ORIGINAL ARTICLE

TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH- A CASE STUDY OF BETUL DISTRICT

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Betul district is situated in the southern part of Madhya Pradesh sharing its border with Maharashtra's Amaravati district. District is sparsely populated with a population of 15.75 lakhs (as per 2011 Census) and a population density of 157 per sq.km in comparison to the state average of 236 and national average of 382 per sq.km Betul is predominantly a rural district with 80.37 percent of the total population living in rural areas (as per 2011 census), however a clear trend of urbanization has been observed with the 2001-11 Urban Decadal Growth being 19.3 percent as against 11.5 percent in the rural segment. The district also has a significant proportion of SC/ST constituting 49.9 percent of the total population, of which tribal population forms 39 percent (as per 2001 census) which is highest amongst districts in Madhya Pradesh. With significant proportion of population living in rural areas with low population density, the district is faced with a significant challenge of increased cost of delivery of last mile services[1]

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[1] http://www.census2011.co.in/census/district/314-betul.html

District literacy rate standing at 70.14 percent (as per 2011 census)is comparable to that of the state, however there is a significant gender inequity with male literacy rate averaging around 78.6% (as per 2011 census) while female literacy rate stands at 61.6% (as per 2011 census). Betul has a lower private participation in school education with about 91.4 percent of the schools in being run by the government. The district has a better transition rate from primary to middle schools at 94 percent indicating low dropout rates after primary schooling.

Table no. 4.1
Comparative Profile of Sample Area

	Madhya Pradesh	**Betul**
Population (2011)	72,597,565	1,575,247
Decadal Population Growth Rate (2001-11)	20.3%	12.9%
Population Density Per Sq.km (2011)	236	157
Level of Urbanization (2011)	274.6%	12.9%
Gender Composition-Female Per 1000 Male Population (2001)	930	970
Proportion of ST Population (2001)	20.3%	39.4%
Literacy Rate (2011)	70.6%	70.1%
Male-Female Literacy Rate Gap (2011)	20.5%	16.8%
Number of Literacy Rate Gap (2011)	20.5%	16.8%
Number of Literates (2011)	43,827,193	959,429
Enrollments in Primary & Upper Primary Schools (2010)	15,356,399	306,857
Number of Primary & Secondary Healthcare Centers	0.14	0.19

http://www.census2011.co.in/census/district/314-betul.html
http://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/censusinfodashboard/stock/profiles/en/IND023_Madhya%20Prades
http://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/censusinfodashboard/stock/profiles/en/IND023_Madhya%20Prades
h.pdf http://www.census2011.co.in/census/district/314-betul.html

per 1000 Population (2011)		
Contribution to State Economy (2008-09)	-	2.25%
Per Capital Income (INR), Current Prices (2008-09)	24,709	25,080
Contribution of Primary Sector to Economy (2008-09)	31.5%	24.2%
Contribution of Secondary Sector to Economy (2008-09)	22.9%	31.9%
Contribution of Tertiary Sector to Economy (2008-09)	45.6%	33.9%

Table 4.1 shows that sample area comprises 39.4 percent of total population of state 20.4 percent. As regards gender composition this area having good position in comparison to rest of Madhya Pradesh i.e.970 women per 1000 male. In the light of secondary data study revealed that literacy rate is at par with the state literacy rate. Total contribution in state economy is 2.25 percent while per capita income is 25.080 while rest of Madhya Pradesh per capita income is 24.709 which is slightly low in comparison to sample area.

In the light of secondary data sample area showing growth in primary sector as well as secondary sector of economy only and tertiary sector is showing sizable high income in Madhya Pradesh in fact accept one these two segment showing higher than rest of India.

Figure 4.1

Comparative Income of Sample Area[2]

