Chapter II

MATERIAL AND METHODS
2.1.0 LOCATION OF THE FIELD:

The study is conducted on the Kol of Satna District, Madhya Pradesh, India. The details of the field area are as follows:

**Madhya Pradesh**

2.1.1 Key Historical Events

The state was formed in 1st November 1956 to bring together the Hindi speaking districts of the area including the 17 Hindi districts of the old Madhya Pradesh, most of the former state of Madhya Bharat, the former states of Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh and a former Rajput enclave, Sironj. This was an area which the Mahrattas took from the Moghuls between 1712 and 1760. The British overcame Mahratta power in 1818 and established their own Central, Provinces. Nagpur became the Province's capital and was also the capital of Madhya Pradesh until in 1956 boundary changes transferred it to Maharashtra. The present capital, Bhopal, was the center of a Muslim princely state from 1723. An ally of the British against the Maharashtra, Bhopal (with neighboring small states) became a British-protected agency in 1818. After independence Bhopal acceded to the Indian Union in 1949. The states of Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh were then formed as neighbors and in 1956 were combined with Bhopal and Sironj and renamed Madhya Pradesh. In 2000 sixteen mainly tribal districts were carved from Madhya Pradesh to form the new state of Chhattisgarh (Monorma Year Book, 2002-03).
2.1.2 AREA: 308,144 sq km; Capital: Bhopal; Language: Hindi; Districts: 45 Population: 60,385,118; Males: 31,456,873; Females: 28,928,245; Growth Rate (percent) 1991-2001: 24.34; Density (persons per sq. km): 196; Urban Population: 26.6 % Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males): 920; Literacy: 64.11% Ales 76.80; Females: 50.28 (Manorama Year Book, 2002).

2.1.3. Energy and Natural Resources

Electricity: Madhya Pradesh is rich in low-grade coal suitable for power generation, and it also has immense potential hydro-electric energy. Total installed capacity, 2000-01, 2,900MW power generated, 14,023.7m. kWh in 2002-01. There are eight hydro-electric power stations of 747.5MW installed capacity. 50,271 out of 51,806 villages had electricity by 2000-01.

Water: Major irrigation projects include the Chambal Valley scheme (started in 1952 with Rajasthan) the Tawa project in Hoshangabad district, the Barna and Hasdeo scheme, the Mahanadi canal system and schemes in the Narmada valley at Bargi and Narmadasagar. Area under irrigation, 1999-200, 5.66m ha.

Minerals: Much of the state's extensive mineral deposits were in the area that has now become the new state of Chhattisgarh. In 1996 there were 8,001m. tonnes of limestone 126.8 tonnes of bauxite, 28,853 m. tonnes of Coal and 2,186.2m tonnes of iron ore.
Agriculture: From 2000 onwards the creation of the new state of Chhattisgarh, previously known as the "rice bowl" of Madhya Pradesh will have serious implications for the state. Agriculture is the mainstay of the state's economy and 76.8% of the people are rural. 43.7% of the land area is cultivable, of which 16.6% is irrigated. Production of principal crops, 1994-95 (in tonnes): foodgrains, 18.8 m (rice, 6 m., wheat, 7.17 m); pulse 3.4 m.; cotton 0.35 m. bales of 170 kg. Livestock (1992): buffaloes, 797 m.; other cattle, 30.34 m.; sheep 6.47 m.; goats, 0.83.

Forestry: The forested area totals 154,506 sq. km, or about 34% of the state. The forests are chiefly of sal, saja and teak species. They are the chief source in India of best quality teak, they also provide firewood for about 60% of domestic fuel needs and form valuable watershed protection forest revenue, 1998-99, Rs 5,000.

2.1.4 Industry:

The major industries are steel, aluminium, paper cement, motor vehicles, ordnance, textiles and heavy electrical equipment. Other industries include electronics, telecommunications, sugar, fertilizers, straw board, vegetable oil, refractors potteries, textile machinery, steel casting and re-rolling, industrial gases, synthetic fibres, drugs biscuit manufacturing, engineering optical fibres, plastics, tools rayon and art silk. The number of heavy and medium industries in the state is 929; the number of small scale establishments in productries in the state
is 926; the number of small scale establishments in production is 497,000.

There are 23 growth centers in operation and five under development. The Government of India has proposed setting up a special Economic Zone at Indore.

