

Success Story on Development of "Primitive Tribes" in the state under RKVY Madhya Pradesh

1. **Title:-** Bringing Primitives in to main stream of Agriculture through RKVY project.
2. **Category:-** Agriculture
3. **Back ground & Challenges:-** According to the 2011 census of India, Bhil is the most populous tribe with a total population of 46,18,068, constituting 37.70% of total ST population. Gond is the second largest tribes, with a population of 43,57,918 constituting 35.60% . The next four populous tribes are Kol, Korku, Sahariya and Baiga. These six tribes constitute 92.20% of the total ST population of the state. These tribes are normally known as "Primitive Tribes". The statistics of tribes residing in the state is as given below :-

Name of Tribe	Sub Tribe	Population (Census -1981)	District Inhabited
Gond	Pardhan, Agaria, Ojha, Nagarchi, Solhas	53,49,883	All district mainly spread on both bank of Narmada River in Vindhya and Satpura, Balaghat
Baiga	Bijhwar, Narotia, Bharotia, Nahar, Rai Bhaina, Kadh Bhaina	2,48,949	Mandla, Balaghat
Bhil	Barela, Bhilala, Patlia	25,05,888	Dhar, Jabua, East Nimar
Korku	Movasiruma, Nahala, Vavari, Bodoya	66,781	East Nimar, Hoshangabad, Betul, Chhindwara, Burhanpur
Bharia	Bhumia, Bhuihar, Pando	1,95,490	Chhindwara, Jabalpur
Halba	Halbi, Bastariya	2,36,375	balaghat
kol	Rohiya, Patel, Rauthail	1,23,811	Rewa, Satna, Shahdol, Sidhi
Mariya	Abhuj Mariya, Dandami Mariya, Metakoitur	1,95,490	Jabalpur, Mandla, Panna, Shahdol, Chhindwara
Sahariya	Jati, Arsi, Muli, Kindal, and Kumbi	2,61,816	Guna, Shivpuri, Morena, Gwalior, Vidisha, Rajgarh

This project has been made with the development aspect of three major tribes , Baiga, Sahariya, and Bharia. The **Sahariya** who lives in hills have five sub cast like-Jati, Arsi, Muli, Kindal, and Kumbi. These sub cast are divided on the basis of their occupation as Jati are farmers, Arsi are weavers, Muli are iron workers, Kindal are basket makers, and Kumbi are potters. The **Baiga** are an ethnic group found in central India primarily in the state of Madhya Pradesh, and in smaller numbers in the surrounding states of Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. The largest number of Baiga is found in Baiga-chuk in Mandla district and Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh. They have sub-castes – Bijhwar, Narotia, Bharotiya, Nahar, Rai Bhaina, and Kadh Bhaina. **Bharia** tribe has major concentration in Jabalpur & Chhindwara district of Madhya Pradesh. The place Patalkot in Chhindwara has almost 90% population constituted of Bharias. They work as agriculture laborers & work upon bamboo to create beautiful baskets & usage of medicinal plants to treat various diseases. As per the observation, the Bharia tribes are one of the indigenous tribes of the region & have set up

their own system of treatment for all the health hazards and illness. Bharia tribes have maintained their originality without adapting to the traditions and practices of the modern day world. In other words, this Bharia tribe is one of those tribal communities of the Indian subcontinent who are totally inaccessible and cut out from the civilized world.

As shown above, all these tribes are occupying the agriculture land for cultivation and ultimately contributing to the state food basket. as these tribes are very rigid on their principles and traditions , therefore making any change even for the betterment of these tribes to bring them in to the main stream of agriculture development becomes very tough.