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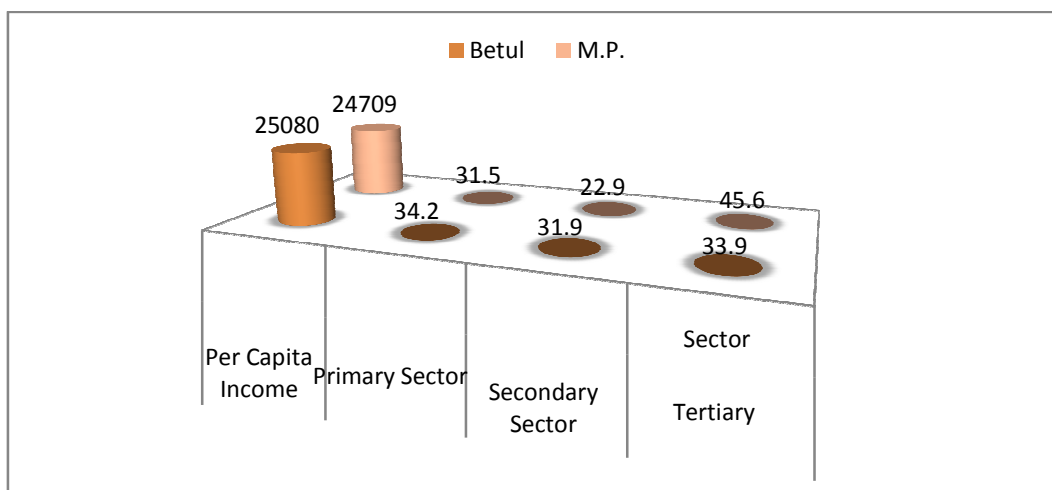
[2] Skill Gaps In Betul District,2013

4.3 Economy of Betul has registered a CAGR of 11.1 percent between2003-04 and 2008-09 with the composition of sectors remaining largely constant during this period-indicating a uniform growth across various sectors. Per capita income of Betul grew at a faster pace at 13.98% than that of the state average of 11.45% during the period 2003-04 and 2008-09

Figure 4.2

Economic Growth of Sample Area[3]
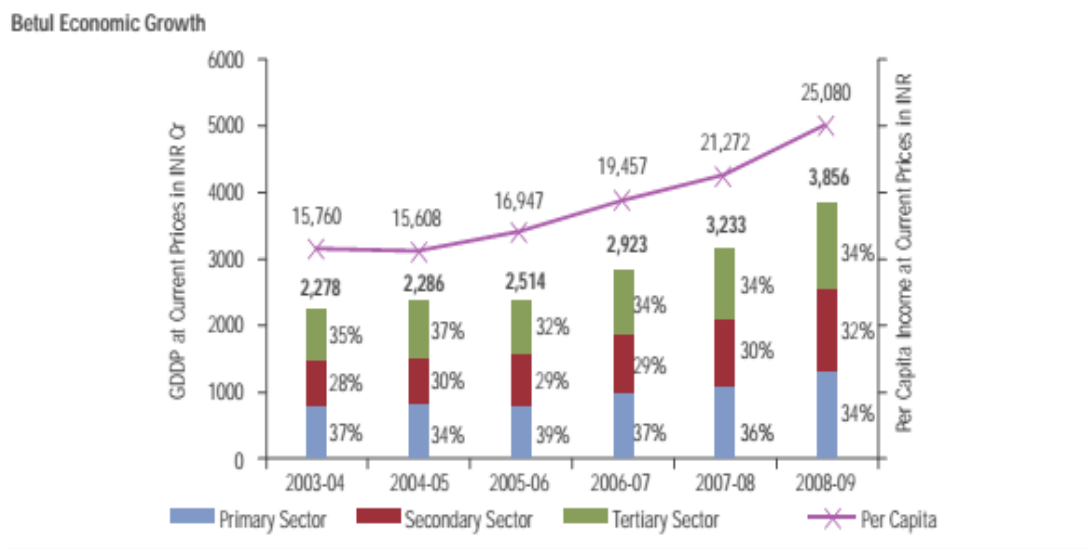
Betul district is largely an agrarian economy, with high dependence on agriculture and allied sectors. Hence, a significant proportion of industry is based on agro processing, with a few other industries focusing on mineral based products.

Study found that the level of industrialization is gradually on the rise in the district. Pathakheda in Ghoradongri block is famous for its coalfields and the coal mined is used in the 9 large production units at Satpura thermal power station with a total installed capacity of 1,142 MW. The district has two large oil processong units(Betul Oil and Flours Ltd,Adhiswar Oil and Fats Pvt Ltd),Betul Tyre and Tube Industries Ltd and MP Veneers Pvt Ltd.

Between 2006-07 and 2011-12, Small Scale Industries category received investments worth INR 18 Crore, generating incremental employment of 3,950 . Key activities in which SSIs have

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[3] Ibid 3

come up in the past, include agro-processing including flour mills, soya mills, jaggery making, ice cream manufacturing, processing of forest produce such as chirounji, iron fabrication units, cement products, transformer repair units, roofing tiles, brick kilns, manufacturing of agricultural implements etc. SSI segment, if properly attended to, could generate significant amount of employment opportunities locally[4]. Study found that tribal respondents contributed in negligible numbers.