2.1.5 Communications

Roads. Total length of roads is 67,600 km. The length of national highways is 3,700 km and state highway 7,300 km. In 1998-99 there were 2,833,000 motor vehicles.

Rail: The main rail route linking northern, and southern India passes through Madhya Pradesh. Bhopal, Katni, Khandwa and Ratlam are important junctions for the central, south eastern and western networks. Route length (1998-99), 5,764.8 Km.

Civil Aviation. There are airports at Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore and Khajuraho with regular scheduled service to Bombay and Delhi, Varanasi, Nagpur and Bhubaneswar.

2.1.6 Social Institutions

Justice: The High Court of Judicature at Jabalpur has a Chief Justice and 21 puisne judges. Its benches are located at Gwalior and Indore. A National Institute of Law has been set up at Bhopal.

Religion: At the 1991 census Hindus number 61,412,898; Muslims, 3282,800; Jains, 490,324; Christians, 426,598; Buddhists, 216,667; and Sikhs, 161-111.
**Education:** In 2001, 64.11% of the populations were literate (76.80% of men and 50.28% of women). Education is free for children aged upto 14. In 1998 there were 81,000 primary schools with 10.33 m students, 20,000 middle schools with 3.46m students and 7,000 high and higher secondary schools with 2.03m students.

**Health:** In 1999 were 620 hospitals and dispensaries, 1,705 primary and primary sub-health centres, 190 community health centres, 674 family welfare centres and 11,938 sub-health centres (The Statesman's Year Book, 2003).

**Tourist Centres:** Panchmarhi the hill station, Dhuandhar Fall at Bhedaghat, Kanha National park near Jabalpur are some of the major tourist attractions of the state. Gwalior Mandu, Daatia, Chanderi, Jabalpur, Orchha, Raisen, Sanchi, Vidisha, Udygiri, Bhimbetika Indore and Bhopal are the places well-known for their historical monuments. Maheswar, Om Kareshwar, Ujjain Chitrakoot and Amarkantak are major centres of pilgrimage. Unique temples of Khajuraho are famous all over the world. The temples of orccha Bhojpur and Udaypur attract large number of tourists as well as pilgrims. Archaeological treasures are preserved in Gwalior, Indore Mandasur, Ujjain, Rajgarh Bhopal Jabalpur and Rewa.
2.2.0 SATNA DISTRICT

2.2.1 Location And Area

Satna is one of the northern districts of Madhya Pradesh. It has taken its name from the head quarter's town, Satna, name after the Satna river which flow through the vicinity and enter the town. It is believed that the ward is a modified form of Sutikahna river known after the Ashram of Sutikshna Rishi believed to be located 1.6 k.m. away from Sarangpur in Panna district. Sarangpur itself lies about 18 k.m. far from Panna on the Paharikhera road. It is also likely that the town is derived from Satna the conjunction of seven streams of which the last consonant has been dropped with the passage of time.

Satna is a district of Rewa commissioners division in Madhya Pradesh. It extends between the latitudes 23°58' and 25°11'18" North and the longitudes 80°21' 81°23' East. The district is surrounded by Banda district of Uttar Pradesh in the north, Jabalpur and Shahdol district in the south, Rewa in the east and Panna in the west. The outlying territories of the district are Kakrer, Mainaha and Koyalari, both of them project within the Rewa and Jabalpur district boundaries respectively. The district had an area of 7502 sq.km. It is smaller than the average size (9841sq.km.) of districts in Madhya Pradesh.
2.2.2 History

