. | Ghargoda                  | Ghargoda                   | 2.12.63 | 170  | 78   | 213 | 36,178  | 18,524  |

| 1.  | 2.                       | 3.            | 4.      | 5.                               | 6.   | 7.   | 8.      | 9.      |
|-----|--------------------------|---------------|---------|----------------------------------|------|------|---------|---------|
| 42. | Lailunga                 | Ghargoda      | 1.4.64  | 189                              | 105  | 253  | 47,857  | 27,170  |
| 43. | Kunkuri                  | Jashpurnagar  | 1.8.64  | 176                              | 93   | 241  | 42,474  | 27,592  |
| 44. | Tumhar                   | Ghargoda      | 1.4.65  | 200                              | 140  | 261  | 52,216  | 26,817  |
| 45. | Duldula                  | Jashpurnagar  | 1.4.65  | 163                              | 70   | 172  | 28,044  | 16,022  |
| 46. | Pharasbahar<br>(Tapkara) | -do-          | 1.4.65  | 261                              | 95   | 180  | 47,120  | 29,321  |
| 47. | Kansabel                 | -do-          | 1.4.65  | 183                              | 62   | 206  | 37,642  | 25,073  |
| 48. | Khar sia                 | Dharmjayagarh | 29.3.67 | 87                               | 65   | N.A. | 26,841  | 14,356  |
|     |                          |               |         | (Excludes<br>Reserved<br>Forest) |      |      |         |         |
|     | <u>SURGUJA</u>           |               |         | 6865                             | 1642 | 84   | 578,846 | 392,278 |
| 49. | Bharatpur<br>(SMPT)      | Bharatpur     | 2.10.56 | 1217                             | 183  | 26   | 31,470  | 16,340  |
| 50. | Kusumi                   | Samri         | 15.8.62 | 411                              | 108  | 90   | 37,098  | 34,008  |
| 51. | Shankaragarh             | -do-          | 2.10.63 | 224                              | 86   | 143  | 32,097  | 21,303  |
| 52. | Bairampur                | Pal           | 2.10.63 | 354                              | 116  | 90   | 31,979  | 18,095  |
| 53. | Sitapur                  | Ambikapur     | 2.12.63 | 204                              | 48   | 205  | 41,841  | 29,909  |
| 54. | Ramchandra-<br>pur       | Pal           | 2.12.63 | 542                              | 108  | 56   | 30,831  | 23,583  |
| 55. | Batoli                   | Ambikapur     | 1.4.64  | 220                              | 58   | 146  | 32,020  | 28,509  |
| 56. | Mainpat                  | -do-          | 1.4.64  | 260                              | 62   | 95   | 24,597  | 18,519  |
| 57. | Khadgwan                 | Mahendragarh  | 1.4.64  | 362                              | 90   | 265  | 93,372  | 31,044  |
| 58. | Manendragarh             | -do-          | 1.4.64  | 380                              | 132  | 71   | 27,035  | 24,324  |
| 59. | Pratappur                | Surajpur      | 1.4.64  | 342                              | 108  | 116  | 39,548  | 30,369  |
| 60. | Wadrafanagar             | Pal           | 1.4.65  | 447                              | 122  | 62   | 27,782  | 27,371  |
| 61. | Udaipur                  | Ambikapur     | 1.4.65  | 376                              | 87   | 67   | 25,294  | 17,269  |
| 62. | Premnagar                | Surguja       | 1.4.65  | 325                              | 65   | 85   | 28,521  | 19,434  |
| 63. | Rajpur                   | Ambikapur     | 1.4.65  | 300                              | 87   | 142  | 31,267  | 25,653  |
| 64. | Odgi                     | Surajpur      | 1.4.65  | 595                              | 100  | 48   | 28,712  | 16,999  |
| 65. | Sonhat                   | Baikuntapur   | 29.3.67 | 300                              | 104  | 513  | 15,380  | 9,549   |

| 1.            | 2.                 | 3.          | 4.      | 5.     | 6.    | 7.  | 8.       | 9.       |
|---------------|--------------------|-------------|---------|--------|-------|-----|----------|----------|
| 109.          | Gandhwani          | Manawar     | 1.4.64  | 323    | 150   | 135 | 43,665   | 38,366   |
| 110.          | Bakaner            | -do-        | 1.4.65  | 192    | 113   | 229 | 43,891   | 30,308   |
| 111.          | Dharampuri         | -do-        | 1.4.65  | 163    | 99    | 268 | 43,741   | 20,228   |
| 112.          | Tirla              | Dhar        | 29.3.67 | 193    | 154   | 123 | 23,659   | 17,598   |
|               | <u>KHARGONE</u>    |             |         | 2250   | 747   | 166 | 373,322  | 382,389  |
| 113.          | Barwani<br>(SMP T) | Barwani     | 2.10.56 | 437    | 76    | 111 | 48,525   | 37,472   |
| 114.          | Zirnia             | Bhikangaon  | 1.10.62 | 216    | 131   | 221 | 47,639   | 34,112   |
| 115.          | Rajpur             | Rajpur      | 2.12.63 | 341    | 102   | 211 | 71,831   | 52,742   |
| 116.          | Segaon             | Khargone    | 1.4.64  | 158    | 57    | 187 | 29,571   | 20,674   |
| 117.          | Bhagwanpur         | -do-        | 1.4.64  | 175    | 90    | 269 | 47,138   | 37,160   |
| 118.          | Sendhwa            | Sendhwa     | 1.4.64  | 296    | 122   | 190 | 56,267   | 32,782   |
| 119.          | Niwali             | -do-        | 1.4.65  | 250    | 68    | 132 | 32,954   | 31,116   |
| 120.          | Pati               | Barwani     | 1.4.65  | 377    | 95    | 105 | 39,397   | 36,331   |
| 12            | <u>RATLAM</u>      |             |         | 476    | 470   | 140 | 66,597   | 57,831   |
| 121.          | Sailana            | Sailana     | 15.8.62 | 211    | 239   | 132 | 27,806   | 22,888   |
| 122.          | Bajna              | -do-        | 1.4.65  | 265    | 231   | 146 | 38,791   | 34,963   |
|               | <u>MORENA</u>      |             |         | 894    | 137   | 30  | 26,961   | 18,165   |
| 123.          | Sheopur            | Sheopur     | 15.8.62 | 894    | 137   | 30  | 26,961   | 18,165   |
|               | <u>HOSHANGABAD</u> |             |         | 211    | 108   | 123 | 25,916   | 13,967   |
| 124.          | Kesla              | Hoshangabad | 29.3.67 | 211    | 108   | 123 | 25,916   | 13,967   |
|               | <u>SEONI</u>       |             |         | 544    | 192   | 84  | 45,427   | 23,934   |
| 125.          | Kurai              | Lakhnadon   | 29.3.67 | 544    | 192   | 84  | 45,427   | 23,934   |
|               | <u>SIDHI</u>       |             |         | 567    | 145   | 43  | 24,655   | 16,142   |
| 126.          | Ku sumi            | Gopad Banas | 29.3.67 | 569    | 145   | 43  | 24,655   | 16,142   |
| <b>TOTAL:</b> |                    |             |         | 43,432 | 14827 | 112 | 4892,392 | 3203,999 |