Number of schemes and nominal number of beneficiaries
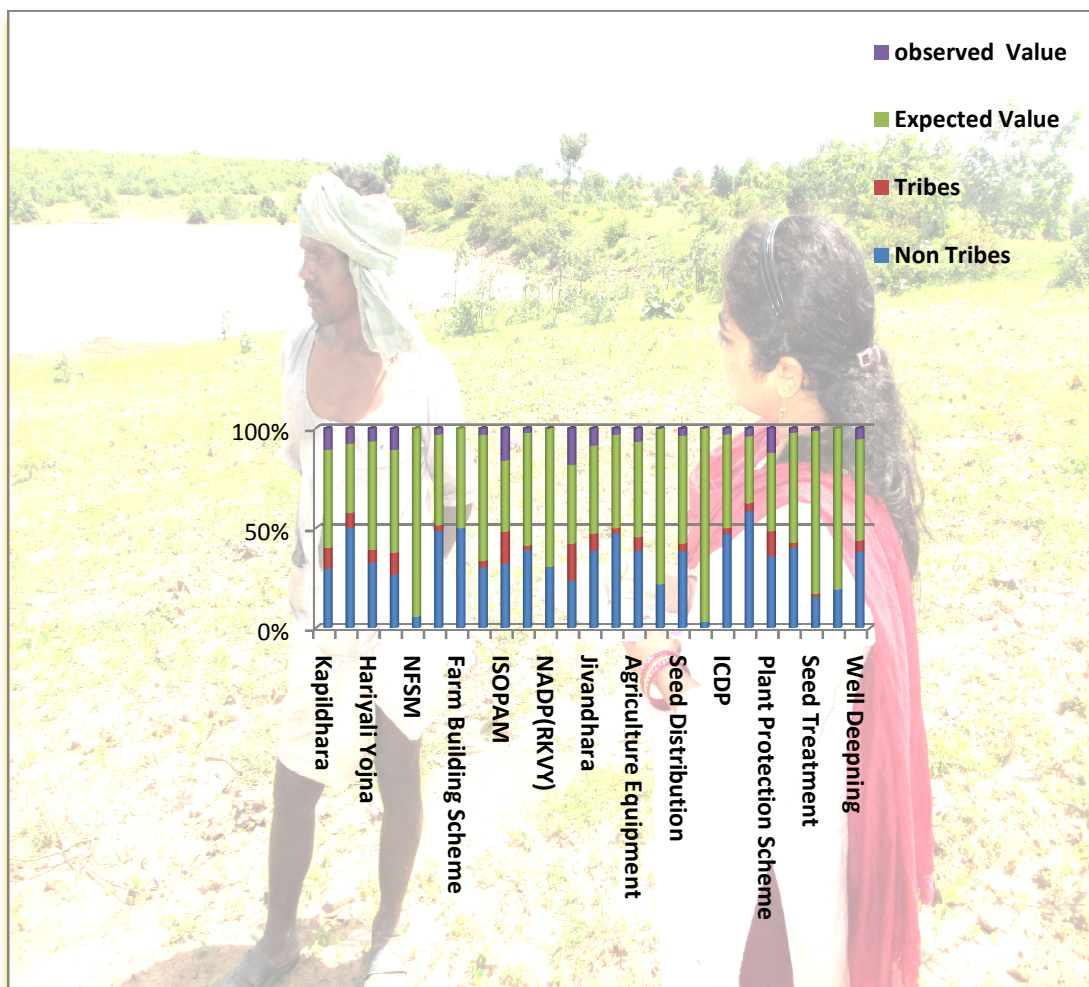
Researcher with Respondent during Interview

[4] Ibid 4

Table no.4.3 Number of schemes & Nominal number of Beneficiaries.