The early rulers of Baghelkhand are believed to be the Haihaya, Kalchuri or Chedi clan. They had acquired the fort of Kalinjar and with this as base, they extended their dominions over Baghelkhand. The Kalchuries received their first blow at the hands of Chandel chief Yashoverma who seized the fort of Kalinjar and the tract surrounding it. The Kalchuris were still a powerful tribe and continued to hold most of their possessions until the 12th century. The chiefs of Rewah were Baghel Rajputs descended from the Solanki clan, which ruled over Gujarat from the tenth to the thirteenth century. About the middle of thirteenth century Vyaghra Deo made his way into northern India and obtained the fort of Marpha. His son Karandeo married a Kalchuri princess of Mandla and received in dowry the fort of Bandhogarh, which until destruction in 1597 was the Baghel capital. Until 15th century the Baghels of Bandhogarh were engaged in extending their possessions and escaped the attention of Delhi rulers. The Baghel King Ramchandra was a contemporary of Akbar. Tansen, the great musician, was in the court of Ramchandra and from there he was summoned by Akbar to his court. Accession of Vikramaditya to the throne of Bandhogarh gave rise to the disturbances. Akbar intervened and captured and sidemantled the Bandhogarh fort in 1597 after a seize of eight months. It is after this the Rewa town started gaining importance. During the time of Raja Jaisingh a treaty was signed with
the British and acknowledged the protection of British Government and agreed to arbitration of all disputes with neighbouring chiefs. At the time of uprising of 1857 Maharaja Raghuraj Singh helped the British in quelling the uprising in neighbouring Mandla and Jabalpur districts and in Nagod which is now part of Satna district. For this, the King was rewarded by restoration of Sohagpur and Amarkantak parganas which were seized by the Marathas in the beginning of the century. Most of the Raghuraj Nagar and entire Amarpatan Tehsil of the present Satna district were part of the Rewa State prior to the formation of Vindhya Pradesh (The Statesman's Year Book, 2002-03).

2.2.3 Population (General, SC/ST)

Total population of the district according to 2001 census in 9,96,436 (65.12%) persons. comprising of 618459(77.82) males and 377977 (51.40) females.

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population of the district as per 1991 census is 261505 persons and 202412 persons respectively. The rural-urban breakup of these population is indicated below:

Rural (i) Scheduled castes: 214452 (ii) Scheduled Tribes: 188760

Urban (i) Scheduled Castes: 47053 (ii) Scheduled Tribes: 13652

The decennial growth rate of population of the district as a whole in relation to the State between the period 1991 and 2001 is presented below:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/District</th>
<th>Decennial growth rate of population (1991-02)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>26.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satna</td>
<td>26.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2.4 Geography And Physical Features

The district lies on the Vindhyan plateau with an average altitude of 1000 to 1110. Several hills rise from this plateau belonging to the Vindhyan system. The southern portion of Nagod Tehsil is a hilly country consisting of tangled mass of low hills enclosing considerable stretches of level ground. The general height of the hills is 1700 to 1800' but some of the hills occasionally rise to more than 800 in the southern portion of the Tehsil.

The kaimurs, the Panna hills and the Vindhyachal ranges of the vindhya system together with their spurs constitute the principal hill system of the Tehsil at village Jhukehi and runs through the emitter length of Mailer and Amarpatan Tehsils in an easterly direction. The Panna hills enter northern portion of the district and traverse the Raghuraj Nagar Tehsil in a west-east direction. The Vindhyachal range is in the extreme north of the district cutting across in a west-east direction.

Forests of the district are mixed type mostly spread over Kaimur and Panna plateau. The forest of Satna district is divided into four
ranges with headquarters at Satna. These are Satna, Majhgawan, Nagod and Maihar. Teak is found in Satna and Nagod range. Sal is uncommon in the forests of Satna district, Bamboo occurs in almost all the forest ranges. Saja (Terminalia tomentosa), Salai (Boswellia serrata), Tendu (Diospyros tomentosa) and Khair (Acacia catechu) are the common trees that occur in the district.

2.2.5 Rivers, Canals And Waterways

Satna the important tributary of Tons rises from the Panna hills and flows east as long as in Nagod tehsil. It is joined by Amran river near village Kathkone in Nagod Tehsil and then flows towards south making the boundary of Raghuraj Nagar and Nagod Tehsils till it meet Tons river a few miles to the south east of Satna town. Tons, Son and Paisuni are the important rivers of the district draining into the Bay of Bengal through the Ganga. Most of the rivers flow towards the east with an inclination towards north. Tons the principal river of the district, rises in The Kaimur hills in Maihar Tehsil. Its source called the Tamasa kund is 20001 above sea level on Kaimur hills. It follows the general north easterly course traversing the rough hilly country around Maihar, fertile country of Amarpatan and Raghuraj Nagar Tehsils and then enter the Rewa district, Simrawal another affluent to Tons flows south of Kothi in Raghuraj Nagar Tehsil till it joins Tons near village Ararhar. The Son river to the south of the Kaimur does
not actually flow in the district but makes the southern boundary of Amarpatan tehsil with Beohari Tehsil of shahdol district.

