CHAPTER : II

REGIONAL SETTING

LOCATION

The Orchha upland is situated in the Tikamgarh district of Madhya Pradesh. This region covers central, northern part of Madhya Pradesh and its geographical location is between latitude 24° 26' and 25° 40' in north and longitude 78° 26' and 79° 26' East. The western border of upland touches towards the north and touches Hamirpur district of Utter Pradesh and Chatarpur district of Madhya Pradesh. The southern edge of the region touches Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh. The western boundary of the upland runs along river Jamini and the eastern runs parallel to Dhasan. (MAP.21).

A major portion of the study area is in the north-south direction and covers a span of direction. Orchha Upland Covers about 70Kms, about 90 Kilometers in the east west. The study area is divided into three tahsils viz. Niwari and Tikamgarh tahsils.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Historical Orchha state is directly linked with Tikamgarh district state. The Orchha chiefs
were Bundela Rajputs, claiming to be descendants of Gaharwars of Benaras. However, the state had no independent existence in the past. Its early history is that of British Bundelkhand. According to the available records during the 13th century, acquire power in this region was Sohanpal Hewas the petty chieftain of now known as Jalaun district of UP. It is said that due to differences with his father Sohanpal had left Mohoni their ancestral home. For some years he led the life of an adventure and very little is known about him during this period. He reappeared as the champion of the oppressed Rajputs against the tyranny of the Khangar chief of Garh Kander, whose attempts to force the weaker neighbouring Rajputs into matrimonial alliances with his family, had raised a storm of indignation. Sohanpal, after defeating the Khangars established himself at Garh kaner and married his daughter to the Parmar chief of Pawaya (a village in Gwalior). From this time onwards, the Parmars, Bundelas and Handelas (who had kinship with the great Chauhan family) formed a separate exogamous group, having connection with other Rajput clans. On his death Sohanpal became the ruler of Mohoni state. Between 1269 to 1501 eight chiefs governed the Burel Khon region and gradually extended the Bumneola dominion. In 1501 Rudra Pratap emerged as the King. He was a bold and successful
leader and hence manage to expand his dominions considerably taking advantage of the confusion caused by Babar's invasion. He died in 1531 and was succeeded by Bhartichan (his eldest son). Bhartichan (1531-54) unsuccessful attempted to oppose Sher Shah during the latter's march to Kalinjar in 1549. On his death in 1554, he was succeeded by his brother Madhukar Shah who was a religious recluse, and the fortunes of the state began to decline since then.

During the late period Vikramjit established relations with the British on the basis of a treaty signed in 1812. He abdicated the throne in favour of his son Dharampal in 1817. But on Dharampal's death in 1834 resumed charge of the state once again. However died the same year and was succeeded by his brother Tej Singh (1834-41). The next chief Sujan Singh died in 1854 and was followed by Hamir Singh (1854-74) who received a sanad of adaptation in 1862. He was succeeded by his brother Pratap Singh. All transit dues were abolished in 1880. In 1884 Pratap Singh conceded all the land required for railways in his territory. In return the ruler of the state had earned the titles of His Highness, Sarawad-i-Rajha-i-Buldelkhand and Maharaja Mahendra Savai Bahadur.
PHYSIOGRAPHY:

Tikamgarh lies in the area of Bundelkhand genesis, a hard greyish pink granitoidal rock of simple composition traversed by conspicuous quartz reefs, which constitute an integral part of this formation and almost invariably strike in a north-easterly direction. A number of basaltic dykes meet approximately north-west, at right angles to these reefs. These dykes are probably disintegrated representatives of volcanic rocks of Bijawar series. The district lies in the level plain which forms the Betwa-Dhasan Doab, these two streams being the only rivers of importance (MAP 2.2). There are a number of water tanks in this region several being of considerable size, such as at Baldeogarh, Ladharga, Jatara and Birsagar. The landforms play an important role in restricting human access and cultivation (V. Clark, 1966). The average height of the upland is about 353 metres above sea level. It ranges from 292 metres in extreme north (near Sandari) to 443 metres in the south (near Darguwa). The relief of the study area is best understood in terms of the divisions which are represented by the basins of the various rivers, all of which run in a nearly south to north direction.
There are several hills in the region which separate different river basins. These hills with flat summits are mostly forested and frequently attain heights of about 400 meters. One of them Imali R.F. is in the eastern part of the upland which is 427 metres above mean sea level.

