



Madhya Pradesh

Assistant Professor

Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission (MPPSC)

Volume - 2

(Paper 1)

**Tribes of Madhya Pradesh and Information and Communication
Technology**



INDEX

S No.	Chapter Title	Page No.
1	Castes and Tribes in MP	1
2	Major Inst, Museums, & Publications related to Tribes in MP	14
3	Tribal Personalities of MP	16
4	MP Tribes – Art and Culture	19
5	Cultural Characteristics of Madhya Pradesh	24
6	Basic of Computer	64
7	Basic Electronics	92
8	Computer Network	106
9	Internet And Email	122
10	Cyber Security	132
11	Artificial Intelligence	141
12	Robotics	147
13	E Governance	154
14	Information Technology	160

1

CHAPTER

Tribes of Madhya Pradesh

Scheduled Tribes of Madhya Pradesh



- According to Article 342(1) of the Indian Constitution, Scheduled Tribes are recognized as Scheduled Tribes.
- The Scheduled Tribes are constitutionally defined under Article 366 (Part 25).
- India has the second-largest tribal population in the world, after Africa.
- According to the 2011 Census, the percentage of tribal population in India is 8.6%, whereas in Madhya Pradesh it is 21.1%, which is one-fifth of the total population of the state.
- Madhya Pradesh has both the largest number of tribal people and the highest diversity of tribes.
- There are about **46 types of tribes** in Madhya Pradesh (**including 24 major tribes**).
- With their sub-tribes, the total number reaches 90.

Largest Tribes of Madhya Pradesh	Largest Tribes of India
1. Bhil (4.618 million)	1. Bhil
2. Gond (4.357 million)	2. Gond
3. Kol (1.167 million)	3. Baiga

- The tribal population in Madhya Pradesh is 15.3 million, which is the highest in India.
- Among the tribes, the Bhils have the largest population in Madhya Pradesh (4.618 million), followed by the Gonds (4.357 million).
- The sex ratio of Scheduled Tribes is 920, with Balaghat having the highest ratio, where there are 1,048 females per 1,000 males.
- According to the 2011 Census, the literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh is 50.6%, while the national literacy rate for Scheduled Tribes is 59%.

Districts with Lowest Scheduled Tribe Population

District	Population
Bhind	6131
Datia	15061
Morena	17030
Mandsaur	33092
Shajapur	37836

Districts with Minimum Scheduled Tribe Percentage

District	Percentage
Bhind	0.4
Morena	0.9
Datia	1.9
Ujjain	5.2
Mandsaur, Shajapur	2.5

Districts with Highest Scheduled Tribe Percentage

District	Percentage
Alirajpur	89.0
Jhabua	67.0
Barwani	69.4
Dindori	64.7
Mandla	57.9

Districts with Highest Scheduled Tribe Population

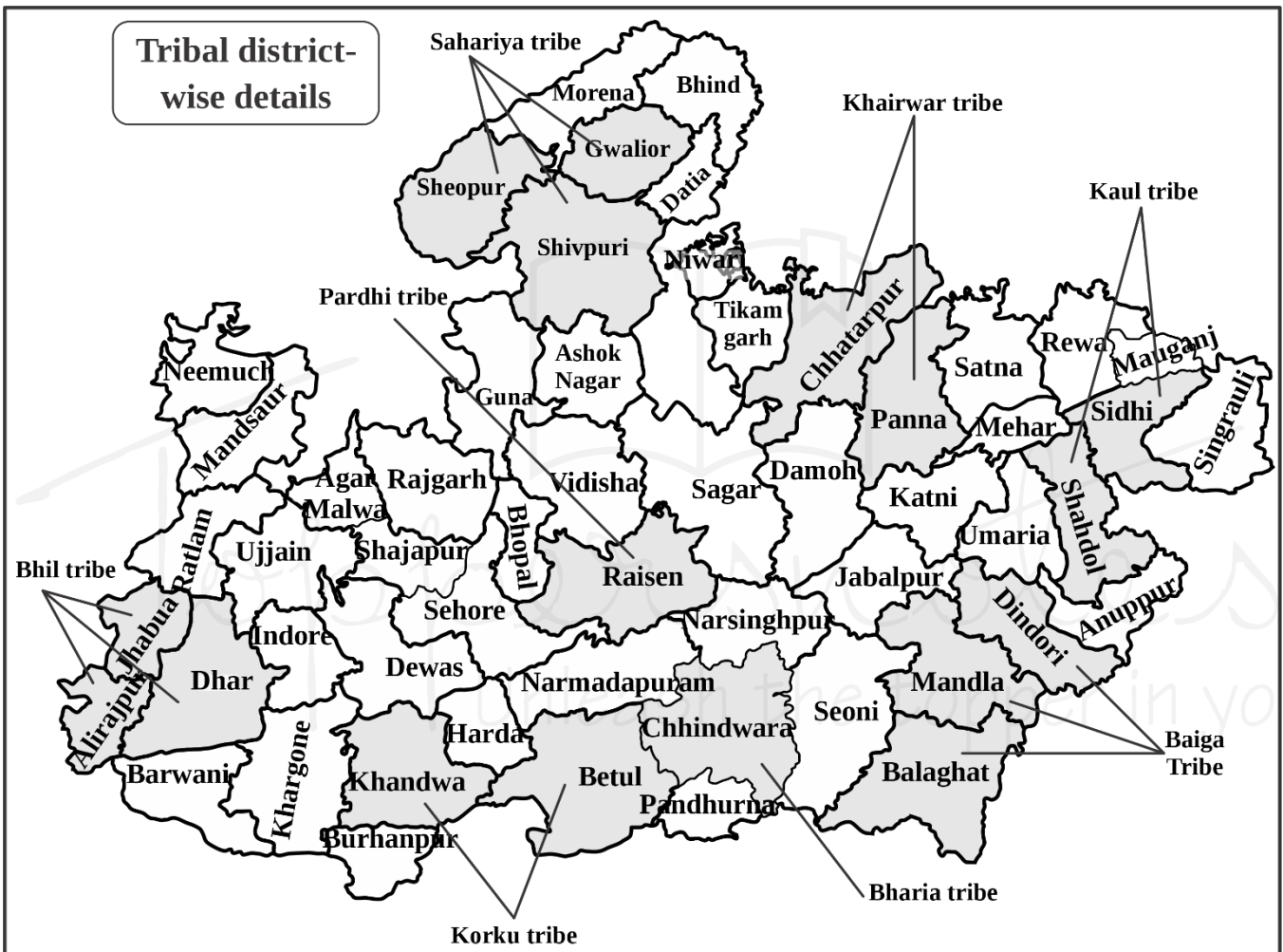
District	Population
Dhar	1,222,814
Barwani	962,145
Jhabua	891,818
Chhindwara	769,778
Betul	730,169

Madhya Pradesh Tribal Census – 2011 Summary

Parameter	Value
Literacy Rate	50.6%
Most Literate Tribe	Pardhan
Sex Ratio	984
District with Highest ST Literacy	Balaghat