2.2.6 Communications

Satna is important railway station of the central Railway on Allahabad, Bombay section. From Satna, trains to Allahabad, Kolkata towards the eastern side and Jabalpur Bombay to south-west side are available. The district is well connected by road transport from other parts of the State.

2.2.7 Agriculture And Irrigation

63.05 per cent of the total area is cultivable area in the district. Principal crops grown in the district are wheat, jowar, rice and gram. Details on area sown, production and average yield of major crops in the year 1989-90 are furnished below:

Table 2.2.7: Name of the Crop, Area, Production and Average yield

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Area (in Hectare)</th>
<th>(%)</th>
<th>Production (in M.T.)</th>
<th>Average yield (kg. per Hectare)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>161075</td>
<td>34.41</td>
<td>208615</td>
<td>1150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>101143</td>
<td>21.61</td>
<td>54700</td>
<td>625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gram</td>
<td>76265</td>
<td>16.29</td>
<td>39110</td>
<td>562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tur</td>
<td>13976</td>
<td>2.99</td>
<td>8500</td>
<td>627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jowar</td>
<td>4856</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>3300</td>
<td>818</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sosar cane</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>2893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libseed</td>
<td>8562</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>3410</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urad</td>
<td>9200</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2900</td>
<td>391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soyabeen</td>
<td>28446</td>
<td>6.08</td>
<td>15300</td>
<td>614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>1641</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>716</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2.8 Industries

Household industry is next to agriculture. Most important household industry in the district is bidi making. Satna district derives its importance from the rich limestone resource in Maihar Tehsil and this has given rise to a cement factory in Satna town.

2.2.9 Important industries, 1996

*Universal Cables Ltd.* P.O. Birla vikas, Satna-485005, Madhya Pradesh.

Manufacture: Wires cables and lines of all kinds including A.C.S.R. and all aluminum and copper conductors etc.

2.2.10 Trade Commerce and Export

Bidi is the most important commodity manufactured in Amarpatan, Jaitwara, Nagod and Rampur- Baghelan towns. Lime and Maihar towns respectively. Cement is the most important commodity manufactured in Satna town. Metal pot is most important commodity in Unchahara town. Unchahara town is famous for its phool Thali indigenous cottage industry. Wheat is exported from Amarpatan. Birsinghpur, Nagod and Rampur- Baghelan and bidi is important commodity of export from jaitwara and Unchahahara towns. Limestone and cement are exported from Maihar and Satna towns respectively. Cloth mdicines, coal and kirana articles are items of imports in the towns.
2.2.11 Tourism

Chitrakut the place of religious importance owing to its maythological assuciation with God Ram is sitated in Satna district. The district has also a rich. Historical past as evidenced from inscriptional records of unchahara and kho in Negod tehsil.

2.2.12 Fairs and Festival:

Important fairs and festivals organised in different parts of the district are mentioned below.


2.2.13 Education:

According to 2001 Census, total literates (excluding the population in the age group of 0-6 years) is 31906109 persons. Of these 19932013 are males and 11974096 are females. The rate of literacy of this population to the total population, excluding 0-6 years age group according to 2001 census is shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>64.11%</td>
<td>76.80%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As per 1991 census 62.05 percent of total inhabited villages have one or more educational institutions. There are 1360 primary schools 309 middle schools,110 and 21 professional and other schools in the district.
There are two higher secondary schools per ten thousand populations in Amarpatan and Nagod towns. In rest of the towns there is only one higher secondary school per ten thousand populations. There is only one middle school per ten thousand populations in Maihar town whereas there are four middle schools each in Satna and Nagod towns, Amarpatan, Birsinghpur, Jaitwara towns Amarpatan, Birsinghpur, Jaiteara towns, each have 3 middle schools, while Madhogarh. Rampur-Baghelan and Unchahara towns have 2 middle schools each. There are as many as 9 primary schools per ten thousand population in Rampur Baghelan town while there are 7 primary schools in Madhogarh town, Jaitwara, Maihar and Nagod towns each have 6 primary schools while Amarpatan, Birsinghpur, Satna and Unchahara have 5 schools each.