The region may be divided into three main regions and 7 sub regions (MAP 2.3):

A. The Ur-Dhasan Basin
   1. The Dhasan Basin.
   2. The Central Highland.
   3. The Ur Basin.

B. The Central Plain
   1. The Chandra Plain
   2. The Jamini Plain

C. The Betwa Basin
   1. The Orchha Upland.
   2. The Sendari Plain

A. The Ur-Dhasan Basin

1. The Dhasan Basin:— The region extends along the south-eastern border of the district. It is drained by the Dhasan river, a tributary of the Betwa river. It is characterized by rocky ground. The height ranges between 302 meters to 443 meters
above mean sea level. The area supports sparse habitation and inferior agricultural land.

2. The Central Highland:- This region extends in the south-central part of the region. It is drained by the Sarda Nala, a tributary of the Ur river. It is characterized by hilly ground. The height ranges between 364 metres to 411 metres above mean sea level. The area is moderately populated.

3. The Ur Basin:- The region extends in the central part of the district. It is drained by the Ur river, a tributary of the Dhasan river. Its slope is from south to north. It is characterized by undulating surface. The height ranges between 317 meters and 425 meters above mean sea level. The area supports sparse habitation and inferior agricultural land.

B. The Central plain

1. The Chandra plain:- This region extends in the central eastern part of the district. It is drained by Saprar Nala, a tributary of the Dhasan river. It is characterized by mostly Plains. The height ranges between 290 metres to 356 metres above mean sea level. The area supports dense habitation because of higher proportion of arable land.
2. The Jamini Basin:- The region extends along the central western border of the district. It is drained by the Jamini river, a tributary of the Betwa river. It is characterized by Plains. The height ranges between 337 metres to 381 metres near Mohangarh R.F. the habitation is also dense. Since region is one of the most fertile areas of the district.

C. The Betwa Basin:-

1. The Orchha Upland:- This region extends along the north-west border of the district. It is drained by the river Betwa a tributary of the Yamuna river. It is characterized by rocky ground which is covered with forest. The height ranges between 329 meters to 375 meters above mean sea level. The area supports sparse habitation and inferior agricultural land.

2. The Sendari Plain:- This region extends along the extreme northern border of the district. It is drained by Betwa river, a tributary of the Yamuna river. It is characterized by plains. The average height of this basin is 300 metres above mean sea level. The area supports dense habitation because the percentage of arable land required for agricultural purposes is high. The region is
drained by the Betwa and Dhasan rivers and their tributaries (Map 2.2). They do not appear to be very attractive with regard to the human habitation. Except of a few, none of the streams are perennial enough to serve as a permanent source of water.

Mostly all the rivers flow towards north and join the Yamuna in Uttar Pradesh. These rivers are the Betwa, the Dhasan, the Jamimi, the Ur and the Betwa.

1. The Betwa:- In ancient texts it was known as Vetravati. The river enters the region 19 kms south of Orchha, which is situated on its bank. It is the main river in the region and it joins the Yamuna in the north, its tributaries are the Jamni, the Bargi and the Betwa rivers.

2. The Dhasan:- In earlier period this river was known as Dashn derived from Darha (ten) and rina (fort). It forms the eastern boundary of the region, flowing from south to north and finally joins the Betwa. Its tributaries are the Ur, Narora and aprar rivers.

3. The Jamini:- The Jamini is large stream rising in Sagar district and join’s the Betwa river.
CLIMATE:

Climate generally signifies the combined effects of the sun. The atmosphere and the earth are a part of biotic phenomena, including human life. Its chief elements are: air, temperature, pressure, humidity, precipitation etc. The combined effect of all these is modified by local conditions such as the distribution of land and water.