THE RATES OF PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION, GRANTS-IN-AID AND  
SUBSIDY IN TRIBAL AND NON-TRIBAL AREAS FOR DIFFERENT  
SCHEMES

| Sl. No.                     | Name of Head of Development and Scheme.   | Percentage and amount in non-tribal areas. | Percentage and amount in tribal areas.              |
|-----------------------------|---|--|---|
| 1.                          | 2.  | 3.   | 4.  |
| <b>A. GRANTS-IN-AID FOR</b> |   |  |   |
| <b>(i) HEALTH</b>           |   |  |   |
| 1.                          | Construction of dispensary Primary Health Centre, Maternity Home, Child Welfare Centre and Veterinary dispensaries. | 50%  | 75%   |
| 2.                          | Drinking water wells drinking water supply schemes, pavements Pucca drains, Pucca bath rooms, etc.                  | 50% (to be relaxed upto 75%)               | 75%   |
| 3.                          | Latrins, smokeless chulhas, Pucca floor of cattle shed, Pucca bathing floors, etc.                                  | 50%  | 50%   |
| <b>(ii) EDUCATION</b>       |   |  |   |
| 4.                          | Construction of School Building   | 50%  | 75%   |
| 5.                          | Village libraries.  | 50%<br>(maximum Rs. 300/-)                 | 75%<br>(May be relaxed maximum Rs.450 per library). |
| <b>(iii) SOCIAL WELFARE</b> |   |  |   |
| 6.                          | Construction of Buildings for community centres.  | 50%  | 75%   |
| 7.                          | Equipment for community centres   |  |   |
| (a)                         | Where building is not provided by villagers.  | Rs. 250                                    | Rs. 250   |
| (b)                         | Where building is provided by villagers valued less than Rs.1000/-  | Rs. 500                                    | Rs. 500   |

| 1.  | 2.  | 3.                       | 4.                       |
|-----|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 8.  | Sports, recreational clubs and other activities.                            | 50%<br>(Maximum Rs. 100) | 75%<br>(Maximum Rs. 150) |
| 9.  | Children's organisation and welfare activities, prizes for childrens shows. | 50%<br>(Maximum Rs. 400) | 75%<br>(Maximum Rs. 450) |
| 10. | Purchase of community receiving sets.                                       | 50%<br>(Maximum Rs. 300) | 50%<br>(Maximum Rs. 450) |

(iv) COMMUNICATION

|     |   |   |  |
|-----|---|---|--|
| 11. | Pucca roads, cause-ways and culverts.                         | 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %<br>(Rs. 10,000 per mile)       | 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %<br>(Rs. 15,000 per mile)                |
| 12. | Murrum roads (without boulders) with cause ways and culverts. | 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %<br>(Rs. 8,000 per mile)        | 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %<br>(Rs. 4,500 maximum per mile)         |
| 13. | Murrum roads (with boulders) with cause ways and culverts)    | 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %<br>(Rs. 5000 maximum per mile) | 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %<br>(Rs. 6500 maximum per mile)          |
| 14. | Fair weather roads with cause ways and culverts               | 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %<br>(Rs. 2500 per mile)         | 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %<br>(maximum Rs. 2500 per mile)          |
| 15. | Construction of cause-ways and culverts                       | 50%<br>(May be relaxed Rs. 3000 per causeway.)    | 50%<br>(May be relaxed Rs. 4500 per cause-way or culvert.) |

(v) OTHERS

|     |   |                          |                          |
|-----|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 16. | Other items (with in approved programmes) | 50%<br>(Rs. 500 maximum) | 75%<br>(Rs. 750 maximum) |
|-----|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|

B. SUBSIDIES FOR

|     |   |                    |      |
|-----|---|--------------------|------|
| 18. | Purchase of pedigree bulls                | 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % | 100% |
| 19. | Construction of private irrigation wells. | 25%                | 50%  |



| 1.  | 2.  | 3.   | 4.  |
|-----|---|--|---|
| 20. | Contour bunding with 75% loan in non-tribal and 25% in tribal areas up to maximum of Rs.50,000 per scheme | 25%  | 75%   |
| 21. | Purchase of improved agricultural implements.   | -  | Upto 50% with limit of Rs.70 per plough and Rs.50 per other implement.  |
| 22. | Vegetable seeds.  | -  | 50% subject to maximum Rs.200 per Tribal Development Block.   |
| 23. | Improved tools and equipment to trained artisans.   | 25%  | 75%   |
| 24. | Kachcha irrigation wells  | 50%<br>(Maximum Rs.300 to a tribal cultivator) | 50%<br>(maximum Rs.300 to a tribal cultivator)  |
| 25. | Transportation of seeds of potato groundnut and by trid maize   | -  | 100%  |
| 26. | Horticultural development   | -  | Rs.800 per acre   |
| 27. | Installation of rahats  | -  | Rs.400 per rahat  |
| 28. | Bullock carts   | -  | Rs.125 individual tribals.  |
| 29. | Distribution of pesticides in chillies growing areas.   | -  | 50% cost of pesticides with a limit of Rs.5000 per T.D.Block. This is in addition to 25% subsidy by agriculture department. |

Districtwise Percentage of Families indebted, Average outstanding loan and Average Debt per indebted family.

.....

| Sl. No.               | District   | No. of families surveyed | Total No. of indebted families | Percentage of indebted families | Average outstanding loan per indebted family | Average debt per indebted family |
|-----------------------|------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| <b>WESTERN ZONE:</b>  |            |                          |                                |                                 |  |                                  |
| 1.                    | Ratlam     | 105                      | 86                             | 82.9                            | 487.73                                       | 382.05                           |
| 2.                    | Jhabua     | 794                      | 517                            | 65.7                            | 488.12                                       | 396.17                           |
| 3.                    | Khargone   | 694                      | 416                            | 59.9                            | 749.23                                       | 645.19                           |
| 4.                    | Dhar       | 576                      | 398                            | 69.1                            | 438.21                                       | 343.93                           |
| <b>EASTERN ZONE:</b>  |            |                          |                                |                                 |  |                                  |
| 5.                    | Raigarh    | 160                      | 87                             | 54.4                            | 110.75                                       | 72.73                            |
| 6.                    | Bilaspur   | 270                      | 147                            | 54.4                            | 534.09                                       | 379.22                           |
| 7.                    | Surguja    | 141                      | 79                             | 56.0                            | 152.84                                       | 125.31                           |
| <b>SOUTHERN ZONE:</b> |            |                          |                                |                                 |  |                                  |
| 8.                    | Bastar     | 525                      | 102                            | 16.4                            | 108.99                                       | 91.36                            |
| 9.                    | Durg       | 135                      | 54                             | 40.0                            | 431.15                                       | 321.62                           |
| <b>CENTRAL ZONE:</b>  |            |                          |                                |                                 |  |                                  |
| 10.                   | Chhindwara | 222                      | 77                             | 39.7                            | 158.29                                       | 135.77                           |
| 11.                   | Betul      | 169                      | 70                             | 41.4                            | 321.32                                       | 228.26                           |
| 12.                   | Mandla     | 189                      | 61                             | 32.3                            | 210.94                                       | 159.05                           |
| 13.                   | Balaghat   | 162                      | 81                             | 50.0                            | 328.32                                       | 274.87                           |
| <b>Total</b>          |            | <b>4,142</b>             | <b>2,175</b>                   |                                 |  |                                  |
|                       |            |                          |                                | <b>Percentage 52.5</b>          |  |                                  |
|                       |            |                          |                                |                                 | <b>Average</b>                               | <b>459.33</b>                    |
|                       |            |                          |                                |                                 |  | <b>367.33</b>                    |

DISTRICTWISE DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE DEBT IN CASH AND KIND AND ITS ALLOCATION ON THE BASIS OF SECURITY OFFERED FOR OBTAINING SUCH LOANS.