2.2.14 University and colleges:

i. Government arts college Amarpatan, Satna.
ii. Government Girls College Satana.
iii. Law College, Jaitwara, Satna.
vi. Vivekanand College, Sanskrit College
v. Akshayavat Chitrekuta Satna.
viii. Pilikothi Chitrekuta Satna.
x. Shri Ram Sanskrit College,
x. Janakikunda Chitrukut, Satna.
xii. Shri Janaki Sanskrit College, Purahi Lanka chitrakuta Satna,
2.3.1 The people: The Kol

The Kol tribe is one of the primitive tribes of Central India. But now at present time Kol population has uplifted of the standard. They called only tribe not primitive tribes. The Central India area, in which they are found, may be described a triangle with Nerbudha and the Son rivers for its hypotenuse, having for one of its sides the valley of the Ganges and for the other, the Chambal river and they Chitor hills. The Kol tribe occupies the north-eastern part of this area. While individual members may be considerably scattered the bulk of the Kols is found in the north of the Central provinces; in Rewa state, which is included in the Central India Agency; and in the southern portions of the United Provinces adjoining Rewa state. The main center of distribution for the Kols is Rewa state and the Kols of Central provinces look back to Rewa as their homeland. The accompanying map of India shows the distribution of the Kols (Census of India, 1931). The real strength of the tribe is however, much greater than this. The Santals are a branch of the Kols, who have broken off from the parent stock and been given a separate designation by the Hindus. They numbered two millions in 1911. The Bhumij (4,00,000) are also probably a section of the tribe. Sir H. Risley (1913) states that they are closely allied to if not identical with the Munads.
In some localities they intermarry with the Mundas and are know as Bhumij Mundas (Tribat and Casta 1916). If the kolis also be taken as an offshoot of the Kol tribe a further addition of nearly three millions is made to the tribes whose parentage can be traced to this stock. There is little doubt also that other kolariam tribes, as the Kharias, Khairwars Korwas and Korkos, whose tribal languages closely approximate to Mundari, were originally one with the Mundas, but have been separated for 80 long a period that their direct connection can no longer be proved. The disintegration causes, which have split up what was originally one into a number of distinct tribes, are probably no more than distance and settlement in different parts of the country, leading to cessation of intermarriage and social intercourse. The tribes have then obtained same variation in the original name or been given separated territorial or occupational designations by the Hindus and their former identity has gradually been forgotten.

2.3.2 Name of the tribe

"The word Kol is probably the Santali har a man. This word is used under various forms, such as har, hara, ho and Kora by most Munda Tribe in order to denote themselves. The change of r to l is familiar and does not give rise to any difficulty (Russell, 1975). The word Korku is simply a corruption of Kodaku young men. There is very probability that the Hindus, hearing the Kol tribe call themselves
har or haro may have corrupted the name to a form more familiar to themselves. An alternative derivation from the Sanskrit word Kola a pig, is improbable. But it is possible, as suggested by Sir G. Grierson, that after the name had been given, its Sanskrit meaning of pig may have added zest to its employment by the Hindus. The word Munda, Sir H. Risley states, is the common term employed by the Kols for the headman of a village, and has come into general use as an honorific title, as the Santals call themselves Manjhi, the Gonds Bhoi and the Bhangis and other sweepers Mehtar. Munda, like Mehtar, originally a title, has become a popular alternative name for the caste. In Chota Nagpur those Kols who have partly adopted Hinduism and become to some degree civilised are commonly known as Munda. While the name Ho or Larka Kol is reserved for the branch of the tribe in Singhbhum who, as stated by Colonel Dalton, "From their jealous isolation for so many years, their independence, their long occupation of one territory, and their contempt for all other classes that come in contact with them especially the Hindus, probably furnish the best illustration, not of the Mundaris in their present state, but of what, if left to themselves and permanently located, they were likely to become. Even at the present day the exclusiveness of the old Hos is remarkable. They will not allow aliens to hold land near their villages; and indeed if it were lift to them no strangers would be permitted to settle in the Kolhan".
2.3.3 Origin of the KOLS: Historical Data

In recent years there has been an active interest in the study of the origin of tribe and race in India. There are still vast fields to be explored since much mystery surrounds the movements of race in India. This is just as true of the Munda group to which the Kols belong. Mr. Sarat Chandra Roy (1912) in his book The Mudas and Their Country Published in 1912, was one of the first to make a serious study of the traditional of the tribes of Chota Nagpur concerning their origins. He does not find that their oral tradition throw much light upon the name or location of their original hume.

One of the legends collected by Roy suggests the place of origin as Seva Sandi Bir "The vast desolate Forest. This vague terminology making it difficult, if not impossible, to identify any specific locality.