Decadal Growth Rate	25.2%
District with Highest ST Population	Dhar
District with Highest ST Percentage	Alirajpur
District with Lowest ST Population	Bhind
District with Minimum ST Percentage	Bhind
Districts with Negative Decadal Growth Rate	Mandsaur (-11.8%), Bhind (-8.8%), Ujjain (-8.5%)

Geographical Distribution of Tribes



Tribal Region	Major Tribes	Key Districts	Population Percentage	Literacy Percentage
Eastern Tribal Region	Kol, Gond, Baiga	Shahdol, Singrauli, Anuppur, Katni, Sidhi, Umaria	Shahdol (44.7%), Singrauli (32.6%), Anuppur (47.8%), Umaria (46.6%)	50.6% (with gender disparity)
Southern Tribal Region	Gond, Bharia, Korku, Pardhan, Dega	Betul, Chhindwara, Seoni, Harda, Balaghat, Mandla, Dindori	Chhindwara (highest population)	Above average literacy

Western Tribal Region	Bhil, Bhilala	Jhabua, Alirajpur, Dhar, Barwani, Khargone, Ratlam, Indore, Dewas, Ujjain	Approximately 36.27% tribal population	-
Northern Tribal Region	Sahariya, Khairwar	Shivpuri, Bhind, Morena, Gwalior, Sheopur	-	-

Constitutional Provisions for Tribes

Introduction

- India is a welfare state committed to the welfare and development of the weaker sections of society, especially the Scheduled Tribes (STs).
- The Ministry of Tribal Affairs was established on 13th October 1999 to oversee the welfare and development of tribal communities.
- Special provisions have been made in the Constitution to protect Scheduled Tribes, ensuring their economic, social, educational, and political upliftment.

Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas

1. Scheduled Areas:

- ✓ Defined under Article 244.
- ✓ Areas densely populated by tribal communities are called Scheduled Areas. These areas are declared under the Fifth Schedule and are notified by the President through an official order.

2. Tribal Areas under the Sixth Schedule:

- ✓ Applicable to Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram.
- ✓ For these areas, provisions for District Councils and Regional Councils have been made, which possess legislative, judicial, and executive powers.

Constitutional Provisions for Scheduled Tribes

1. Fifth Schedule (Article 244(1)):

- ✓ **Criteria for declaring a Scheduled Area:**
 - Predominance of tribal population
 - Economic backwardness
 - Availability of administrative authority

2. Article 342:

- ✓ The President has the power to declare any community as a Scheduled Tribe in consultation with the Governor.

3. Article 366(25):

- ✓ Provides the definition of "Scheduled Tribes," under which these communities are recognized as Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of the Constitution.

Historical Background

- The 1931 Census marked the first attempt to classify the primitive tribes.
- In the Government of India Act, 1935, they were referred to as "Backward Tribes."
- After independence, in 1950, the tribal communities were officially identified, and a list of 212 tribal communities was prepared.

Constitutional Provisions for Scheduled Tribes

1. Article 14:

- ✓ Guarantees equality before the law and prevents discrimination.

2. Article 15:

- ✓ Prohibits discrimination against any citizen on the grounds of religion, caste, sex, etc.
- ✓ Provides special provisions for Scheduled Tribes.

3. Article 16:

- ✓ Ensures equal opportunities in public employment and provides reservations for Scheduled Tribes.

4. Article 23:

- ✓ Prohibits bonded labor and human trafficking and prescribes punishment for violations.

5. Article 46:

- ✓ Directs the promotion of the educational and economic interests of Scheduled Tribes and their protection from social injustice and exploitation.

Special Provisions

1. Articles 330 and 332:

- ✓ Provide for reserved seats for Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies.

2. **Article 338:**
 - ✓ Establishes the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, which protects the rights of tribal communities.
3. **Article 275:**
 - ✓ Provides financial assistance for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.
4. **Article 24:**
 - ✓ Prohibits child labor and prevents children under 14 years from working in hazardous occupations.
5. **Article 350:**
 - ✓ Grants the right to preserve tribal languages and cultures.

Tribal Advisory Council

- Tribal Advisory Councils are established in states to advise the Governor on matters related to the welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

Legal Measures and Government Efforts

- **Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989:**
 - ✓ Provides a legal framework to protect Scheduled Tribes from exploitation and atrocities.
- **Forest Rights Act, 2006:**
 - ✓ Enacted to grant tribal people rights over forests and forest land.

Tribes of Madhya Pradesh

S. No.	Tribe	Subcastes / Subgroups	Habitat / Residence
1	Bhil	Barela, Bhilala, Pataria, Raithas	Dhar, Jhabua, Khargone, Burhanpur, Barwani
2	Gond	Pardhan, Agria, Ojha, Nagarchi, Solahas	In all districts of the state, mainly in Vindhya and Satpura regions
3	Korku	Mobasi, Room, Bawari, Bodaya	Khargone, Hoshangabad, Betul, Chhindwara, Dewas
4	Bharia (PVTG)	Bhumia, Bhuihar, Panda	Chhindwara, Jabalpur, Mandla, Shahdol, Panna
5	Kol	Rotia, Rautela	Rewa, Satna, Shahdol, Sidhi, Singrauli, Anuppur
6	Baiga (PVTG)	Binjwar, Narotia, Bhatoria, Nahar Rai, Maina, Kathmaina	Mandla, Dindori, Balaghat, Shahdol, Umaria, Anuppur
7	Sahariya (PVTG)	–	Guna, Shivpuri, Morena, Sheopur, Gwalior, Datia, Vidisha, Rajgarh
8	Madiya	Abujhmadia, Dandami, Madiya, Metakoitur	Jabalpur, Mandla, Shahdol, Panna, Chhindwara
9	Agria	–	Mandla, Dindori, Sidhi, Shahdol
10	Panika	–	Shahdol, Sidhi, Singrauli
11	Pardhan	–	Seoni, Chhindwara, Balaghat, Betul
12	Khairwar	–	Sidhi, Singrauli, Anuppur, Shahdol, Panna, Chhatrapur
13	Saur	–	Chhatrapur, Panna, Tikamgarh, Sagar, Damoh

Note: PVTG- Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups

Detailed studies on tribal communities

Bhil Tribe

- The original race/appearance of the Bhils seems **Proto-Australoid**. However, some scholars also consider them of Dravidian or Kol origin.
- They are found in Dhar, Jhabua, Ratlam, and Nimar regions.

- The word Bhil is originally Dravidian (Bhil or Beel). It is derived from the Tamil word Villuvar. Villuvar means “archer” and Bhil means “bow.” They were called Bhils because they carried bows.
- Bhils speak the Bhili language.
 - ✓ Bhili belongs to the Indo-Aryan language family and contains many words from Sanskrit, Rajasthani, Marathi, and Gujarati.