(Percentage in brackets)

| Sl. No.            | District   | Cash             | Kind            | Total              | Security offered                  |                        |
|--------------------|------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
|                    |            |                  |                 |                    | On personal Security and goodwill | Land/ House/ Ornaments |
| 1.                 | 2.         | 3.               | 4.              | 5.                 | 6.                                | 7.                     |
| 1.                 | Ratlam     | 339.26<br>(88.8) | 42.79<br>(11.2) | 382.05<br>(100.00) | 324.36<br>(84.9)                  | 57.69<br>(15.1)        |
| 2.                 | Jhabua     | 347.05<br>(87.6) | 49.12<br>(12.4) | 396.17<br>(100.00) | 242.06<br>(61.1)                  | 154.11<br>(38.9)       |
| 3.                 | Khargone   | 576.81<br>(89.4) | 68.38<br>(10.6) | 645.19<br>(100.00) | 431.63<br>(66.9)                  | 213.56<br>(33.1)       |
| 4.                 | Dhar       | 298.19<br>(86.7) | 45.74<br>(13.3) | 343.93<br>(100.00) | 226.99<br>(66.0)                  | 116.94<br>(34.0)       |
| 5.                 | Raigarh    | 51.42<br>(70.7)  | 21.31<br>(29.3) | 72.73<br>(100.00)  | 54.62<br>(75.1)                   | 18.11<br>(24.9)        |
| 6.                 | Bilaspur   | 300.72<br>(79.3) | 78.50<br>(20.7) | 379.22<br>(100.00) | 276.83<br>(73.0)                  | 102.39<br>(27.0)       |
| 7.                 | Surguja    | 83.46<br>(66.6)  | 41.85<br>(33.4) | 125.31<br>(100.00) | 96.11<br>(76.7)                   | 29.20<br>(23.3)        |
| 8.                 | Bastar     | 36.91<br>(40.4)  | 44.45<br>(59.6) | 91.36<br>(100.00)  | 79.67<br>(87.2)                   | 11.69<br>(12.8)        |
| 9.                 | Durg       | 304.90<br>(94.8) | 16.72<br>(5.2)  | 321.62<br>(100.00) | 159.53<br>(49.6)                  | 162.09<br>(50.4)       |
| 10.                | Chhindwara | 119.43<br>(87.5) | 17.06<br>(12.5) | 135.77<br>(100.00) | 77.93<br>(57.4)                   | 57.84<br>(42.6)        |
| 11.                | Betul      | 207.03<br>(90.7) | 21.23<br>(9.3)  | 228.26<br>(100.00) | 158.18<br>(69.3)                  | 70.08<br>(30.7)        |
| 12.                | Mandla     | 123.42<br>(77.6) | 35.63<br>(22.4) | 159.05<br>(100.00) | 107.68<br>(67.7)                  | 51.37<br>(32.3)        |
| 13.                | Balaghat   | 240.77<br>(87.6) | 34.01<br>(12.4) | 274.87<br>(100.00) | 135.24<br>(49.2)                  | 139.63<br>(50.8)       |
| Average Percentage |            | 319.21<br>(86.9) | 48.12<br>(13.1) | 367.33<br>(100.00) | 240.60<br>(65.5)                  | 126.73<br>(34.5)       |

AVERAGE DEBT AND ITS DISTRIBUTION OVER DIFFERENT AGENCIES  
ADVANCING SUCH LOANS

| Sl. No.               | District   | (Percentage in Brackets) |                               |                  |                 |                                  |
|-----------------------|------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
|                       |            | Govern-<br>ment          | Coopera-<br>tive<br>(Society) | Money<br>lenders | Others          | Total Colg.<br>3, 4, 5,<br>and 6 |
| 1.                    | 2.         | 3.                       | 4.                            | 5.               | 6.              | 7.                               |
| 1.                    | Ratlam     | 30.18<br>(7.9)           | 28.27<br>(7.4)                | 323.60<br>(84.7) | -               | 382.05<br>(100.00)               |
| 2.                    | Jhabua     | 66.86<br>(19.4)          | 71.71<br>(18.1)               | 241.66<br>(61.0) | 5.94<br>(1.5)   | 396.17<br>(100.00)               |
| 3.                    | Khargone   | 67.65<br>(10.5)          | 112.91<br>(17.5)              | 452.92<br>(70.2) | 11.71<br>(1.8)  | 645.19<br>(100.00)               |
| 4.                    | Dhar       | 51.93<br>(15.1)          | 83.93<br>(24.4)               | 193.29<br>(56.2) | 14.79<br>(4.3)  | 343.93<br>(100.00)               |
| 5.                    | Raigarh    | 7.93<br>(10.9)           | 2.84<br>(3.9)                 | 56.22<br>(77.3)  | 5.74<br>(7.8)   | 72.73<br>(100.00)                |
| 6.                    | Bilaspur   | 26.92<br>(7.1)           | 64.47<br>(17.0)               | 243.84<br>(64.3) | 43.99<br>(11.6) | 379.22<br>(100.00)               |
| 7.                    | Surguja    | 8.26<br>(6.6)            | 21.43<br>(17.1)               | 91.85<br>(73.3)  | 3.76<br>(3.0)   | 125.31<br>(100.00)               |
| 8.                    | Bastar     | 7.13<br>(7.8)            | 7.03<br>(7.7)                 | 27.77<br>(30.4)  | 49.22<br>(54.1) | 91.36<br>(100.00)                |
| 9.                    | Durg       | 41.81<br>(13.0)          | 76.23<br>(23.7)               | 141.83<br>(44.1) | 61.75<br>(19.2) | 321.62<br>(100.00)               |
| 10.                   | Chhindwara | 19.14<br>(14.1)          | 23.62<br>(17.4)               | 74.54<br>(54.9)  | 18.47<br>(13.6) | 135.77<br>(100.00)               |
| 11.                   | Betul      | 14.15<br>(6.2)           | 43.14<br>(18.9)               | 169.60<br>(74.3) | 1.37<br>(0.6)   | 228.26<br>(100.00)               |
| 12.                   | Mandla     | 26.24<br>(16.5)          | 14.47<br>(9.1)                | 110.07<br>(69.2) | 8.27<br>(5.2)   | 159.05<br>(100.00)               |
| 13.                   | Balaghat   | 30.51<br>(11.1)          | 94.56<br>(34.4)               | 79.43<br>(28.9)  | 70.37<br>(25.6) | 274.87<br>(100.00)               |
| Average<br>Percentage |            | 49.59<br>(13.5)          | 68.32<br>(18.6)               | 234.36<br>(63.8) | 15.06<br>(4.1)  | 367.33<br>(100.00)               |