Climate has a direct influence on the health of the people. It may provide favourable or adverse environmental condition. There is a direct relationship between climate and mental vitality of man (Mishra, 1970).

Climate plays an important role in governing the regional diversification of agriculture, food habits and health conditions in the present area of study. In hot and dry climates, female mortality rate is higher than male, as against more male deaths in most other places (Banerjee, 1967). There are three climatic seasons viz:

1. The summer season (March to June)
2. The winter season (November to February)
3. The rainy season (July to October)
Cold winter, hot summer and medium rains are the main characteristics of the region. The average annual temperature recorded in the area is about 24°C. The average annual rainfall as per the records is about 100 cms.

**Temperature:**

The temperature starts rising in the month of March till June. The hottest month is May. The highest temperature has been recorded in the month of May in Niwari which is 44°C and the lowest temperature in this month is recorded about 37.7°C in Tikamgarh.

The entire dry summer season is marked by very hot days. The local winds called "Loo" increases its hotness, particularly in the months of May and June. The premonsoon showers slightly reduce the temperature during the middle of June. The months of March and April witness average temperature between 24°C and 31°C; which is comparatively low. That is why the medium hot day is recorded in these months. The summer season presents very unfavourable health condition to the population resulting in many environmental health hazards. Month-wise temperature is given in Table 2.1.
TABLE 2.1

Orchha Upland: Average Monthly Temperature 1972-76 in °Centigrade.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>Mar</th>
<th>Apr</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>Jun</th>
<th>Jul</th>
<th>Aug</th>
<th>Sep</th>
<th>Oct</th>
<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum</td>
<td>24.8</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>34.1</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>25.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Regional Meteorological Centre, Nagpur.

Similarly the winter season is also fairly dry but in the month of January and February some rains occur which reduce the temperature in the study area. The cold waves blowing from north also reduce the temperature in this season. This character of climate influences the health and economy of people in this area.

Rainfall

Rainfall may be considered as a fundamental element of climate from the point of view of health hazard to the people. The rains start in the month of June and continue till the month of September. The highest month of rains are July and August when the rains recorded in Tikamgarh is 48.0 (cms.) respectively. June is the month when the rains begin and the rainfall
recorded is 31.1 cms. The average annual rainfall is 102.7 cms in the season, and the highest is 120 cms in southern part and lowest 90 cms in northern part (MAP 2.4). This average annual rainfall shows that there are rains normally every month in the study area. Monthwise rainfall is given in table No. 2.2.

**TABLE 2.2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Rainfall in Centimetres</th>
<th>Average Relative Humidity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Regional Meteorological Centre, Nagpur. Generally rainfall decreases from south to north.

**Humidity:**

The term atmospheric moisture covers a wide variety of climatic factors. Moisture in vapour or gasform is known as humidity. It is always present in the atmosphere. The amount of moisture which air
can hold, depends upon its temperature. Humidity may be expressed as absolute humidity or relative humidity. Absolute humidity is the weight of water vapour in a unit. Volume of air and relative humidity is the percentage of moisture present in the air. Humidity has an effect on physical health and comfort but if the relative humidity exceeds 65 per cent the air inside the room becomes sticky and uncomfortable. Relative humidity below 30 percent is also unpleasant. Month wise relative humidity is given in Table 2.2.

Relative humidity is at its maximum volume during the rainy season, i.e. in July, August and September. It goes upto 80-89 per cent. Heavy clouds and over-cast sky is a regular feature during the monsoon months. For the rest of the year it is either completely clear or slightly cloudy. The percentage of humidity varies from month to month. It is lowest in the month of May and highest in the month of August. In the summer season relative humidity falls as low as 15-30 per cent. It falls below 50 per cent soon after the withdrawal of monsoon, by the end of September and the beginning of December. It remains in the range of 40-60 percent during the winter months especially during the afternoon.
SOILS:

The attractiveness of a region to settlers depends upon the quality of soils, because it determines efficiency of the land to support population (Rai Chaudhary, 1963).