- **Sub-tribes:** Barela, Bhilala, Pataria, Rathias, and Baigas. The status of Bhilala is considered the highest.
- **Bhils, especially the Bhilala, are considered quite attractive.**
- Their social organization is patriarchal. The four main forms of social organization are **Atak, Odakh, Got, and Kul**, along with village-based organization.
- **Clan (Sangotra)** marriage is prohibited among them.
- For marriage, **the Bhils** traditionally practiced the Bhagoria abduction system (now done with consent and cohabitation).
- Other marriage practices such as brother-brother, cross-cousin, and son-in-law marriages are also prevalent.
- Bride price was once widely practiced among Bhils but decreased significantly due to the Surmadas and Govindgiri movements.
- Bhils are influenced by Hindu culture. They celebrate festivals like Dussehra and Diwali with great enthusiasm.
- **Bhagoria:** Celebrated throughout the Bhil region, starting 7 days before Holika Dahan. Jhabua's Bhagoria is a special attraction, drawing Bhils from distant places. Bhagoria has three main days:
 - ✓ **On the first day**, Gugalia Hat is held, where men and women buy essential goods.
 - ✓ On the second day, during **Bhagoria Hat**, the village elders and respected persons perform a worship of Bhagora Devta. Then a collective dance takes place and prasad is distributed. The third day, when the fair ends, is called Ujdiya.
 - ✓ During collective dances (**Gol-Gadhedo**), the Bhils' courtship rituals begin, through which unmarried boys and girls select their life partners.
- **Dapa Practice:** In Bhadoria marriages, the girl's side takes a substantial amount of money from the boy's side. **This is called the Dapa practice.**
- **Youth Interests:** Young Bhils like playing the flute. The flute (Bahlī), resembling a bow, is also a distinctive identity of the Bhils. **Bhils like to be addressed as "Mama" the most.**

- **Occupation:** Bhil tribes engage in agricultural work. Collection of forest produce and urban labor are also sources of their livelihood.
- **Religious Beliefs:** Bhils who worship Hanuman, Mahadev, Lakshman, etc., also regard the bow as sacred. **The most important and powerful deity for them is Rajpantha.**
- **Cultural Traits:** Bhils are the most color-loving tribe in the world.
- **Alcohol:** Alcohol is an integral part of Bhils' life, especially in hot seasons, **Bhils prefer the drink 'Taadi'.**
- **Women and Jewelry:** Bhil women are the most jewelry-loving in the world.

Other Important Facts: Bhils

- Bhils are the largest tribe in Madhya Pradesh and India.
- The first written mention of the word "Bhil" appears in Somdev's Kathasaritsagara by a character named Gundhapa.
- The word "Bhil" is derived from the Tamil word 'Villuvar'. Villuvar means "bow", and Bhil means "archer". They keep bows, hence called Bhils.
- **Bhils who adopted Islam are called "Tadvi Bhils".** Tadvi is an extremely weak Bhil sub-tribe, residing in Shajapur, Agar, and Guna.
- **Important Tree:** Taadi
- **Sacred Animal:** Horse
- **Animal of Worship:** Snake
- **Important Food:** Maize-based bread (Ravadi)
- **Traditional Festivals:** Bhadoria, Nabai Chalavni Jatra
- **Dances:** Bhadoria, Gauri, Ghoomar, Badwa, Doha
- **Homes:** Bhils call their houses "Ka".
- **Neighborhood & Village:** Neighborhood is called 'Falya' and the village 'Pal'. The leader is called Sardar.
- **Marriage Types:** Engagement (Mangni), Ghar-ghussi Natra, Ghar Jamai
- **Choosing Life Partner:** Exam Marriage (Gaugaldhedo Festival), Bhadoria (consensual and companion marriage)
- **Historical Reference:** Eklavya of Mahabharata is considered to be from the Bhil community.

- **Freedom Fighters:** In Bhils, Tantiya Bhil, Bhima Nayak, and Raghunath Mandloi fought against the British.
- **Lineage Belief:** Bhilala consider themselves descendants of Maharana Pratap.
- **Sacred Persons:** The most sacred person in Bhils is the Bhagat (Madvi/Badavo).
- **Traditional Healers:** Healers in Bhils are called Pujaro.
- **Art & Culture:** Pithora paintings are world-famous among Bhils, and Shri Pemafalya is its best artist. He received the Tulsi Award in 2014–2015.
- **Community Sacred Persons:** Bhagat, Badvo, and Madvi
- **Panchayat Head:** The head of the Bhil Panchayat is called Kotwar, who manages the village.

Gond Tribe

- The Gond tribe is originally **Dravidian**.
- In Madhya Pradesh and India, Gonds are the second largest tribe.
- The word “Gond” originates from the Telugu word ‘Kond,’ which means “hill.” They lived in hilly regions; hence they came to be called Gonds. Gonds refer to themselves as Koitor.
- **Major Subgroups:** Rajgond and Dhurgond.
- **Other Subgroups:** Dhurwa, Agariya, Mudia, Madia, Bhariya.
- Gonds are spread throughout the state but are mainly concentrated in central districts.
- They are strict in maintaining their traditional customs and rituals.
- **Based on deity worship, Gonds have seven clans:**
 - (1) Parati (Hansiya)
 - (2) Kulhadi
 - (3) Vasula
 - (4) Paas (Barbar)
 - (5) Kusiya (the plough-related clan)
 - (6) Khushi (these deities reside inside the house)
 - (7) Seventh deity resides in the house of a Rapi Chamar.

(Some recognize six deities, while others recognize seven. Based on the Devgudi, Gonds have sixty-two (62) clans.)

- **Gonds were divided into two major groups:** Rajgond and Dhurgond. Rajgonds were associated with the ruling class influenced by Rajputs, whereas Dhurgonds were warriors. Currently, Rajgonds are landowners, while Dhurgonds belong to the common class.

➤ **Subgroups based on occupation:**

Name	Occupation
Mukaddam	Head of the Gond Panchayat
Ojha	Performs tantric or priestly rituals among the Gonds
Pradhan	Priest in the Gond tribe
Koilabhuti	Gond performers involved in singing and dancing
Solahas	Carpenter work
Agariya	Blacksmith work

- **Madai** is a cultural fair of the Gonds and their sub-tribes, which also holds economic and social significance. Madai is organized between January and April. In Chhattisgarh, the Madai of Narayanpur is the most extensive and popular. The Madai held in the Mandla region is also well-known. During the fair, Angadev is carried on the shoulder in a procession. Ebalator dance is performed both day and night.
- **The Gonds perform both cremation and burial for the deceased.**
- **Their main occupations are agriculture and agricultural labor. Shifting cultivation (Jhoom), hunting, and forest produce collection are their primary means of livelihood.**
- **They have 7 major festivals:** Bidri, Bakpanthi, Haridili, Navakhani, Jawara, Madai, and Gherata.
- **Gond women practice tattooing (Godna) and have a liking for ornaments.**
- **Main deities:** Along with Hindu gods, they worship Bada Dev (creative power), Thakur Dev, Mata Bai, Balkadev (god of marriage), Bagheshwar, Surya Dev, Khairmata (village goddess), and Narsen (protector deity of village boundaries).
- **Caste Panchayat:** The Mukaddam (Gotia) is the head of their traditional panchayat, who resolves disputes and other issues.