(Reference para 9.4)

ALLOCATION OF AVERAGE DEBT ACCORDING TO PURPOSE

(Percentage in Brackets)

| Sl. No.            | District   | Purposes            |                      |                      |                 | Total of Col.3, 4, 5 and 6 |
|--------------------|------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
|                    |            | Productive purposes | Consumption Purposes |                      |                 |                            |
|                    |            | Agriculture         | Social & Religious   | Domestic consumption | Others          |                            |
| 1.                 | 2.         | 3.                  | 4.                   | 5.                   | 6.              | 7.                         |
| 1.                 | Ratlam     | 69.15<br>(18.1)     | 47.37<br>(12.4)      | 265.53<br>(69.5)     | -               | 382.05<br>(100.00)         |
| 2.                 | Jhabua     | 138.66<br>(35.0)    | 47.14<br>(11.9)      | 131.14<br>(33.1)     | 79.23<br>(20.0) | 396.17<br>(100.00)         |
| 3.                 | Khargone   | 257.42<br>(39.9)    | 71.62<br>(11.1)      | 243.24<br>(37.7)     | 72.91<br>(11.3) | 645.19<br>(100.00)         |
| 4.                 | Dhar       | 144.45<br>(42.0)    | 54.01<br>(15.5)      | 114.52<br>(33.5)     | 30.95<br>(9.0)  | 343.93<br>(100.00)         |
| 5.                 | Raigarh    | 16.21<br>(22.3)     | 1.89<br>(2.6)        | 48.96<br>(67.3)      | 5.67<br>(7.8)   | 72.73<br>(100.00)          |
| 6.                 | Bilaspur   | 177.38<br>(46.8)    | 109.69<br>(28.9)     | 74.70<br>(19.7)      | 17.44<br>(4.6)  | 379.22<br>(100.00)         |
| 7.                 | Surguja    | 42.61<br>(34.0)     | 19.92<br>(15.9)      | 53.88<br>(43.0)      | 8.9<br>(7.1)    | 125.31<br>(100.0)          |
| 8.                 | Bastar     | 37.37<br>(40.9)     | 28.23<br>(30.9)      | 24.30<br>(26.6)      | 1.46<br>(1.6)   | 91.36<br>(100.00)          |
| 9.                 | Durg       | 258.68<br>(80.4)    | 31.84<br>(9.9)       | 21.23<br>(6.6)       | 9.87<br>(3.1)   | 321.62<br>(100.00)         |
| 10.                | Chhindwara | 87.71<br>(64.6)     | 18.87<br>(13.9)      | 21.72<br>(16.0)      | 7.47<br>(5.5)   | 135.77<br>(100.00)         |
| 11.                | Betul      | 91.30<br>(40.0)     | 39.24<br>(16.8)      | 70.99<br>(31.1)      | 27.63<br>(12.1) | 228.26<br>(100.00)         |
| 12.                | Mandla     | 73.01<br>(45.9)     | 27.51<br>(17.3)      | 55.51<br>(34.9)      | 3.02<br>(1.9)   | 159.05<br>(100.00)         |
| 13.                | Balaghat   | 149.79<br>(54.5)    | 37.94<br>(13.8)      | 36.56<br>(13.3)      | 50.58<br>(18.4) | 274.87<br>(100.00)         |
| Average Percentage |            | 160.16<br>(43.6)    | 48.49<br>(13.2)      | 126.72<br>(34.5)     | 31.96<br>(8.7)  | 367.33<br>(100.00)         |

FIFTEEN YEAR PROGRAMME OF ROAD DEVELOPMENT FOR TRIBAL DISTRICTS

Although Madhya Pradesh is surrounded by other States, the inter-State routes are largely undeveloped. Within the State also, a large part of the Eastern region is having almost primitive means of transport and communications. Except for National Highways, the few other inter-State roads lack bridges and communication is interrupted during monsoon. As railway routes in this region are also inadequate, the development of roads will bring immense economic transformation of the region.

During discussions of the Fourth Five Year Plan at New Delhi sometimes in 1966 Shri Tarlok Singh, Member, Planning Commission had desired that a comprehensive scheme for the development of roads in 8 backward districts of eastern Madhya Pradesh be worked out. Accordingly, a plan for construction of roads costing a sum of Rs.55.76 crores was sent to the Secretary, Planning Commission and Secretary, Ministry of Transport, vide the Public Works Department letter No. 1880/914/XIX/P/67, dated the 6th July, 1967.

Considering all the factors discussed in the preceding paras, a plan for the development of roads in this region has been prepared which is given in the following table:

| Sl. No.       | District | Area sq. miles | Mileage of surfaced roads per 100 sq. miles | Proposals             |               | Cost in crores | IV Plan provision | Additional provision required. |
|---------------|----------|----------------|---|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
|               |          |                |   | Physical Length Miles | Major bridges |                |                   |                                |
| 1.            | 2.       | 3.             | 4.  | 5.                    | 6.            | 7.             | 8.                | 9.                             |
|               |          |                |   |                       |               | Rs.            | Rs.               | Rs.                            |
| 1.            | Surguja  | 8,626          | 3.06  | 615                   | 30            | 10.85          | 0.25              | 10.60                          |
| 2.            | Bastar   | 15,124         | 3.82  | 1157                  | 10            | 13.09          | 0.68              | 12.41                          |
| 3.            | Bilaspur | 7,615          | 5.40  | 376                   | 7             | 5.97           | 0.54              | 5.43                           |
| 4.            | Raigarh  | 5,064          | 6.77  | 304                   | 13            | 5.80           | 0.74              | 5.06                           |
| 5.            | Shahdol  | 5,412          | 7.61  | 249                   | 10            | 4.35           | 0.38              | 3.97                           |
| 6.            | Raipur   | 8,214          | 7.88  | 471                   | 12            | 7.25           | 0.83              | 6.42                           |
| 7.            | Jhabua   | 2,615          | 7.78  | 280                   | 12            | 4.77           | 0.29              | 4.48                           |
| 8.            | Khargone | 5,206          | 12.25                                       | 319                   | 10            | 4.99           | 0.16              | 4.83                           |
| 9.            | Mandla   | 5,127          | 14.82                                       | 295                   | 8             | 6.23           | 0.38              | 5.85                           |
| <b>Total:</b> |          | -              | -   | 4066                  | 112           | 63.30          | 4.25              | 59.05                          |

Fifteen Year Road Programme

The development of an integrated network of main roads will involve construction of 4066 miles of surfaced roads and 112 major bridges. These are estimated to cost Rs.63.30 crores. In the fourth plan, only a meagre amount of about Rs.4.25 crores could be included for the purpose. As such, the larger portion i.e. Rs.59.05 crores will remain to be financed by the Government of India as it is beyond the means of State Government to find the necessary resources. The programme can be taken up in a phased manner. For the fourth plan period, an amount of Rs.24.00 cores may be provided.