Name Of Schemes	Non Tribes	Tribes	Expected Value	observed Value
Kapildhara	60	22	100	22
Farm Pond Scheme	65	10	45	10
Hariyali Yojna	15	03	25	3
Annapurna Yojna	27	11	52	11
NFSM	03	00	50	00
Surajdhara	32	02	30	02
Farm Building Scheme	26	00	26	00
Seeds Gram Scheme	36	04	75	04
ISOPAM	18	09	20	09
Organic Farming	69	04	100	04
NADP(RKVY)	11	00	25	00
Dabra Dabri Scheme	09	07	15	07
Jivandhara	22	05	25	05
Balram Talab	31	02	31	02
Agriculture Equipment	81	14	100	14
Field Demo Scheme	07	00	25	00
Seed Distribution	71	07	100	07
National Crop Insurance Scheme	04	00	125	00
ICDP	16	01	16	01
Watershed Scheme	87	06	50	06
Plant Protection Scheme	23	08	25	08
National Bio Gas scheme	91	05	125	05
Seed Treatment	24	02	125	02
Seeds and Minikit	12	00	50	00
Well Deepning	76	11	100	11

1 df on 0.1 level of significance chi square is 1.378

Madhya Pradesh's agriculture growth rate had been 18 percent during year 2011-12, which is highest in the state's history. Agriculture Today Group conferred "Best Leadership Award" on Madhya Pradesh adjudging it the best state for achieving highest increase in agriculture production and implementation of schemes. The State Government has taken the pledge to make agriculture profitable. State has made concrete efforts in this direction during last nine years and has also implemented them. A number of concrete efforts have been made by Government for development in the state. But unfortunately respondents of sample area did not availed optimal level benefits from lunched schemes while non tribal respondents availed adequately benefits from the lunched schemes.

Table No.4.5

Responses of Leaders and Officers of Sample Area

Responses	Illiteracy is the main cause of Inaction	Respondents knowledge of Medicinal Cultivation May Be Profitable	SHGs are proving beneficial for respondents	Alcoholism is the main reasons of tribal backwardness	Huge Exposure is Needed to cope-up with this situation.
Strongly Agree	41	29	32	12	13
Agree	9	11	7	5	11
Somewhat Agree	0	9	1	6	3
disagree	0	1	7	15	3
Strongly Disagree	0	X	3	12	20
	50	50	50	50	50

Figure 4.8

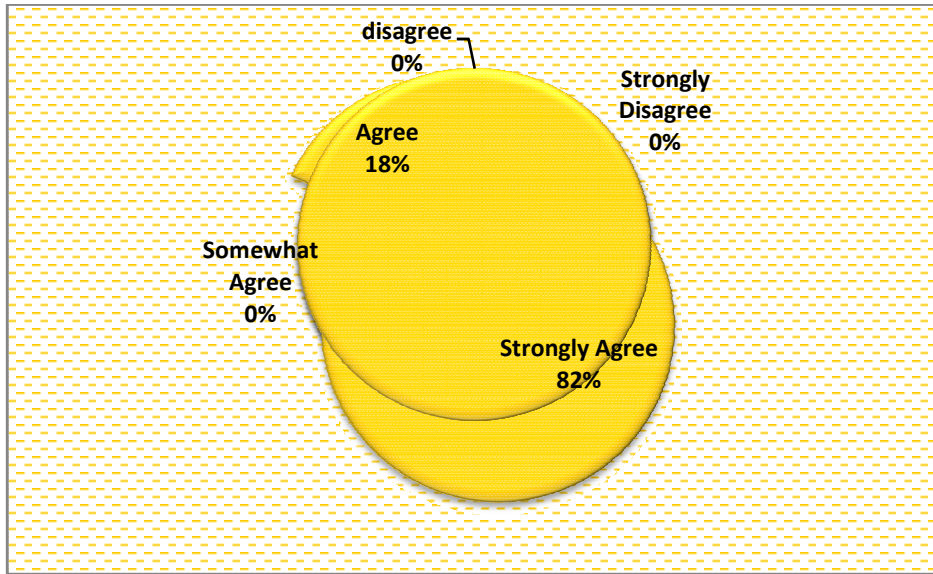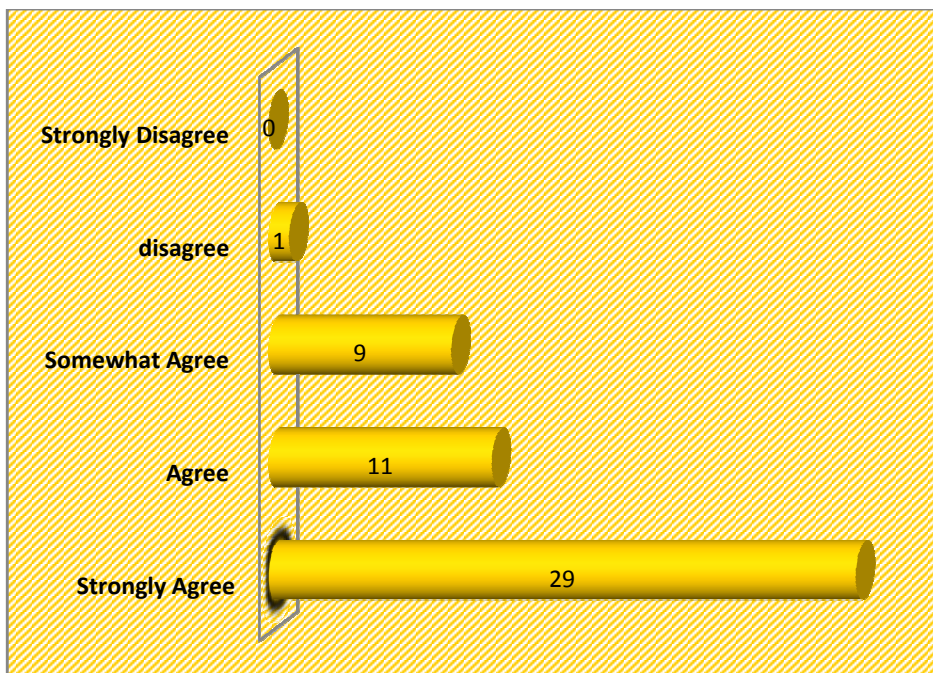### Illiteracy is the main cause of Inaction