The area known for its best quality soil was in Tahrauli or Mehrauli Tahsil, now transferred to Uttar Pradesh. The following are the main types of soils give names of soils. Kabur is a good quality black soil but tends to crack when forming a clay surface. Wheat, gram and jowar are sown in it.

The other good quality soil found in the district is called "Mauta" which is rich black loamy soil and is capable of retaining moisture for a long time. Wheat, gram and jowar are sown in it. An inferior variety of "Mauta" is Domat which is of black or grey colour. Its yield is much less.

Padua: It is light greyish yellow soil in which gram and jowar are sown.

Rakar: is a pinkish soil and contains small stones. It needs irrigation but practically all crops can be grown in it. It is mostly found in rocks and hilly areas.
FLORA AND FAUNA:

Population of a region responds to the varying distribution of plants and animals. The forest environment often creates negative conditions with respect to population of a region (Ahmad, 1963) and hence is one of the fundamental factors in determining the population characteristics of a region.

Orchha upland was one of the most extensively forested areas of the State, but the forests are now restricted to the hilly areas, generally not suitable for permanent cultivation. The forests of the upland belong to northern tropical dry deciduous types of teak forest and mixed forests. Teak occurs as a predominant species on the trap hills, mostly in the Betwa Basin.

The forests in which district are tropical dry mixed deciduous type and the following varieties of trees, shrubs and herbs are found:

Achar (Buchanania latifolia), am (Mangifera indica), amaltas (Cassia fistula), aonla (Emblica officinalis), babul (Acacia arabica), bel (Aegle marmelos), Ber (Zizy-phus xyloppra), imli (Tamarindis indica), jamun (Syzygium qumini),
Kardhai (Anogeissus pendula), Khair (Acacia catechu), mahua (Madhuca latifolia), neem (Melia indica), palas (Burea frondosa), pipal (Ficus religiosa), Saga (Tectona grandis), saj (Terminalia tomentosa), salai (Boswellia serrata), shisham (Dalbergia sissur), tendu (Diospyros melanoxylon).

The following are the most important shrubs and herbs: harsinagar (Nyetanthes arbortristes), jharberi (zizyphus retundifolia), Karonda (Carissa opaca), sitaphal (Anona sauomosa), thaur (Euphorbie nerifolia).

Among bamboos and grasses the following are the most important ones: bans (Dendrocalamus strictus), doob (Cynodon dactylovnkans Saccharum Spontaneum), khus (Vetivera zizaniodes), munj (Saccharummunja). The forest being the mixed type it is neither dense or extensive hence gums is more or less very limited. The ex-jagirdare forests were subject to lot of indiscriminate destruction. This almost drive away the little game that was once found.

FAUNA

The scanty nature of the forests in this district makes it an unsuitable habitat for large animals. Leopards and tigers are very rare. Black
buck, Sambhar, Chinkara are few. Hyenas, Lakkad Bagha, Jackals, Foxes, wild boars are however present in large numbers.

\[\text{fish}\]

Fish abounds in the rivers and tanks. Crocodiles are said to be found in Dhasan and Betwa rivers but very rarely. Birds like sparrow, crows, pigeons, doves, patridges, titar, ducks, sandgroves can be seen commonly.

CULTURAL SETTING

Cultural environment is one of the main determinants in the occurrence of many health hazards. Culture means values, habits, customs, tradition and other routine practices of human being of an area, which is generally associated with personal hygiene, outlook on health and disease. Man’s living system is closely related with the physical and cultural environment. He is also a product of it and it is he himself who produces his cultural environment in many ways. The cultural environment is generally transmitted from generation to generation and plays an important role in the activities of man. The modes of life are quite different in each cultural group. Their living standards and other habits are generally determined by their respective traditions. The
level of environmental deterioration corresponds to the social heritage in terms of standard of living, education, development and organisation of the community health agencies.