LEVELS OF LITERACY AMONG TOTAL POPULATION, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND NON-TRIBAL POPULATION ONLY BY SEX.

TOTAL POPULATION

| Level of literacy                       | Males      |        | Females    |        | Total    |        |
|---|------------|--------|------------|--------|----------|--------|
|   | Nos.       | %      | Nos.       | %      | Nos.     | %      |
| Total Population                        | 165,78,204 | 100.00 | 157,94,204 | 100.00 | 32372408 | 100.00 |
| Literates (without levels of education) | 31,69,278  | 19.1   | 8,19,744   | 5.2    | 3989022  | 12.3   |
| Primary or Junior Basic                 | 10,12,125  | 6.1    | 1,99,806   | 1.2    | 1211931  | 3.7    |
| Matriculation or above                  | 3,00,051   | 1.8    | 43,858     | 0.3    | 343909   | 1.1    |
| Totals:                                 |            | 27.0   |            | 6.7    |          |        |

SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION

|   |           |          |           |        |         |        |
|---|-----------|----------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|
| Total Population                        | 33,34,363 | 100.00   | 33,44,047 | 100.00 | 6678410 | 100.00 |
| Literates (without levels of education) | 2,44,466  | 7.33     | 27,056    | 0.71   | 271522  | 4.06   |
| Primary or Junior Basic.                | 62,613    | 1.88     | 5,208     | 0.16   | 67821   | 1.02   |
| Matriculation or above                  | 1,301     | 0.04     | 62        | 0.00   | 1363    | 0.02   |
| Total                                   |           | T. 9.25  |           | 0.97   |         | 5.10   |
|   |           | R. 0.06  |           | 0.93   |         | 4.98   |
|   |           | U. 24.81 |           | 4.27   |         | 15.46  |

NON-TRIBAL POPULATION

|   |            |        |            |        |          |        |
|---|------------|--------|------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Total Population                        | 132,43,841 | 100.00 | 124,50,157 | 100.00 | 25693998 | 100.00 |
| Literates (without levels of education) | 29,24,812  | 22.08  | 7,92,688   | 6.37   | 3717500  | 14.47  |
| Primary or Junior Basic                 | 9,49,512   | 7.17   | 1,94,598   | 1.56   | 1144110  | 4.45   |
| Matriculation or above                  | 2,98,750   | 2.26   | 43,796     | 0.35   | 342546   | 1.33   |
| Total                                   |            | 31.51  |            | 8.28   |          | 20.25  |

Source: Census of India, 1961.



(Reference para 11.2)

PERCENTAGES OF LITERACY IN TRIBAL DISTRICTS AND THEIR  
PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL LITERACY

| Zone/Districts                          | Percentages of literacy<br>(for population in tribal<br>areas |        |       | Percentages of literacy<br>(in tribal areas to total<br>literacy among total populat |        |        |
|---|---|--------|-------|--|--------|--------|
|   | Male  | Female | Total | Male   | Female | Total  |
| 1.                                      | 2.  | 3.     | 4.    | 5.   | 6.     | 7.     |
| <u>I. Southern Tribal Zone</u>          |   |        |       |  |        |        |
| 1. Bastar                               | 11.7  | 2.2    | 6.9   | 43.3   | 32.8   | 40.4   |
| 2. Durg                                 | 29.3  | 6.3    | 17.8  | 108.7  | 92.5   | 104.1  |
| <u>II. Bastar Tribal Zone</u>           |   |        |       |  |        |        |
| 1. Raigarh                              | 24.9  | 4.9    | 14.9  | 92.2   | 73.1   | 87.5   |
| 2. Surguja                              | 15.4  | 2.6    | 9.2   | 57.0   | 38.9   | 53.8   |
| 3. Bilaspur                             | 30.5  | 6.2    | 18.2  | 11.3   | 92.3   | 106.5  |
| <u>III. Central Tribal Zone</u>         |   |        |       |  |        |        |
| 1. Shahdol                              | 17.4  | 2.9    | 17.1  | 64.4   | 43.4   | 100.0  |
| 2. Mandla                               | 23.4  | 5.0    | 14.2  | 86.5   | 74.5   | 83.4   |
| 3. Balaghat                             | 34.3  | 7.2    | 20.6  | 127.4  | 107.4  | 120.5  |
| 4. Chhindwara                           | 25.9  | 6.5    | 16.3  | 95.8   | 98.5   | 95.8   |
| 5. Betul                                | 27.0  | 6.1    | 16.5  | 100.0  | 90.8   | 97.4   |
| <u>IV Western Tribal Zone</u>           |   |        |       |  |        |        |
| 1. Khargone                             | 24.5  | 5.8    | 15.3  | 90.7   | 86.5   | 89.5   |
| 2. Dhar                                 | 21.4  | 5.2    | 13.5  | 88.0   | 77.6   | 79.0   |
| 3. Ratlam                               | 31.9  | 10.3   | 21.4  | 118.5  | 152.5  | 125.2  |
| 4. Jhabua                               | 9.1   | 2.9    | 6.0   | 33.7   | 43.4   | 35.3   |
| Total Tribal population<br>of the State | 9.25  | 0.97   | 5.10  | 32.26  | 14.48  | 29.83  |
| Total population<br>of the State.       | 27.0  | 6.7    | 17.1  | 100.00   | 100.00 | 100.00 |

NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND STUDENTS PER LAKH  
OF POPULATION IN TRIBAL AREASA. PRIMARY

| Zone/Districts                  | No. of Institutions in Tribal areas covered by T.D. Block. | Institutions per lakh of population Tribal Area. | Institutions per 100 sq. miles tribal area. | No. of students per lakh of population (63-64) | No. of tribal students per lakh of tribal population (65-66) |
|---------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|
| 1.                              | 2.   | 3.   | 4.  | 5.   | 6.   |
| <u>I. SOUTHERN TRIBAL ZONE</u>  |  |  |   |  |  |
| 1. Bastar                       | 1389   | 118.97   | 9.18  | 7099   | 6256.50  |
| 2. Durg                         | 121  | 140.7  | 18.3  | -  | -  |
| <u>II. EASTERN TRIBAL ZONE</u>  |  |  |   |  |  |
| 1. Raigarh                      | 646  | 121.0  | 25.6  | -  | 7954.42  |
| 2. Surguja                      | 731  | 137.1  | 11.1  | 7487   | 6160.11  |
| 3. Bilaspur                     | 140  | 111.1  | 11.3  | 7223.44  | N.A.   |
| <u>III. CENTRAL TRIBAL ZONE</u> |  |  |   |  |  |
| 1. Shahdol                      | 249  | 138.3  | 23.3  | -  | 5787.44  |
| 2. Mandla                       | 585  | 124.5  | 18.0  | 7823.66  | 6486.47  |
| 3. Balaghat                     | 794  | 98.42  | 22.22                                       | 9434.71  | 1902.83  |
| 4. Chhindwara                   | 229  | 138.4  | 16.4  | 8776.69  | N.A.   |
| 5. Betul                        | 203  | 135.3  | 16.2  | 9057.80  | 7506.44  |
| <u>IV. WESTERN TRIBAL ZONE</u>  |  |  |   |  |  |
| 1. Khargone                     | 434  | 116.2  | 23.2  | 6339.04  | 2329.0   |
| 2. Dhar                         | 340  | 120.1  | 22.2  | 6771.63  | 3516.31  |
| 3. Ratlam                       | 86   | 130.0  | 18.0  | 8971.28  | 3102.60  |
| 4. Jhabua                       | 652  | 126.85   | 24.5  | 6568.05  | 4403.05  |
| State Total:                    | -  | 105.8  | 20.0  | 8087.00  | -  |

NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND STUDENTS PER LAKH  
OF POPULATION IN TRIBAL AREAS

B. MIDDLE

| Zone/Districts                  | No. of Institutions in tribal areas covered by T.D. Block | Institutions per lakh of population tribal area. | Institutions per 100 sq. miles tribal area. | No. of students per lakh of population (63-64) | No. of tribal students per lakh of tribal population (65-66) |
|---------------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|
| 1.                              | 2.  | 3.   | 4.  | 5.   | 6.   |
| <u>I. SOUTHERN TRIBAL ZONE</u>  |   |  |   |  |  |
| 1. Bastar                       | 108   | 9.24   | 0.71  | 527.70   | 257.00   |
| 2. Durg                         | 16  | 13.6   | 2.4   | -  | -  |
| <u>II. EASTERN TRIBAL ZONE</u>  |   |  |   |  |  |
| 1. Raigarh                      | 87  | 16.3   | 3.2   | -  | 1093.66  |
| 2. Surguja                      | 69  | 13.0   | 1.05  | 582.88   | 402.51   |
| 3. Bilaspur                     | 8   | 6.4  | 0.65  | 2073.95  | 874.00   |
| <u>III. CENTRAL TRIBAL ZONE</u> |   |  |   |  |  |
| 1. Shahdol                      | 21  | 11.7   | 2.0   | -  | 192.36   |
| 2. Mandla                       | 67  | 14.3   | 2.06  | 1180.93  | 724.00   |
| 3. Balaghat                     | 97  | 12.02  | 2.71  | 1280.02  | 1011.00  |
| 4. Chhindwara                   | 21  | 12.8   | 1.5   | 1565.20  | 422.00   |
| 5. Betul                        | 20  | 14.81  | 1.6   | 1907.97  | 176.00   |
| <u>IV. WESTERN TRIBAL ZONE</u>  |   |  |   |  |  |
| 1. Khargone                     | 426   | 7.0  | 1.4   | 1011.34  | 118.00   |
| 2. Dhar                         | 27  | 9.5  | 1.7   | 902.34   | 121.00   |
| 3. Ratlam                       | 7   | 10.5   | 1.4   | 1514.31  | 171.00   |
| 4. Jhabua                       | 52  | 10.10  | 1.98  | 500.79   | 87.00  |
| State Total:                    | -   | 11.1   | 2.09  | 1485.00  | -  |

NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND STUDENTS PER LAKH  
OF POPULATION IN TRIBAL AREAS

C. HIGHER SECONDARY

| Zone/Districts                  | No. of Institutions in tribal areas covered by T.D. Block | Institutions per lakh of population tribal area. | Institutions per 100 sq. miles tribal area. | No. of students per lakh of population (63-64) | No. of tribal students per lakh of tribal population (65-66) |
|---------------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|
| 1.                              | 2.  | 3.   | 4.  | 5.   | 6.   |
| <u>I. SOUTHERN TRIBAL ZONE</u>  |   |  |   |  |  |
| 1. Bastar                       | 16  | 1.37   | 0.10  | 140.80   | 71.0   |
| 2. Durg                         | 4   | 4.7  | 0.6   | -  | -  |
| <u>II. EASTERN TRIBAL ZONE</u>  |   |  |   |  |  |
| 1. Raigarh                      | 18  | 3.6  | 0.70  | -  | 429.55   |
| 2. Surguja                      | 17  | 3.2  | 0.26  | 200.06   | 143.84   |
| 3. Bilaspur                     | 16  | 2.0  | 0.16  | 494.21   | 383.00   |
| <u>III. CENTRAL TRIBAL ZONE</u> |   |  |   |  |  |
| 1. Shahdol                      | 6   | 3.3  | 0.56  | -  | 56.47  |
| 2. Mandla                       | 9   | 2.9  | 0.27  | 448.36   | 204.00   |
| 3. Balaghat                     | 14  | 1.73   | 0.39  | 502.11   | 543.00   |
| 4. Chhindwara                   | 8   | 4.9  | 0.57  | 615.60   | 156.00   |
| 5. Betul                        | 3   | 2.0  | 2.24  | 486.96   | 77.00  |
| <u>IV. WESTERN TRIBAL ZONE</u>  |   |  |   |  |  |
| 1. Khargone                     | 8   | 2.1  | 0.43  | 446.67   | 87.00  |
| 3. Ratlam                       | 2   | 2.2  | 0.38  | 327.91   | 47.00  |
| 4. Jhabua                       | 15  | 2.6  | 0.58  | 182.94   | 34.00  |
| <hr/>                           |   |  |   |  |  |
| State Total: -                  | -   | 3.5  | 0.69  | 601.6  | -  |

SPECIAL PROGRAMME TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY AND  
CONTENT OF EDUCATION IN TRIBAL AREAS

In spite of various difficulties, there has been considerable expansion of education in tribal areas, yet it is not adequate looking to their backwardness and extensiveness. Educational problems in tribal areas have received special attention since the transfer of the management of schools to Tribal Welfare Department in 1964. The working of the schools in tribal areas was reviewed in 1964-65 and it was found that proper facilities and equipment have not been made available to these institutions. 104 higher secondary schools and 524 middle schools were run by the Department in 1965-66. There were practically no facilities of equipment, laboratories, etc. In view of these deficiencies and in view of the special requirements of tribal areas, it was felt necessary that special arrangements will have to be made under a special programme to improve the quality and content of education. The following aspects are important in this regard:

1. Laboratories

In almost all 104 higher secondary schools, science subjects are being taught. Science education is of great importance generally, but for the tribal students it has added significance in as much as they can take advantage of the seats reserved for them in medical, engineering and other professional institutions only after completing science courses. It has been observed that very few tribal students take science courses and they pass the examinations with poor marks. The

main reason for the low standards is due to the fact that proper facilities for teaching of science have not been provided in these institutions. Unless proper facilities are provided and attractive atmosphere of science teaching is created, the tribal students are not likely to show better results.

At the time of review, the position was that 90 out of 104 higher secondary schools had no laboratories worth the name. These institutions did not have proper accommodation to keep the equipment supplied. They did not have even sufficient accommodation for holding the classes and, therefore it was hardly possible for them to provide accommodation for laboratories. Additional equipment can be provided from the normal budget, but laboratory buildings will have to be constructed. Tribal children are very practical in day to day life. If science education is imparted to them in good laboratories they would certainly show better standards in science subjects. It is very necessary to construct laboratory buildings on the provision of which an expenditure of 26 lakhs is estimated.