Other Important Facts – Gonds:

- Seven traditional festivals of the Gonds are Bidri, Bakpanthi, Haridili, Navakhani, Jawara, Madai, and Cherata.
- **Their traditional fair:** Madai.
- Gond dances include Karma, Saila, Bhadauni, Sua, Ebalator, Sajani, Diwani, Birha, and Kaherwa. Karma is recognized as the world's first folk dance and is included in the Guinness Book of Records.
- **Types of marriage:** Doodh Lotaawa, Pathoni, Chadha marriage, Lam Sena marriage.
- Marriage practices include Krai (purchase) marriage and Seva (service) marriage.
- Similar to Mudiyas, the Gonds also follow the Ghotul system.
- **Khahul Pata:** The Gonds sing Khahul Pata during last rites.
- The Gonds practice shifting cultivation (Jhoom).
- Sangram Shah and Dalpat Shah were Gond kings. Rani Durgavati (wife of Dalpat Shah) was the queen of Garh Mandla.
- Nohdora paintings are particularly popular among the Gonds, which are painted on walls.

Gond Marriage Type	Description
Doodh Lutaava	Marriage of maternal cousins (mother's brother's children or maternal uncle's children).
Lam Sena Marriage	Marriage performed by the boy after serving at the girl's house.
Chadh Marriage	The groom brings the wedding procession (baraat) to take the bride.
Pathauni Marriage	The bride brings the wedding procession (baraat) to take the groom.

Kol Tribe

- The Kol tribe residing in Rewa, Sidhi, Shahdol, Satna, and Jabalpur belongs to the Munda group. It is the third-largest tribe of Madhya Pradesh.

- The Kol tribe is also mentioned in Vedic and Puranic literature. They are believed to descend from Kol, the son of Chandravanshi Gandhar.
- The Kol society is influenced by Hindu culture. Rituals from birth to marriage follow Hindu customs.
- Polygamy is practiced among them, but the custom of bride price is not observed, nor is the practice of purdah.
- Their "**Dahka**" dance is highly famous.
- **Sub-tribes:** Kathotia, Bhavatia, Rewaria, Mawasi, Madnaha, Vinj, Dashora, Kagwaria, Thakuria.
- **Kol Panchayat:** Gohiya.
- **Kol Dance:** Dahka.
- **Main Occupation of Kol:** Industrial labor.
- Their major deities include Hindu gods like Surya, Chandra, Indra, Vayu, Ganga-Yamuna, along with Thakur Dev, Thakurin Dai, Jwalamukhi, Sharda Mata, Bhairav Baba, Sanyasi Dev, etc.
- Kols are primarily agricultural laborers, but many now work in industries. Some are engaged in animal husbandry, and several have joined government services.

Other Important Facts about Kol:

- The Kol were once rulers of the Rewa princely state. The Kol kingdom was spread across the Vindhya-Kaimur region.
- The Kol tribe is mentioned in the Puranas, Mahabharata, and Ramayana.
- **Kurali-Bardiraja Region:** Original habitat of the Kol tribe.
- The Kol tribe belongs to the Munda group.
- The word "Kol" originates from the Sanskrit term 'Kola'.
- **Major Subgroups:** Rotia and Rautle.
- **Sub-tribes:** Kathotia, Bhavatia, Rewaria, Mawasi, Madnaha, Vinj, Dashora, Kagwaria, Thakuria.
- **Kol Panchayat:** Gohiya.
- **Kol Dance:** Dahka.
- **Main Occupation of Kol:** Industrial labor.

Baiga Tribe

- The Baiga is the most significant tribe in the southern region of Madhya Pradesh. They are considered a sub-tribe of the Gonds. It is also believed that they originated as a separate caste alongside the Gonds.
- **Habitat:** In Madhya Pradesh, they primarily reside in Mandla, Samanpur, Dindori, Balaghat, (in the hilly areas of Amarkantak), Shahdol, Sidhi, and Singrauli, as well as Korwan, Kundi, and Godvewa, etc.
- The developed section of this tribe is known as the Binjwar tribe.
- **The Baiga society is male-dominated.**
- They are considered an ancient tribe of the Munda or Kol group.
- The term **“Baiga”** means priest; hence they are also called **“Panda.”** Among the Baiga, a priest is referred to as **“Bewat.”**
- **Kotwar** is responsible for the security of the village.
- They follow the tradition of **“Bansi Bhojan.”** They eat **“Paj”** (a mixture of coarse grains and salt) at noon.
- Widow remarriage and bride price practices exist, but child marriage is not practiced.
- **Types of marriage:** Engagement or “Chadh” marriage, Lamseena marriage, Chori (elopement) marriage, Uthwa marriage, Paithul marriage, Udariya marriage.
- **Sacred Trees and Deities:** **“Sal”** is their sacred tree where their main deity, Budha Dev, resides. **“Thakur Dev”** is the village deity, and **“Dulha Dev”** is worshipped for protection from diseases.
- In their shrines, they also keep the statue of the **“Pradhan” (village head).**
- The Baiga practice Bevar or Pondru agriculture (shifting cultivation or Jhum). They consider plowing the earth with a plow as a sin, as they regard the earth as their mother.
- They follow the Poda system, meaning borrowing oxen for agriculture.
- The Central Government has declared them as a Special Backward Tribe.
- The Baiga tribe follows the joint family system.

- **Marriage rules:** Marriages within the same clan (Samgotri) are prohibited.
- **The Baiga Panchayat consists of five members:**
 1. Mukadam
 2. Diwan
 3. Samarth
 4. Kotwar
 5. Dawar

Important Facts – Baiga

- **Suar Baji Ceremony:** Celebrated once every 12 years by the Suar-worshipping Baiga tribe.
- **Prominent Person:** Ojha
- **Name of Baiga Village:** Purva
- **Sacred Tree:** Varsh (residence of the old deity)
- **Importance of Bhariya Baigas:** Considered equivalent to priests.
- **Sub-tribes:** Bharotia, Narotia, Raimna, Kathmaina, Kodwan, Kundi, Godweva, Binjwar, etc.
- **Baiga Diet:** Basi (morning), Pej (afternoon), Biyari (evening)
- **Major Dances:** Karma, Saila, Pardhon, and Phag
- **Tattooing Tradition:** Baiga tribe is known for the world’s highest preference for tattoos. Baiga women tattoo their entire body.
- **Social Status:** Baiga is a highly backward (primitive) tribe.
- **Government Recognition:** The Central Government has declared Baiga and 3 other tribes in the state as Special Backward Tribes.
- **Assigned Regions and Agriculture:** The government has allocated land in Baigachak (Dindori-Mandla) and Garhi Chadar (Shahdol) regions to Baigas for pond or weber cultivation.

Sahariya Tribe

- They are an extremely backward tribe belonging to the Kolerian family.
- Declared as a Special Backward Tribe by the Central Government.
- **Sahariyas** consider themselves the younger brother of the Bhils.