Figure 4.9

Respondents knowledge of Medicinal Cultivation May Be Profitable

n=32 officers expressed strong opinion for SHGs are proving beneficial for respondents. **Huge Exposure is Needed to cope-up with this situation.**

Figure 4.10

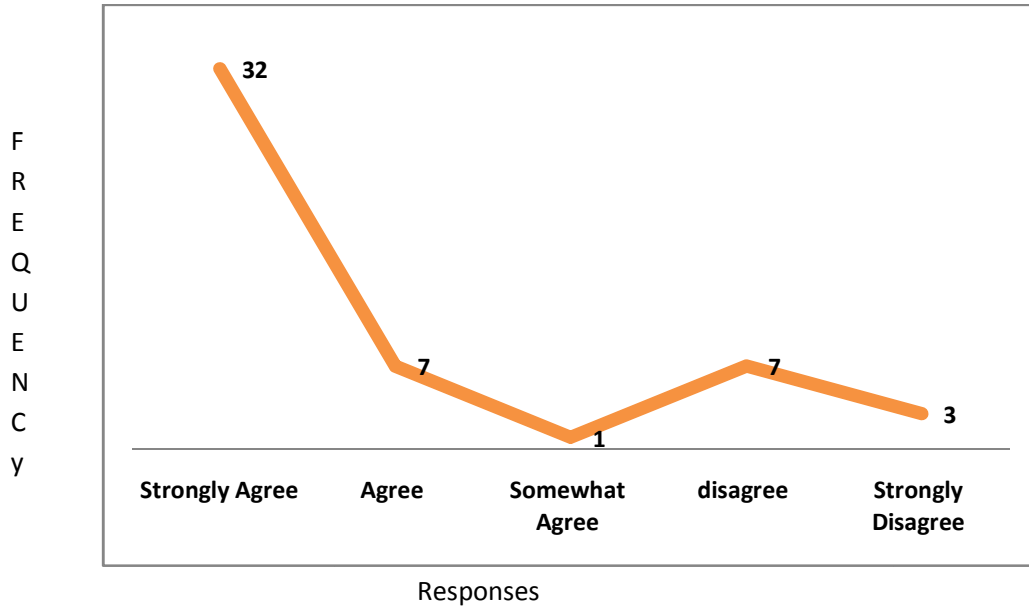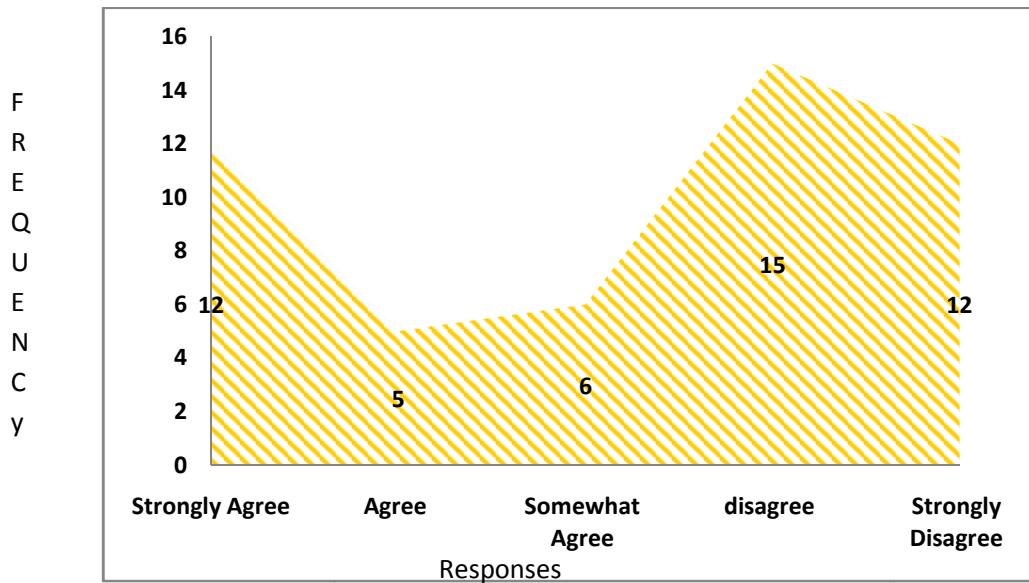**SHGs are proving beneficial for respondents**