## 2. Libraries

In 526 middle and 104 higher secondary schools there are no libraries worth the name. In some schools there are a few books, but they are either very old or of very little use to the students. The tribal students come from poor families and can not afford to purchase even the text-books. Unless small (but useful) libraries are set up in these schools tribal children would find it difficult to improve

their general knowledge. It, is therefore, necessary to set up libraries in these institutions. To set up even small libraries in all the schools, a provision of Rs.10.44 lakhs would be necessary.

### 3. Agricultural Farms

It is well-known that life of the tribal people revolves round agriculture, which is still in a primitive stage in many parts of the tribal areas. One sure way of spreading modern techniques of agriculture in tribal areas is to impart knowledge of the same to tribal youth while they are at schools. The Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission (The Dhebar Commission) has emphasised the need of introducing agriculture in the curricula of all tribal schools.

It is proposed to attach a 5 acre farm to each middle school. The Higher Secondary Schools will have 10 acre farms. The total amount required for setting up 567 farms is estimated to be Rs.29.62 lakhs.

### 4. Playgrounds

Tribal children are accustomed to outdoor life and are good at games. Games form an important part of their life. It has also been noticed that whenever proper opportunities and facilities are provided, the tribal students turn out to be good sportsmen. There are no playgrounds, with the schools in tribal areas. Government land will be available in most cases, the only expenditure will be on levelling and preparation of ground. As most of the tribal

areas are hilly, some expenditure will have to be incurred on levelling the ground in addition to the voluntary labour provided by the students. An amount of Rs.18 lakhs would be required for 600 playgrounds.

#### 5. Hostel buildings

Tribal students get full advantage of middle and higher secondary schools only, when hostels are provided with these schools. The Department had undertaken a big programme of providing hostels in tribal areas. There are 15,400 seats available for tribal students. But construction of hostels buildings could not be taken up for want of funds. In tribal areas hired accommodation is not available and whatever accommodation is available is not suitable. Construction of buildings is necessary for which a special programme has been drawn up. It would be necessary to construct 270 hostel buildings of 20 seats each. For construction of 150 katchha and 120 pucca hostel buildings, an amount of Rs.6.50 and 6.00 lakhs respectively would be required. It is also proposed to construct Hostel Superintendents quarters with each hostel. The cost of construction of 150 katchha and 120 pucca quarters would be approximately Rs.2.25 and 4.80 lakhs respectively.

A total provision of Rs.59.61 lakhs would be necessary to implement the above programme. Minister for Tribal Welfare Madhya Pradesh, had sent this special programme to Shrimati Chandrashekar, the then Deputy Minister for Social Welfare on 22nd August 1966, for approval and provision of special funds. Reply from Government of India still awaited.



REQUIREMENT OF PRIMARY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL EDUCATION IN  
TRIBAL AREAS

Among the various States of the country, Madhya Pradesh has the largest tribal population, which is about 67 lakhs and forms about one fifth of the total population of the State. The tribal areas extend over one-third of the State total area. It is obvious that all-round development of the State cannot be achieved unless the gap between tribal and other people is not bridged.

The tribals have lagged behind in the sphere of education. They have been subjected to exploitation because of their ignorance. Expansion of education has been undertaken in tribal areas in recent years. But looking to their population and extensive tribal areas efforts made so far cannot be considered sufficient. In 1963-64 fifty eight per cent of the school going children were attending primary schools in the State, while only 36.61% of the tribal children were attending primary schools. The general coverage of middle schools was 21% but only 4.76% tribal children were attending middle schools.

The position of higher secondary education is worse in as much only 1.52% tribal students are attending higher secondary schools as compared to the general percentage of 9.20.

The figures relating to the State as a whole include the figures of tribal students. If figures of tribal and non-tribal students were available separately, they would indicate a still wider gap.

There are certain special problems of education in tribal areas.

1. Education had a late start in tribal areas. Compared to other areas, there are fewer schools in tribal areas.
2. Population in tribal areas is scattered and sparse. Communications are difficult and inadequate. There are natural barriers like hills, rivulets etc. As a consequence, a school in tribal areas can serve much smaller area and population. If proper educational facilities are to be provided in tribal areas, a larger number of educational institutions will have to be opened.

#### Primary Schools

In view of the special circumstances of the tribal areas as mentioned above, the normal criteria for opening of schools will have to be revised in their case. The Dhebar Commission has recommended that a school should be opened wherever 30 children are available and that no child should be made to walk more than two miles for attending a primary school. It has been estimated that by the year, 1971, the number of primary school going children in Tribal Development Blocks alone will go up to 7,40,000. On the basis of one school for 40 children 13,863 primary schools would be required to cover 90 and 60 per cent of the primary school going boys and girls population. There are 6,414 primary schools in these areas and therefore, provision will have to be made for 7,500 schools.

### Middle Schools

Paucity of Middle schools is the biggest obstacle in the progress of secondary education in tribal areas. In the absence of middle schools within reasonable distances from their homes a large number of tribal students passing out of primary schools discontinue their education. In course of time they relapse into illiteracy and investment made on them is wasted. Normally, there should be a middle school for 8 primary schools. On this basis, 800 middle schools would be required for the present primary schools, while there are only 635 middle schools (Departmental and others). If the proposed 6,000 primary schools are opened, 750 middle schools would be required for them. For the period of Fourth Plan 600 middle schools will be sufficient. Thus a provision for the opening of 735 middle schools has been proposed.

The special programme envisaged an outlay of Rs.792.29 lakhs. These proposals were sent by the Chief Minister to Shri T.T. Krishnamachari, the then Union Finance Minister on 31st August, 1965. The Committee of Members of Parliament from Madhya Pradesh also took up the matter with the Government of India. Shri Sachin Chaudhari, the then Finance Minister intimated Shri M.P. Wikey, Chairman of the said committee on 15th June 1966 that this special programme should form a part of State's Fourth Plan. The size of the State's Fourth Plan is very small and

it is doubtful that any step can be taken to remove the lag relating to educational facilities in tribal areas within the available resources. Special steps are required to be taken to remove the gap between tribal and other areas in the provision of Social Services and it is necessary that special assistance, outside the State Plan, be made available to the State Government from the Government of India.