- They reside in the northwestern part of Madhya Pradesh. Apart from Guna, Shivpuri, Bhind, and Morena, Sahariyas living in Vidisha and Raisen originally inhabit the forests of Shahabad, which extend from Kota (Rajasthan) to Guna.
- They are a lazy tribe. Sahariyas not only dislike working but also consume alcohol excessively.
- **Their families are called kutumb.**
- Their settlement is called **saharana**, whose head is known as the "**Patel**."
- In the Panchayat, the head is called Patel, and other members are Kotwar, Chhopa, Barai, and Adhnariya.
- They have traditional narrative riddles, Gothlila, Ramjanm, Janki Vivah, Khyal, and other folk tales and stories.
- **Major songs and stories:** Gathlila, Ramjanm, Janki Vivah, stories of the Pandavas, Gari, Ramayan, prayers, Languriya, Fagat Siya, Bajnageet.
- Sahariyas depend on agriculture, agricultural labor, and forest produce.
- They are skilled in identifying medicinal herbs and sell them in local markets.
- Due to indebtedness, bonded labor is found among them.
- The influence of Hinduism is visible among them.
- If you want, I can also make a more concise, exam-friendly version in English keeping all essential details intact for quick revision. Do you want me to do that?

Important Facts: Sahariya

- **Original habitat:** Shahabad Forest (spread from Kota to Guna).
- Extremely distinct tribe.
- **Main deities:** Sita, Durga, Bhairav.
- **Festivals:** Dussehra, Diwali, Holi, Raksha Bandhan, Navratri, Makar Sankranti.
- Most Sahariyas are affected by tuberculosis.
- Their settlements are called Saharana.
- **Head of the Panchayat:** Patel.
- **Dances:** Duldul Ghodi, Tejaji, Lahangi.
- Sahariya Tribal Museum is located in Shivpuri.

- Due to indebtedness, bonded labor is found among them.
- The Sahariya tribe is deeply religious and strongly influenced by Hindu beliefs.

Bharia Tribe

- The Bharia belong to **the Dravidian or Kolerian group** of tribes. The term "**Bharia**" means lack of knowledge.
- The Bharia are spread across the Eastern Satpura region, Narmada valley, and Baghelkhand region, mainly residing in Chhindwara and to a lesser extent in Jabalpur.
- In **Patalcot (Chhindwara)**, the Bharia continue to live a primitive lifestyle.
- The traditional head of the Bharia community is called **the Patel**. The main officials in the Bharia society include Bhumka, Padihar, and Kotwar.
- Their **primary food** is **Paej**. During the rainy season, they consume Mahua and mango seed bread.
- **Major dances:** Bhadam, Saitam, Karma, Saila Ahirai (Viraha).
- **Principal deities:** Budhadev, Dulhadev, Barua, Nagdev. Caste deities include Baradev, Bachhowar, Muthwa, Bhimsen. They also worship snakes and tigers.
- **Festivals:** Diwali, Holi, Bidri Puja, Navakhani, Jawara.
- The Bharia, who traditionally practiced slash-and-burn cultivation (Jhum), have now shifted to settled agriculture.
- **Sub-tribes:** Bhumia, Bhuidhar.

Important Facts – Bhariya

- **Food-gathering tribes of Madhya Pradesh:** 1. Sahariya 2. Bhariya
- Baheliya category tribe of Madhya Pradesh: Pardhi
- Kabirpanthi tribe of Madhya Pradesh: Panika
- Bhariya is an extremely backward (primitive) tribe.
- The Central Government has declared Bhariya along with 3 other tribes of the state as Special Backward Tribes.
- Bhariyas of Patalcot (Chhindwara) were referred to as "**wild**" during Census-1981.

- Bhariya consider King Karnadev as their ancestor.
- The settlement of Bhariyas is called “**Dhana.**”
- Bhariya tribe follows **the Chudi (bangle)** tradition.
- Their language is Bharnoti.
- **Main dances:** Bhadam-Saitam
- **Colorful festivals:** Bhariya tribe celebrates youth homes (Rang-Bang).

Koraku Tribe

- The meaning of **Koraku** – a group of humans.
- Koraku is a “**Kolerian**” tribe located in the southern part of Madhya Pradesh, covering Hoşangabad, Betul, Chhindwara, Harda, and eastern Nimar districts. Hence, they belong to the Kol or Munda category.
- **Padiyar** and **Bhumka** are their highly respected individuals. The social organization of the Koraku is influenced by Hindus.
- Exogamous marriages are practiced, but bride price is prevalent.
- They are influenced by Hinduism and worship the Moon and Mahadev.
- Their village deities include Dongar Devta, Mutua Dev, and Murda Dev. They also worship Meghnath.
- **Food:** Coarse grains such as millet, kutki, maize, and sorghum.
- **Sub-tribes:** Patharia, Ruma, Dularaya, Movasirum, Bawari, Bodoya, Nahala, and Bovai.
- Raj Koraku are landowners, while Patharia Koraku are agricultural laborers.
- **Festivals:** This tribe celebrates Gudi Padwa, Akhatiij, and Dev Dussehra in Chaitra-Vaishakh, Dodwali in Jyeshtha, Jitori in Sawan, Pali in Bhadrapada, Dussehra in Ashwin, Diwali in Kartik, and Holi in Phalgun.
- Koraku people perform traditional dances like Chatkora, Khamb, and Swang (drama).
- The Koraku mainly practice shifting cultivation (slash-and-burn farming).

Important Facts: – Koraku

- The Koraku consider Rajputs as their ancestors.

- Koraku is the most prominent tribe of the Satpura hills.
- Khambswang is their famous dance-drama.
- **Bawariya:** Koraku residing in Betul district.
- **Bandoriya:** Koraku residing in the Panchmarhi region.
- **Main marriage customs:** Lamjhna, Raji-Baji, widow remarriage, Hatha marriage, Chithoda, divorce, or inter-caste marriage practices.
- **Dances:** Gadli, Thataiya, Chatkora.
- **Manda:** In Koraku tradition, a memorial for the deceased. Koraku bury their dead.
- **Sidoli custom:** Funeral rites of the Koraku.

Agariya Tribe

- The **Agariya tribe** is a branch of the Gonds whose traditional occupation is melting iron and making tools, hence they are called “**Agariya.**”
- They use “**urad dal**” (black gram) as an auspicious symbol for rituals like offering gifts and welcoming guests.
- The main deity of the **Agariya tribe** is ‘**Lohasur,**’ who is believed to reside in the blazing furnaces.
- Agariya people offer a black hen as a sacrifice to their deity.
- Their favorite food is pork.

Banjara Tribe

- The influence of the tribal system is still evident among **the “Banjara,”** a nomadic tribe of India. Banjara is **a nomadic tribe.**
- Each tribe has **a chief,** who is called **a Nayak.**
- Their settlements are near villages, consisting of Banjara “**Tandas**” (temporary houses). Each Tanda has 3–4 rows of Tapras.
- **Habitat:** Malwa, Nimar, Mandla.
- Banjara women are among the most ornament-loving (decorative) women in the world.
- Earlier, this tribe used to transport “**Balad**” (goods carried on oxen) for selling daily necessities. Now their main occupation is animal grazing.
- During the princely states, they performed songs and dances in honor of kings and also participated in wars.