THE PEOPLE:

The region supports more than 9.4 lakhs inhabitants, of whom about 88 percent live in the rural areas, indicating a predominantly rural character of the people in the region. More than one-fourth of the population consists of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Among the higher classes there are numerous castes such as Yadavs, Rajputs, Dhimars, Brahmin, Thakurs and Baniyas of Hindu and a small minority of Mohammedans. The Yadavs, Rajputs, Brahmins and Thakurs are the cultivating communities, while Baniyas are traditional traders of the region. The Dhimars, scheduled castes and schedule tribes form the bulk of the agricultural workers. But some of them are cultivators also.

The predominant dialect in the region is the "Bundelkhandi" a branch of Western Hindi. About 95 per cent of the total population is Hindu. Other religious communities include small sections of the Mohammedans, Jains, Sikhs and christians. The
Mohammedans constitute about 3 percent of the total population.

Agriculture is the main way of life with more than 85 per cent of the rural workers engaged in agricultural activities. Except for the gora Pathar mining in Kari and the Soyabeans oil plant at Niwari, there is no large scale mining or industrial activity in the region. Agriculture is totally dependent on monsoon, and hence failure of monsoons effects the agriculture adversely. Poverty and hunger are common features because the land that they till is not sufficient to feed them.

A greater segment of the population is illiteracy (77 per cent). The male literacy is about 38 per cent, while the female literacy is only 14 per cent. There are about 3 literate males per literate female, indicating a gap between the two. There are some 783 schools (primary, middle and high) covering an average area of 6.45 kms. of a population of 941 persons.

The medical institutions are also small in number. There are 68 allopathic medical institutions each of them serving an average area of 74 sq. kms. or an average population of 10837 persons. There are no medical institutions in 816 villages in the region.
The males outnumber the females. There are 871 females per thousand males, which is lower than the average for the State 932 and the country 929 both. The workers constitute 42.1 per cent of the population, indicating that dependency ratio is very high of the total workers about 70 per cent are agricultural workers indicating the predominantly agricultural character of the population in the region.

RACIAL STRAINS:

According to B.S. Guha (1984) the specieswise classification shows that people belonging to Mediterranean species have medium light colour of their skin in grey to black. They have a long face with thin and erect nose, and the colour of their eyes is grey black. People of Mediterranean species have a very specific and unique feature, i.e. they have big and open eyes. This species is found mainly in Uttar Pradesh and in Punjab (B.S.Guha, p. 133). The map which was put forward by Guha shows that Mediterranean species is found abundantly in the surrounding areas of Uttar Pradesh. The physical symptoms of the natives of this region, and the symptoms which have been shown by Guha have a great deal of similarity. This is the reason why the natives of this region may be said
to be of mediterranean species. Although certain other features of various other species are also revealed by the natives, yet certain features which have been discussed above are also found among them.

FOOD HABITS:

Tikamgarh district is situated in the northern part of Madhya Pradesh. Not only in this region but also in the whole of Northern India wheat is the main crop. Survey of this region also shows that wheat is the main source of food. As per the data of the census 1981, out of the total cultivated land wheat was harvested on 25 per cent, maize on 13.5 per cent, and rice only on 10 per cent.

Hence it is clear that wheat and maize are the main crops of this region. Besides these two crops, rice is also used in very small quantity. As far as pulses are concerned "Urad", "Gram", "Mung" and lentil are also used. Financially sound persons use fat, Vegetables and milk also with food, but poor persons mainly use wheat, rice, pulses, and other cheap vegetables. Fish is also an important food item because of the abundance of ponds in this region. But it is not commonly used in the study region.
THE SCHEDULED CASTES:

As per data available there are 159,977 scheduled castes people out of which 84866 are males and 75111 females (census of India, 1981).
The leading castes are Chamars (108796), Basors (15970), Kumhar (14767), Kori (6524), Methar (2827), Khangar (7326), Khatik (1553), Beldar (164) etc. (MAP 2.5)

The Chamars:

There are 108,796 Chamars out of which 57697 males and 51099 females. This caste includes Ahirwal, Chamar, Mangan, Mochi or Raias. These Scheduled Caste essentially represent the traditional tanners and flayers of hides who also make articles of leather and live, mostly in rural areas. They mostly work as cultivators or agricultural labourers, now only a few persons are engaged in household industry works, which consists chiefly of making and repairing leather articles. Some persons among the Chamars play the traditional occupation of tanning and currying of hides. The percentage of literacy among Chamars is 10.22 per cent. The women literacy is very low.
ORCHHA UPLAND
PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION
(DATA BY VILLAGES)
1981