POSITION OF MEDICAL FACILITIES IN TRIBAL AREAS

| Zone/District                   | Medical Institutions          |                              | Availability of beds       |                               |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                                 | Number per lakh of population | Number per 100 sq.miles area | Number per lakh population | Number per 100 sq.miles area. |
| 1.                              | 2.                            | 3.                           | 4.                         | 5.                            |
| <u>I. Southern Tribal Zone</u>  |                               |                              |                            |                               |
| 1. Bastar                       | 5.42                          | 2.4                          | 15.3                       | 1.20                          |
| 2. Durg                         | 2.96                          | 0.6                          | 12.3                       | 2.9                           |
| <u>II. Eastern Tribal Zone</u>  |                               |                              |                            |                               |
| 1. Raigarh                      | 3.45                          | 0.7                          | 28.5                       | 5.9                           |
| 2. Surguja                      | 4.10                          | 0.5                          | 15.90                      | 5.5                           |
| 3. Bilaspur                     | 2.45                          | 0.6                          | 20.7                       | 5.2                           |
| <u>III. Central Tribal Zone</u> |                               |                              |                            |                               |
| 1. Shahdol                      | 3.5                           | 0.6                          | 17.0                       | 2.4                           |
| 2. Mandla                       | 2.57                          | 0.4                          | 11.1                       | 1.5                           |
| 3. Balaghat                     | 3.38                          | 0.7                          | 18.6                       | 4.0                           |
| 4. Chhindwara                   | 2.88                          | 0.5                          | 24.3                       | 3.8                           |
| 5. Betul                        | 3.17                          | 0.5                          | 14.0                       | 2.0                           |
| <u>IV. Western Tribal Zone</u>  |                               |                              |                            |                               |
| 1. Khargone                     | 6.90                          | 1.4                          | 44.0                       | 8.7                           |
| 2. Dhar                         | 7.83                          | 1.6                          | 26.2                       | 5.6                           |
| 3. Ratlam                       | 6.20                          | 1.5                          | 76.8                       | 18.6                          |
| 4. Jhabua                       | 7.0                           | 0.7                          | 37.20                      | 8.40                          |
| <u>Total State:</u>             | <u>4.13</u>                   | <u>1.02</u>                  | <u>39.5</u>                | <u>7.47</u>                   |

POSITION OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLY IN TRIBAL AREAS OF THE STATE

| Zone/District                   | Number Surveyed |                  | No Water Supply sources |                  | Insufficient supply |                  |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|
|                                 | Villages        | Sizeable Hamlets | Villages                | Sizeable Hamlets | Villages            | Sizeable Hamlets |
| 1.                              | 2.              | 3.               | 4.                      | 5.               | 6.                  | 7.               |
| <u>I. Southern Tribal Zone</u>  |                 |                  |                         |                  |                     |                  |
| 1. Bastar                       | 2730            | 1448             | 1105                    | 1037             | 456                 | 327              |
| 2. Durg                         | 3449            | 627              | 1165                    | 443              | 917                 | 181              |
| <u>II. Eastern Tribal Zone</u>  |                 |                  |                         |                  |                     |                  |
| 1. Raigarh                      | 2194            | 1147             | 737                     | 723              | 477                 | 371              |
| 2. Surguja                      | 2455            | 2176             | 988                     | 1704             | 383                 | 462              |
| 3. Bilaspur                     | 2598            | 1565             | 739                     | 931              | 736                 | 629              |
| <u>III. Central Tribal Zone</u> |                 |                  |                         |                  |                     |                  |
| 1. Shahdol                      | 1902            | 627              | 518                     | 258              | 403                 | 369              |
| 2. Mandla                       | 1368            | 555              | 337                     | 130              | 376                 | 270              |
| 3. Balaghat                     | 1216            | 314              | 350                     | 185              | 294                 | 113              |
| 4. Chhindwara                   | 1716            | 302              | 575                     | 185              | 496                 | 121              |
| 5. Betul                        | 1178            | 254              | 434                     | 173              | 205                 | 67               |
| <u>IV. Western Tribal Zone</u>  |                 |                  |                         |                  |                     |                  |
| 1. Khargone                     | 1225            | 255              | 385                     | 237              | 274                 | 18               |
| 2. Dhar                         | 1384            | 343              | 584                     | 250              | 117                 | 73               |
| 3. Ratlam                       | 669             | 32               | 336                     | 17               | 166                 | 10               |
| 4. Jhabua                       | 1003            | 677              | 391                     | 222              | 103                 | 55               |

SHARE OF SEVEN DISTRICTS IN THE VITAL SECTORS OF  
AGRICULTURE, IRRIGATION ETC.

(SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN EXPENDITURE)

(Rs. in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | Sector   | State Actuals for selected schemes | Districts | Percentage Col 4 to 3 | State Actuals |
|---------|--|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1.      | 2.   | 3.                                 | 4.        | 5.                    | 6.            |
| 1.      | Agriculture  | 1632.58                            | 109.52    | 6.71                  | 1633.00       |
| 2.      | Veterinary & Animal Husbandry                          | 217.31                             | 12.72     | 6.33                  | 199.00        |
| 3.      | Fisheries  |                                    | 1.04      |                       | 18.00         |
| 4.      | Irrigation   | 5692.02                            | 291.34    | 5.10                  | 5692.00       |
| 5.      | Power  |                                    |           |                       |               |
| 6.      | Industries   | 389.20                             | 17.34     | 4.37                  | 389.00        |
| 7.      | Public Health  | 958.81                             | 94.79     | 9.86                  | 958.00        |
| 8.      | Forest and Soil Conservation                           | 299.07                             | 47.79     | 15.98                 | 299.00        |
| 9.      | Cooperation  | 280.84                             | 23.25     | 8.28                  | 281.00        |
| 10.     | Community Development                                  | 1671.56                            | 503.79    | 30.14                 | 1671.00       |
| 11.     | <u>Transport and Communication</u>                     |                                    |           |                       |               |
|         | (i) Roads  | 888.94                             | 203.85    | 22.94                 | 889.00        |
|         | (ii) Road Transport                                    |                                    |           |                       |               |
|         | (iii) Tourism  |                                    |           |                       |               |
| 12.     | <u>Education</u>                                       |                                    |           |                       |               |
|         | (i) General Education                                  | 1281.67                            | 181.09    | 14.12                 | 1475.00       |
|         | (ii) Mechanical Education                              |                                    |           |                       |               |
|         | Other Departments/ Schemes not included under Column 2 |                                    |           |                       | 1388.00       |
|         | Total  | 13312                              | 1486.52   | 11.1                  | 14892.00      |

SHARE OF SEVEN DISTRICTS IN THE VITAL SECTORS OF  
AGRICULTURE, IRRIGATION ETC.

(THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN EXPENDITURE)

| (Rs. in lakhs) |  |                                    |           |                        |               |
|----------------|--|------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|---------------|
| Sl. No.        | Sectors  | State actuals for selected schemes | Districts | Percentage Col. 4 to 3 | State actuals |
| 1.             | 2.   | 3.                                 | 4.        | 5.                     | 6.            |
| 1.             | Agriculture  | 2,558.23                           | 190.08    | 7.43                   | 3379          |
| 2.             | Veterinary & Animal Husbandry                              | 331.59                             | 33.79     | 9.96                   | 332           |
| 3.             | Irrigation   | 2,845.00                           | 284.48    | 10.00                  | 3695          |
| 4.             | Power*   | 8,905.00                           | 125.00    | 1.40                   | 8905          |
| 5.             | Industries   | 747.00                             | 58.39     | 7.82                   | 805           |
| 6.             | B. & R.  | 1,398.85                           | 326.61    | 23.35                  | 1472          |
| 7.             | Forest and Soil Conservation                               | 431.48                             | 91.85     | 21.31                  | 998           |
| 8.             | Education  | 1,288.15                           | 217.39    | 16.88                  | 2707          |
| 9.             | Health   | 1,613.95                           | 142.82    | 8.85                   | 1614          |
|                | Other Departments/<br>Schemes not included<br>under Col. 2 |                                    |           |                        | 4741          |
| Total          |  | 20,119.25                          | 1470.41   | 7.30                   | 28648         |

\* Schemes under this head were of a capital nature taken up in non-tribal areas.