- Influenced by Sikhism, Banjara people revere Guru Nanak and the Guru Granth Sahib. During weddings, they read the “Udasi” Ardas.
- Under Rajasthani influence, they also worship Baba Ramdev, Ram, Krishna, Durga, etc., and celebrate Diwali, Dussehra, and Holi. They also have their own arrangements for **the Gangaur festival**.
- **The first use of the comb in the world is credited to this tribe.**

Paradhi Tribe

- **The Paradhi tribe** resides in the districts of Bhopal, Raisen, Ashoknagar, Guna, and Sehore. The name “**Paradhi**” is derived from “**Paradhū,**” which means – **hunter**.
- This tribe belongs to the Baheliya category; however, women are not allowed to hunt.
- Among its 8 sub-branches, one called “**Kargar**” hunts only black-colored birds.
- They believe that Lord Mahadev taught them the art of catching forest animals with traps, saving them from the sin of hunting animals with guns.
- **Its 8 sub-tribes are:**
 - ✓ **Bhil Paradhi:** Those who hunt animals and birds using guns.
 - ✓ **Cheetah Paradhi:** Those who raise and train cheetahs.
 - ✓ **Faas Paradhi:** Those who trap and catch animals in nets.
 - ✓ **Gosai Paradhi:** Those who wear saffron-colored garments.
 - ✓ **Shishi ka Tel Wale Paradhi:** Those who used to extract alligator oil in the past.
 - ✓ **Langothi Paradhi:** Those who wear only a loincloth as clothing.
 - ✓ **Takiya Paradhi:** Ordinary hunters and those who call out or signal during hunts.
 - ✓ **Kargar Paradhi:** Those who hunt only black-colored birds.
- All Paradhi are devotees of the Goddess. Their clans correspond with Rajput lineages, such as – Sidiya, Solanki, Chauhan, Rathi.

Panika Tribe

- **The Panika or Parika** tribe is found in the **Sidhi** and **Shahdol** districts of Madhya Pradesh.

- **Sub-groups:** Shakti, Saket, Panika, Kabirpanthi
- This tribe belongs to the Dravidian race.
- The Panika people believe that Kabir was born in water and was brought up by a Panika woman. For this reason, most Panikas follow **the Kabir** Panth and call themselves “**Kabirha.**”
- The Panika community engaged in cloth weaving is also known as Bunka.
- **Main food:** Pej (rice gruel), urad, moong, and rice.
- Kabirhas do not consume meat or alcohol and, like Kabir, are followers of the Nirgun (formless) philosophy.
- The economic life of the Panika tribe is mainly based on agriculture.
- They are skilled hunters.
- The Panika tribe has a panchayat, which is responsible for resolving all disputes in the village.
- They worship Surya (Sun), Indra, Hanuman, Dulhadev, Budhi Mata, Marhi Mata, Hulki Bhai, and other deities.

Oraon (Uraon) Tribe:

- The Oraon tribe residing in the districts of Sidhi, Singrauli, Anuppur, and Shahdol is considered to have Dravidian origins, as the Oraons are believed to have migrated from South India.
- Their main occupation has traditionally been agriculture and agricultural labour.
- Their village headman is called “**Mahato**”, and the priest is known as “**Baiga.**”
- They have a “**Parha Raja**”, who settles disputes and conflicts.
- The Oraon is the tribe that has adopted Christianity in the largest numbers.
- The principal deity of the Oraon people is Dharmes, who is considered a form of the Sun God. They also worship Mahadev (Lord Shiva).
- Minz, Lakra, and Kerketta are their traditional clans (gotras).
- Their youth dormitories are called “**Dhumkuriya.**”

- Festivals: Sarna Puja, Karma Puja, Kul Dev (clan deity) Puja.
- **Dances:** Sarhul, Karma, Ghudiya Danda.
- **Marriage customs:**
 - ✓ Bunde marriage (bride-price system),
 - ✓ Bandhwa (marriage by mutual consent),
 - ✓ Dhunku (where the girl herself chooses the groom).
- Marriage within the same clan (sagotra marriage) is prohibited. In marriage, the practice of giving bride-price to the bride's father exists. Divorce, widow remarriage, and younger brother's wife remarriage (bahu vivah) are also practiced. Tattooing (godna) on the body is common.
- Oraon boys and girls enjoy freedom before marriage, and pre-marital sexual relations are socially accepted.
- **Language:** Kurukh.

Khairwar Tribe

- This tribe is called Khairwar because they extract katha from the khair tree; they are also known as Khairua. The tribe is mainly distributed in Umaria, Sidhi, Anuppur, and Shahdol.
- They consider Khariyagarh (Kaimur Hills) as their place of origin.
- In Panna and Chhatarpur, they are known as **Kondar**.
- Their main occupation is the extraction of katha in the Vindhya region and Mandla. In addition, they are engaged in the collection of forest produce and wage labor.
- Considerable variations are found in their standard of living across different regions inhabited by **the Khairwar**.

Kanwar or Kavar

- This is a numerically small tribe.
- It is found in Shahdol, Anuppur, Sidhi, and Singrauli districts.
- The Kavar trace their origin to the Kauravas mentioned in the Mahabharata.
- They have eight sub-groups, one of which is Tanwar, who are generally considered Tomar Rajputs.

- The Kavar community is divided into clan-based totemic (ganchinh) gotras, which are found in large numbers. Marriage within the same gotra is prohibited among the Kavar.
- The dead are generally buried; only affluent families perform cremation.
- This tribe worships many deities, among which Jhagarakhand or the Dudhāri Sword is prominent. The worship of the lion, known as Baghra Dev, is performed for the protection of animals.
- The Kavar also believe in magic and witchcraft.
- Women practice tattooing (godna) and wear silver or zinc ornaments on the neck and feet.
- The Kavar people consider military service as their traditional occupation; however, most of them are farmers or agricultural laborers.
- In appearance and gait, the Kavar resemble the Kavar Gonds. They generally have a dark complexion, sturdy build, thick lips, a broad mouth, and a flat nose.

Pradhan (Pateria)

- **Meaning** – Pradhan means chief or minister.
- The term Pradhan was given because they served as ministers to Gond kings or sang praises (panegyrics) of the rulers.
- Thus, Pradhan is a sub-tribe of the Gond tribe.
- After the decline of the Gond kingdoms, the Pradhans took up singing and music as their main occupation.
- **Main regions** – Maikal region, Narmada Valley, and Baghelkhand.

Binjhawar

- The Vindhyaachal range was their original homeland.
- The tribe came to be known as Binjhawar after the Vindhyaachal region.
- They consider Barahbhai Betkar, the son of Vindhyavasini, as their ancestor.
- Binjhawar is regarded as the developed section of the Baiga tribe; that is, while Baigas follow a primitive culture, Binjhawars are those Baigas who came into contact with the so-called civilized society.
- Binjhawars have four sub-groups: Binjhawar, Sonjhar, Birjhiya, and Bisiya.