Figure 4.11

Alcoholism is the main reasons of Tribal Backwardness

Present study has been one of the main aimed to find out the difference of status skill performance between tribal and non-tribal in sample area, with respect to their economic activities dimensions. The study investigated tribal financial activities. It also included non-tribal

respondents from the sample area . The groups of sample selected for investigation participated in competitions held at district level and above.

In the present study more than two third of the respondents had low economic status . From this study it is illustrated that there is a significant difference in the economic level between the tribal and non- tribal respondents. There are very less study conducted in India focusing in this issue hence this component of financial well being should be emphasized. Sample size was small and was taken from a district so it is considered as the limitation of the study.

History of sample Area: Little is known of the early history of the district except that it must have been the centre of the first of the four ancient Gond kingdoms of Kherla, Deogarh, Garha-Mandla and Chanda-Sirpur. According to Ferishta, the Persian historian, these kingdoms engrossed in 1398 all the hills of Gondwana and adjacent countries, and were of great wealth and power. About the year 1418 Sultan Hoshang Shah of Malwa invaded Kherla, and reduced it to a dependency. Nine years later the raja rebelled, but although with the help of the Bahmani kings of the Deccan he managed for a time to assert his independence, he was finally subdued and deprived of his territories. In 1467 Kherla was seized by the Bahmani sultan, but was afterwards restored to Malwa. A century later the kingdom of Malwa became incorporated into the dominions of the emperor of Delhi. In 1703 a Muslim convert of the Gond tribe held the country, and in 1743 Raghoji Bhonsle, the Maratha ruler of Berar, annexed it to his dominions The Marathas in the year 1818 ceded this district to the East India Company as payment for a contingent, and by the treaty of 1826 it was formally incorporated with the British possessions.[8] The district was administered as part of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories until 1861, when the territories were incorporated into the Central Provinces. Betul District was also part of the Nerbudda (Narmada) Division of the Central Provinces and Berar, which became the state of Madhya Bharat (later Madhya Pradesh) after India's independence in 1947.

Economy Of Sampled Area: In 2006 the Ministry of Panchayati Raj named Betul one of the country's 250 most backward districts (out of a total of 640). It is one of the 24 districts in

Madhya Pradesh currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme (BRGF)5

The Government of Madhya Pradesh (GoMP) recognizes the importance of agricultural sector in terms of its potential to address the key challenges of unemployment and poverty in the state. Very high proportion of the population in the state is dependent on agriculture. Any improvement in this sector has potential to reduce poverty. The state has a high proportion of tribal population (23 percent of total tribal population in the country) which has the lowest human development index (predominantly tribal districts like Jhabua, Barwani, Panna, Khargone, Betul etc. are at the lowest rank of HD This group is highly dependent on agriculture for their food security and income. For a variety of reasons, agricultural development has been constrained in the tribal areas.