It may refer in general to the Highlands of Central India or even to the dense jungle that is said to have covered parts of the Gangetic Valley. Roy also points out that the cosmogonic legend of the Munda tribe names a place called Ajabgarh-a place first raised out of the primeval ocean, where sing Bonga, the Supreme deity of the Munda group in Chota Nagpur created the first parents of the Munda tribe. Roy holds that this idea was probably borrowed from the Hindus and then mixed up with some of the current Munda legends (Grierson, 1975).
Sir William Crooke (1946) in his article on the Kol tribe, given us the following legendary information. A certain King, Yayati, fifth King of the Lunar race, divided his empire among his five sons. According to the Harivansa, the children of Yayati's son Turuvasu settled in the south. The tenth generation (from and including Turuvaso), consisted of four brother: Pandy, Koral, Chola and Kola. These divided the Kingdom amongst themselves and the descendants of the last son, Kols became the ancestors of the present Kols.

The Munda languages have been shown by Sir G. Grierson (1916) to have originated from the same source as those spoken in the Indo-Pacific-islands and the Malay Peninsula. "The Mundas the Mon Khmer, the wild tribes of the Malay Peninsula and the Nicobarese all use form of speech which can be traced back to a common source through they mutually differ widely from each other (Russell, et al. 1916). It would appear therefore that the Mundas, the oldest known inhabitants of India, perhaps came originally from the south-east, the islands of the Indian Archipelago and the Malay peninsula, unless India was their original home and these countries were colonised from it.

2.3.4 Inferential: Hindu Scriptures

A study of the sacred books of the Hindu indicates that in the Rigveda two distinct classes of people are recognized from the earliest times. There seems to be constant antagonism between the fair
skinned Aryans (R.V.I.: 100:18) or Devas on the one hand, and the black-skinned groups (I:100:1) which were termed dasyus and dasas (Griffiths, 1946).

A survey of later Hindu Scriptures such as the puranas, upanishada, the Mahabharata and Ramayana seems to indicate that Hindu Scriptures give no really satisfactory account of the origin of the Munda people, nor therefore of the Kols which we are studying. It is not unlikely that in the references to the Nishadas, Chandulas, Paulkasas and the like, we may find truer examples of the savage races who from ancient time occupied upper India. It can be argued that these ancient writings really do not say anything is a Munda or Kol significance, yet nevertheless they do show the presence of an aboriginal group which very likely included the Munda peoples, and that this group was in possession of the land and was not easily displaced. They also show that the aborigines were different physically, socially and linguistically: that there were religious differences and that they were looked down upon and despised. But whether the tribes which the Aryans had to overcome were Mundas or Dravidians, or both, is very difficult to say. One of the writers in Encyclopaedia Mundaric (Hoffman et al., 1935). (Article on Hore) believes that it may be universally admitted that the first contact of the expeditions described in the Ramayana, and that in Vedic times
and earlier, north India was inhabited by the Munda Tribes which, however, never seen to have reached the shores of the seas.

2.3.5 Particular: Belief of the Kols in Central India:

Kols questioned by us in our investigations do not seem to have many definite myths of the place or time of their origin. Those who live in Jabalpur district almost without exception say that Rewa is their native land, their dash, and the place of their origin. I Rewa itself two informants, in giving us stories of the origin of the Kols, said that the place of origin was Sheori Narayan, a town in the eastern part of Central Provinces, near the city of Raipur. Another town to the east mentioned by a Rewa Kol is called Pharenda, which he said, was five or six Kos east of Rewa city. One of the Kol subdivisions is called the Binj Kurhi, and it seems to be generally considered the highest of all their divisions. This group does not seem to exist now-a-days or at least they do not known where its members may be found, but the implication is that this is the highest group and so perhaps the first group, and that it had its origin in the Binj mountains, the modern Vindhya range of Central India. These mountains lie generally speaking, to the west of the Centre of the Kol population of the present time. The inference might be drawn from these facts that they are from the country to the west. Other informants said that the Kols came into Rewa from the north. It would thus appear that their traditions are very uncertain on this point. Other of their traditions
looks back to Chitrakot in the Banda district, which is to the north-west of the present population centre.

2.4. METHODOLOGY

2.4.1 Sampling Design: The study area comprises total geographical area of Satna district of Madhya Pradesh. The Kols are one of the scheduled tribes of Satna district. The villages on the basis of Kol population were selected in Satna district. The random household sampling procedures were employed for the collection of the data. In all approximately 404 tribal households were investigated within the proposed time period.