- Binjhawars are mainly spread across Chhattisgarh, and their language is also Chhattisgarhi.
- The great revolutionary zamindar of Sonakhan (Chhattisgarh), Veer Narayan Singh, belonged to the Binjhawar tribe. He fought against the British in the interest of the famine-stricken people.

Major Welfare Schemes

Jabali Scheme



- This scheme was launched for the welfare of sex workers engaged in prostitution-related activities in the districts of Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Mandsaur, and Ujjain.
- It was initially launched in 1992–93 in 4 districts. Later, it was expanded to include more districts—Morena, Gwalior, Shivpuri, Guna, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Mandsaur, Ujjain, and Sagar.

Samvedana Scheme

- Started in 2017–18 in 3 districts—Sagar, Chhatarpur, and Burhanpur—and from 2017–18 onward, it was expanded to 7 more districts.
- It is a complementary scheme to the Jabali Scheme.
- Objective: Social rehabilitation of women who have already given up prostitution.

State Annapurna Scheme

- Launched in the year 1999–2000.
- Objective: To provide seeds of various crops to small and marginal farmers belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities.

Jeevan Jyoti Yojana

- An initiative to provide free medical facilities in tribal areas.

Shankh Naad Yojana

- To ensure the participation of students in the developmental process of tribal areas.
- Vikas Vahini units have been constituted at the high school and college levels for this purpose.

Gurukul Centres

- This scheme was launched in September 2016.
- Objective: To provide quality higher education along with boarding facilities to ST candidates at the divisional headquarters of Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, and Shahdol.

Arunima Yojana

- The main objective of this scheme is to spread health awareness and ensure efficient management of health-related facilities.
- For this purpose, educational institutions established in tribal areas, along with regular education, also provide basic information on health awareness.

Tantya Bhil Self-Employment Scheme

- This scheme was launched on 21 May 2013.
- Objective: To motivate unemployed tribal youth to establish themselves as self-employed entrepreneurs.
- Main Component: The scheme is implemented through banks.
- Loans ranging from ₹50,000 to ₹25 lakh are provided.
- State government agencies provide a 30% subsidy on the loan amount (maximum ₹3 lakh) and a 5% subsidy on the interest amount.

Sports Promotion Scheme

- Tribal sportspersons (first-time medal winners at the national and state levels) are provided proportionate cash incentives.

“Madhya Pradesh Development” Scheme

- This scheme was launched in 2011–12.
- Objective: To ensure the effective participation of tribal representatives (Members of Parliament, MLAs, Panchayat representatives, etc.) in the implementation of government schemes at all levels.

Mass Marriage Scheme

- The Mass Marriage Scheme in Madhya Pradesh was launched in 1985, under which financial assistance is provided to the bride and groom.

Major Institutions, Museums, and Publications related to Tribes in Madhya Pradesh

Tribal Administrative System in Madhya Pradesh

- 1. Department of Tribal Welfare (1965):** To address the problems of tribes and meet the requirements for their social upliftment.
- 2. Madhya Pradesh Adimjati Mantrana Parishad (1957):** Under Article 244(1) of the Constitution, the Madhya Pradesh Adimjati Mantrana Parishad was constituted in 1957 to provide suggestions for the administration and control of scheduled areas in the state and the protection of the interests of Scheduled Tribes. **It was reorganized on 8 September 2014.**
- 3. Madhya Pradesh Tribal Advisory Council (1957):** Under Article 244(1) of the Constitution, the Madhya Pradesh Tribal Advisory Council was constituted in 1957 to give suggestions regarding the administration and control of Scheduled Areas in the state and for the protection of the interests of Scheduled Tribes. **It was reorganized on 8th September 2014.**
- 4. Statutory Provisions Related to Tribes:**
 - ✓ Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955
 - ✓ Forest Rights Act, 2006
 - ✓ The Protection of Interests of Scheduled Tribes in Trees Act, 1999
 - ✓ The Protection of Interests of Scheduled Tribes in Trees (Amendment) Act, 2017
 - ✓ Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
 - ✓ Madhya Pradesh State Scheduled Tribes Commission Act, 1995
 - ✓ General Administration Department – Digital Caste Certificate Related Act
 - ✓ Madhya Pradesh Scheduled Tribes Moneylenders Regulation, 1972 (Amendment Regulation, 2021)
 - ✓ Madhya Pradesh Tribal Affairs Automation System (MPTAAS) notified as a protected system – 8th March 2019

5. Madhya Pradesh State Scheduled Tribes Commission

The Commission was constituted in 1995-96. Besides the Chairperson, the Commission has two non-official members. **The functions of the Commission are as follows:**

- ✓ Work under the Constitution and any other law provided for the protection of Scheduled Tribes.
- ✓ Perform such functions as may be assigned by the State Government.
- ✓ Investigate complaints of Scheduled Tribes and require the production or disclosure of any relevant documents.
- ✓ Issue summons for the examination of witnesses and documents.

Fifth Schedule: Scheduled Areas in Madhya Pradesh

The determination of Scheduled Areas in Madhya Pradesh has been made under the **Scheduled Areas Order, 1950**. The **Fifth Schedule** is applicable in 15 districts of the state. The included areas are:

- Entire Jhabua district (including Alipur)
- Entire Mandla district (including Dindori)
- In Dhar district: Sardarpur, Kukshi, Manawar, and Dhar tehsils
- In Khargone district (Western Nimar): Rajpur, Sendhwa, Bhikangaon, Maheshwar tehsils (including Badwani district)
- In Khandwa district (Eastern Nimar): Khalwa Tribal Subdivision (tehsil Harsud), Khaknar, Tribal Subdivision (Burhanpur district)
- Sailana (Ratlām district)
- Betul tehsil and Bhisadehi tehsil (Betul district)
- Baigarh tehsil (Balaghat)
- Lakhnadoun tehsil and Kurai Tribal Subdivision (Seoni)
- In Hoshangabad district: Kesla Tribal Subdivision

- In Shivpuri district: Karhal Jabalpur Tribal Subdivision
- In Chhindwara district: Tamia and Jamia Tribal Subdivisions, Bamhani village, Harral Tribal Subdivision, Saunsar tehsil

Major Tribal Institutions

1. Entrepreneurship Development Institute

- i. **Established:** 20 March 1980
- ii. **Objective:** To provide training and technical-economic assistance to SCs, STs, and economically weaker sections to help them establish enterprises.

2. M.P. Employment & Training Council

- i. **Established:** 1981
- ii. **Objective:** To provide technical and vocational training to educated tribal youth and create employment and self-employment opportunities.