Economic Development of Madhya Pradesh

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO)

In 2014-15, the Indian economy is poised to overcome the sub-five per cent growth of gross domestic product(GDP) witnessed over the last two years. The growth slowdown in the last two years was broad based, affecting in particular the industry sector. Inflation too declined during

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5 ibid 3

this period, but continued to be above the comfort zone, owing primarily to the elevated level of food inflation. Yet, the developments on the macro stabilization front, particularly the dramatic improvement in the external economic situation with the current account deficit (CAD) declining to manageable levels after two years of worryingly high levels was the redeeming feature of 2013-14. The fiscal deficit of the Centre as a proportion of GDP also declined for the second year in a row as per the announced medium term policy stance. Reflecting the above and the expectations of a change for the better, financial markets have surged. Moderation in inflation would help ease the monetary policy stance and revive the confidence of investors, and with the global economy expected to recover moderately, particularly on account of performance in some advanced economies, the economy can look forward to better growth prospects in 2014-15 and beyond6.Economic growth has slowed due to domestic structural and external factors. Two successive years of sub-5 percent growth is witnessed for the first time in 25 years

[1] *Wikipedia, Tribals in Madhya Pradesh cited on http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tribals_in_Madhya_Pradesh*

[1] *http://www.census2011.co.in/census/district/314-betul.html http://www.census2011.co.in/census/district/314-betul.html http://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/censusinfodashboard/stock/profiles/en/IND023_Madhya%20Prades http://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/censusinfodashboard/stock/profiles/en/IND023_Madhya%20Pradesh.pdf http://www.census2011.co.in/census/district/314-betul.html*
[1] *DGET,2013 Government Of India New Delhi*

[6]Economic survey of India,2014 Government Of India New Delhi

Data categories	Unit	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1. GDP and Related Indicators						
GDP (current market prices)	₹ Crore	6477827	7784115	9009722[2R]	10113281[1R]	11355073[PE]
Growth Rate	%	15.1	20.2	15.7	12.2	12.3
GDP (factor cost 2004-05 prices)	₹ Crore	4516071	4918533	5247530[2R]	5482111[1R]	5741791[PE]
Growth Rate	%	8.6	8.9	6.7	4.5	4.7
Savings Rate	% of GDP	33.7	33.7	31.3	30.1	na
Capital Formation Rate	% of GDP	36.5	36.5	35.5	34.8	na
Per Capita Net National Income (factor cost at current prices)	₹	46249	54021	61855	67839	74380
2. Production						
Food grains	Million tonnes	218.1	244.5	259.3	257.1	264.4[a]
Index of Industrial Production [b] (growth)	%	5.3	8.2	2.9	1.1	-0.1
Electricity Generation (growth)	%	6.1	5.5	8.2	4.0	6.1
3. Prices						
Inflation (WPI) (average)	%	3.8	9.6	8.9	7.4	6.0
Inflation CPI (IW) (average)	%	12.4	10.4	8.4	10.4	9.7
4. External Sector						
Export (in US$ terms)	% change	-3.5	40.5	21.8	-1.8	4.1
Import (in US$ terms)	% change	-5.0	28.2	32.3	0.3	-8.3
Current Account Balance (CAB/GDP)	%	-2.8	-2.8	-4.2	-4.7	-1.7
Foreign Exchange Reserves[c]	US$ Billion	279.1	304.8	294.4	292.0	304.2
Average Exchange Rate[d]	₹/US$	47.44	45.56	47.92	54.41	60.5
5. Money and Credit						
Broad Money (M3) (annual)	% change	16.9	16.1	13.2	13.6	13.3
Scheduled Commercial Bank Credit	% change	16.9	21.5	17	14.1	13.9
6. Fiscal Indicators (Centre)						
Gross Fiscal Deficit	% of GDP	6.5	4.8	5.7	4.9	4.5[e]
Revenue Deficit	% of GDP	5.2	3.2	4.4	3.6	3.2[e]
Primary Deficit	% of GDP	3.2	1.8	2.7	1.8	1.2[e]
7. Population	Million	n.a.	1210[f]	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: na: not available. 1R: 1st Revised Estimates, 2R: 2nd Revised Estimates, PE: Provisional Estimates.

[a] Third advance estimates.

[b] The Index of Industrial Production has been revised since 2005-06 on base (2004-05=100).

[c] At end March.

[d] Average exchange rate (RBI's reference rate).

[e] Fiscal indicators for 2013-14 are based on the provisional actuals.

[f] Census 2011.