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION

31+ ABOVE
21 - 30
11 - 20
0 - 10
NIL

URBAN AREA
UNINHABITED / FOREST AREA

SOURCE: PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACTS OF DIFFERENT VILLAGES, 1981
The Basor or Bansphor:

The caste derives its name from bans in Hindi meaning Bamboo, phor meaning breakers. Thus one who breaks the Bamboos or the occupational caste of workers in bamboos. Their total population in the district is 15970 persons. 8425 males and 7535 females and they mostly live in rural areas. The sex ratio of this caste is 894 females per thousand males. Their main occupation is cultivation but only few persons are engage in household industry and making baskets and other bamboo articles. The literacy among Basor is 11.78 per cent. The women literacy is very low (2 per cent).

The Kumhars:

The Kumhars are the traditional potters (the worker in clay) who make pots and Paus. They are mostly spread out in rural areas. The total district population being 14767 persons, 7737 males and 7029 females. The sex ratio of this caste is 908 females per thousand males. Their main occupation is cultivation but some persons are engaged in household industry of making earthen vessels. The literacy of this caste is 11.32 per cent in which male is 20.14 per cent and female is 1.48 per cent.
The Mehtars:

The Mehtars including Dhanuks and Bhangis number almost 2627 persons of which 1403 males and 1224 females. They represent the sweeper and scavenging class. The economy of the caste is precarious but has return 25 per cent literates, the highest among the Scheduled castes. The sex ratio of this caste is 872 females per thousand males.

The Beldars:

The term 'Belder' indicates a number of occupational groups such as masons, who make embankments, and carry other materials. Literally 'Belar' means one who carries a hoe. Their total population in the district is 164 persons out of which 86 are males and 78 females. They are spread over in rural and urban areas. Their main occupation is working as general labourers. The literacy among Beldar is 14.02 per cent.

The Redias:

The Redias and Sansis are a caste of gypsies and thieves and were once notified as criminal tribes. Their total population in the district is 197 persons out of which 104 are males and 96 females and live mostly in rural areas.
They have returned to cultivation as their main occupation followed by work as agricultural labourers. Only 26 persons among them are literates.

The Scheduled Castes (Generally):

The scheduled castes are spread over in the rural areas and constitute 21.17 per cent of the district population. As compared to the district figure of 420 they have returned 436 workers per thousand. As against the district figure 19.96 per cent of the literacy the scheduled castes returned only 12.36 per cent. There are 885 females per thousand males among them, as compared to the district figure of 883.

THE SCHEDULED TRIBES:

The total scheduled tribe population is 30642 persons out of which 15827 are males and 14815 females or 4.16 per cent of the total district population. As compared to the district figure of 420 they have returned 512 workers per thousand. As against the district figure 19.96 per cent for the literacy, Scheduled tribe returned only 2.77 per cent. There are only 936 females per thousand males compared to the district figure of 883 (Map 2.6). The main tribes are Sour (21302), Sonr (7207), Sahariya (1028), Gond (856) and Bhil.
ORCHHA UPLAND
PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION
(DATA BY VILLAGES)

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION

36+ ABOVE  
26-35  
15-25  
6-15  
0-5  
NIL

URBAN AREA  
FOREST AREA

SOURCE: PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACTS OF DIFFERENT VILLAGES, 1981
The Sour or Sonr:

The total population of Sour and Sonr in the district is 28509 persons consisting of 14702 males and 13807 females. 93 per cent of Scheduled Tribes population are spread out in the rural areas of all tahsils. The sex ratio of these tribes is 939 females per thousand males. They mostly work as cultivators or agricultural labourers. A few of them however, have also sought employment in other services. The percentage of literacy among these tribes is 2.62 per cent. Among women the literacy is very low.