4. **Initiative:-** With the aim of developing these tribes , the project under RKVY has been sanctioned as given below :-

Rs. in Lakhs

S.No	Date of SLSC	Sanctioned cost of project	Expenditure	No of crop demonstration laid out
1	14.06.2013	250.00	177.00	2950 Nos
2	25.06.2014	250.00	124.00	2068
3	18.05.2015	206.50	61.45	1024
	Total	706.50	362.45	6042

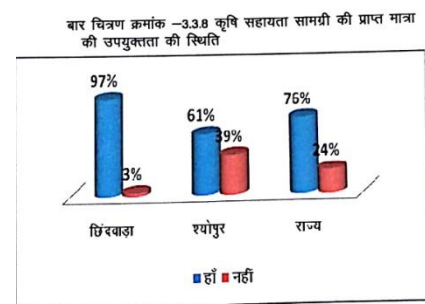
It has been attempted through the above projects by laying down the demonstration of various important crops in the field of these tribes in Dindori, Chhindwara, Sheopurkalan and shivpuri districts. The basic aim of demonstrating the package of practices to these farmers is for getting better yield and production from the same land. the demonstrations were laid down on NFSM norms. The district wise and crop wise demonstration planned in the year 2015-16 are as given below :-

Crops	Unit	Dindori	Chhindwara	Sheopurkalan	Shivpuri	Total
Paddy	Ha	1000	0	0	0	1000
Tur	Ha	0	500	0	0	500
Urd	Ha	0	0	250	0	250
Moong	Ha	0	0	250	0	250
Gram	Ha	1000	500	0	700	2200

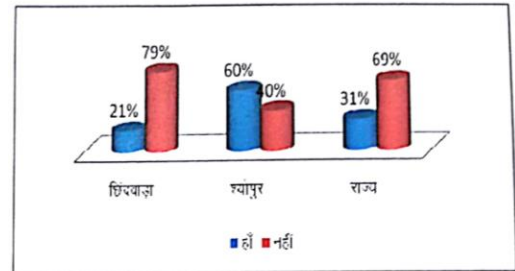
5. **Key Result/ Insight /Interesting Facts:-** The extension functionaries of these districts have been trained for identification of interested farmers, their present cropping pattern , making inputs available to the farmers in time and finally getting the crop cutting experiments etc. To know the impact of this project a independent Impact Evaluation Study for the year 2013-14 was given to The Atal Bihari Institute of Good Governance and Policy Analysis, Bhopal. The findings of the study are very interesting.

A- Appropriateness of Input received by the farmers:-

The study reveals that 97% farmers in Chhindwara and 61% farmers in Sheopurkalan districts have committed the desired input was received in appropriate quantity and to the level of satisfaction .The state / Project average was 76%.

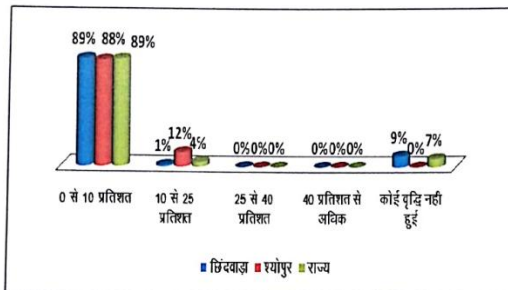


B- Appropriate inputs were used before the project:- This was one of the parameter for finding the success of the project . If in normal practice farmers were not using appropriate inputs and after seeing the result of demonstration, they are convinced to use the recommended practices, than it can be analyzed that farmers are definitely being benefitted economically by increased production.



- Impact:-** As these projects were the very first attempt in the field of agriculture specifically for these tribes, to bring them in to the main stream of agriculture development, the impact analyzed by the department is very encouraging as at least farmers could have been made ready to adopt the demonstration on recommended practices. The result of Impact Evaluation Study also shows that 89% farmers in Chhindwara and 88% farmers in Sheopurkalan districts have agreed to experience 0 to 10% increase in income after the project. On average 89% farmers in the project has observed increase in income to the tune of 0 to 10%.
- Lesson Learnt:-** It has been observed that dealing with normal farmers is totally different with dealing with primitive tribes. One have to have enough patience while dealing with these farmers. As these tribes have different lifestyle, cultural traditions, social structure, economic structure, religious belief, and languages and speech, makes them difficult to handle with. Secondly it has also been learnt that any development activities planned for these tribes will have to be implemented on the government expenditure as these farmers does not have paying capacity.
- Supporting Quotes and Images:-**

बार चित्रण क्रमांक - 3.4.1 योजना का लाभ मिलने से हितप्राप्तियों की आय में वृद्धि की स्थिति



- Additional Information:-** This project is being handled by NFSM section of Directorate of FW&AD, Bhopal. The details of contact person is as given below :-

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