2.4.2 Tools used: The present investigation was conducted through interview schedule. Simultaneously group discussion and informal interview methods were also used. The observation was made through structure-schedule and semi-participant method with the following aspects.

1. A door to door survey was undertaken among the Kol of Satna District Madhya Pradesh using structure schedules.

2. To find out the causes of the death, the family data from public health centres were taken into consideration.

3. The deaths within 0-1 year and 1-4 year were considered as infant and child deaths respectively.

4. To find out the bearing of life affecting variables on infant and child mortality emphasis was given on causes of death, ecological variables, cultural variables, family variables, marital
variables, parental variables, conception and pregnancy variables, peri-natal variables, norms on child care and socialisation and intervention variables.

2.5 MATERIALS

The data has been collected on Kol of Satna district of Madhya Pradesh. The present investigation based on interviews of 444 mothers. The details are as follows:

Table 2.5.1: Shows Information regarding Block-wise distribution of Samples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of Block</th>
<th>No. of Mothers</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Majhgawan</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>23.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Suhawal</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>20.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Nagod</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>24.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Unchahara</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>18.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Maihar</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>13.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.5.2 Age-wise Distribution of the Mothers

Table 2.5.2 shows the age-wise distribution of the mothers. It could be observed from the table that maximum number of mothers are in between the age group of 25-29 years, (29.05) and very low number of mothers belong to age group of 40-44 years (3.83) respectively.
Table 2.5.2: Showing information regarding the age-wise distribution of the samples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Absolute Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 20</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>18.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-24</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>17.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>29.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>15.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>8.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-44</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45+</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>444</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It can be concluded from the table 2.2 that maximum number of mother is between the age group of 20 to 39 years.

2.6 Demographic formula used:

Following demographic formula used in the present study -

\[ \frac{P_{0-14} + P_{65+}}{P_{15-64}} \times 100 \]

1. Dependency ratio = \( \frac{P_{0-14} + P_{65+}}{P_{15-64}} \times 100 \)

\( P_{0-14} = \) Population under age 15

\( P_{65+} = \) Population aged 65 and above

\( P_{15-64} = \) Population between ages 15 and 64

2. Sex ratio = \( \frac{P_m}{P_f} \times 1000 \)

\( P_m = \) Number of males in a population at a specified time

\( P_f = \) Number of females in a population at a specified time

3. Infant Mortality Rate = \( \frac{\text{Number of deaths under 1 year in a year}}{\text{Number of live birth in the same year}} \times 1000 \)
4. IA: Index of Aging = \( \frac{\text{Population (60+)X100}}{\text{Population (<15)}} \)

5. YDR: Young Dependency Ratio = \( \frac{\text{Population 0-15 X 100}}{\text{Population 15-59}} \)

6. ODR: Old dependency Ratio = \( \frac{\text{Population 60 +}}{\text{Population}} \times 100 \)

7. Total Dependency Ratio = YDR + ODR

2.7 Statistical Consideration:

The researcher must sincerely admit that there are ample scopes for analysing the materials by applying sophisticated statistical techniques with the help of computer.

In order to interpret the data adequately the following statistical measure are incorporated.

A. Mean: Mean is the central value of a distribution. it is calculated by the following formula:

\[
\text{Mean} : \bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{N}, \quad \text{where, } \bar{x} = \text{mean value} \\
\sum x = \text{total of all value and} \\
n = \text{total number of observation}
\]

B. Test of Significance:

(i) Chi-square \((\chi^2)\) test: This test of significance is found useful in computing the difference in regard to non-metric data. It is defined as:

\[
\chi^2 = \frac{(O - \varepsilon)^2}{\varepsilon}, \quad \text{Where } O = \text{Observed frequencies and} \\
\varepsilon = \text{Expected frequencies.}
\]
C. Binomial test of equality of proportion:

This formula used as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample size</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N₁</td>
<td>n₁</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N₂</td>
<td>n₂</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

T₁ = P₁ - P₂

P = \( \frac{P₁N₁ + P₂N₂}{N₁ + N₂} \)

q = 1 - P

T₂ = \( \sqrt{pq \left( \frac{N₁ + N₂}{N₁N₂} \right)} \)

If the T₁ is greater than twice T₂, then the difference is significant.