3. Tribal Research & Development Institute

- i. **Established:** 20 April 1954
- ii. **Headquarters:** Chhindwara (On 10 April 1965, the institute's headquarters was shifted to a new office at Shyamla Hills, Bhopal.)
- iii. **Institute Museum:** Chhindwara (Operated by the institute under the name Shri Badal Bhoi State Tribal Museum)

iv. Main Functions:

1. To promote tribal culture.
2. To facilitate the implementation of welfare schemes.
3. To maintain the Tribal Museum.

4. M.P. Tribal Finance & Development Corporation

- i. **Established:** 1994
- ii. **Shareholding:** State and Central Government in the ratio 51:49

iii. Objective:

1. To promote economic, social, and educational welfare.
2. To eliminate exploitation and poverty among tribals.
3. To provide financial assistance to tribals.

5. Indira Gandhi National Tribal University

- i. **Established:** 2007
- ii. **Location:** Amarkantak (Anuppur)

Note: Established under the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University Act, 2007 by the Government of India.

Tribal Museums in Madhya Pradesh

1. Shri Badal Bhoi State Tribal Museum, Chhindwara (1954)

- ✓ Purpose of Establishment: To promote and preserve the diverse tribal customs of Madhya Pradesh.

2. Madhya Pradesh Tribal Museum, Bhopal

- ✓ The museum is located at the headquarters of the institution in Bhopal. It displays rare artifacts, sculptures, and artworks.

Tribal Publications in Madhya Pradesh

Vanya Publication

- ✓ **First Publication:** 1980
- ✓ **Purpose:** To publish and promote outstanding literature related to tribal culture.

Community Tribal Radio Centers in Madhya Pradesh

After the launch of the world's first Bhil community radio center in Bhabra, Alirajpur district, nine other community tribal radio centers have been established in Gond, Baiga, Sahariya, Koraku, and Bharia-dominated areas as follows:

1. Baiga-dominated area Chada (Dindori district)
2. Baiga-dominated area Baihar (Balaghat district)
3. Koraku-dominated area Khalwa (Khandwa district)
4. Gond-dominated area Chicholi (Betul district)
5. Bhil-dominated area Nalcha (Dhar district)
6. Bhil-dominated area Umri (Guna district)
7. Bhil-dominated area Meghnagar (Jhabua district)
8. Sahariya-dominated area Seseपुरa (Shivpuri district)
9. Bharia-dominated area Bijauri (Hindwara district)

Note: This initiative has been undertaken by Vanya, a unit under the Tribal Welfare Department of the state. Under this program, there is a plan to operate a total of 110 centers across all tribal-dominated areas of the state.

Mawasi Tribe Dictionary

- A dictionary of the dialect of the Mawasi tribe of Chhindwara district has been prepared by the Madhya Pradesh Tribal Research and Development Institute. This tribe is found only in Junnar Dev, Tamia, Parasia, Bichhua, Mokhed, and Amarwara of Chhindwara, and its dialects are on the verge of extinction

3

CHAPTER

Tribal Personalities of Madhya Pradesh



Tribal Personalities of Madhya Pradesh

Prema Fatya

- Born in Chandrashekhar Azad Nagar [Jhabua].
- Belongs to the Bhil community.
- **Renowned artist of “Pithora Painting.”**
 - ✓ Paintings are usually made on cloth, paper, cardboard, and walls using natural and synthetic colors.
- **J. Swaminathan identified the following characteristics in her work:** Baba Ganesh, Kathia Horse, Chanda Baba, Suraj Baba, stars, sky, etc.
 - ✓ **Received Shikhar Samman in 1986** and Tulsi Samman from the Cultural Department of Madhya Pradesh for tribal art.



Shankar Shah

- **Gond ruler of Garha Mandla.**
- Led the revolt against British colonial rulers in India in 1857 and was sentenced to death along with his son (Kunwar Raghunath Shah).
- His palace is located in Purwa (Garha).
- King Shankar Shah was the great-grandson of Nizam Shah and the only son of Sumer Shah.
 - ✓ **Sumer Shah** - Commander of the 52nd Regiment of the British stationed in Jabalpur.
- The British, to suppress the rebellion, tied Shankar Shah and his son Kunwar Raghunath Shah to the mouth of a cannon and executed them on 18 September 1858.

Bhuri Bai

- Born in **Pitol, Jhabua.**
- Belongs to **the Bhil tribe.**

- **Famous artist of Bhil art** – “Pithora Paintings.”
 - ✓ Bhil art is one of the oldest tribal arts of India.
- **Awards and Honors:** Shikhar Samman, Padma Shri (2021), Rani Durgawati Award (2009), Ahilya Samman (1998).

Dheer Singh

- **Birth** – 1820 [Rewa]
- He was a prominent leader of the 1857 revolt in Rewa.
 - ✓ After meeting Shankar Shah, the ruler of Garha-Mandla, he led the 1857 uprising in Rewa.
- He had served under King Ranjit Singh in Lahore.

Tantia Bhil (Tantia Mama)

- **Birth** – 1842 in Western Nimar.
- **Ancient name:** Tantia/Tandra
- He revolted against British rule but was arrested and imprisoned for one year.
- A false charge of theft was imposed on him.
- He was arrested by Haji Nasrulla Khan Yusufzai and imprisoned in Khandwa Jail; in 1889, he was hanged.
- **He is also known as the Indian Robin Hood.**
- His samadhi (memorial) is located at **Patalpani (Indore).**
- Patalpani railway station (in Indore district) will be renamed as Tantia Bhil Railway Station.

Raja Nareshchandra Singh

- Ruler of the Sarnagadh State in Raigarh, Chhattisgarh.
- Served as the Chief Minister of undivided Madhya Pradesh.
- Represented Sarangarh Assembly and Pusaur Assembly in 1962 and 1967.

- Cabinet Minister in Pandit Ravishankar Shukla's ministry (1952).
- Became the first Tribal Welfare Minister in Madhya Pradesh in 1955 and continued in this position until he became the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh in 1969.
- After his death, his son Raja Shishir Bindu Singh succeeded him and remained so until 2016.

Rani Durgavati

- After the death of Dalpat Shah, Rani Durgavati took charge of the kingdom and ruled for **16** years.
- Baz Bahadur of Malwa wanted to capture Garha but was defeated by the Rani multiple times.
- With the ambition to capture Garha, Asaf Khan led an attack on the Rani's kingdom but was defeated in his first attempt.
- The Rani shifted her capital from Singorgarh Fort to Chauragarh.
- **Battle of Narrai, 1564:** In this battle, Asaf Khan and Raja Ramchandra attacked the Rani.
- On 24 June **1564**, the Rani was martyred while fighting.

Ganjan Singh Koraku

- **Led the Ghoda-Dongri Satyagraha.**
 - ✓ Ganjan Singh Koraku's associate, Banjari Singh Koraku, also led the Ghoda-Dongri Satyagraha.
- **Led the Civil Disobedience Movement** in the forests of **Balaghat (Betul).**
- With the help of Jabalpur leader Seth Govind Das, he started the Jungle Satyagraha.
- Roamed the forests of Betul district and advised the tribals to celebrate the country's independence.
- The British government declared a reward of ₹500 on Ganjan Singh.
- **On 22 August 1930**, Ganjan Singh led a crowd of hundreds of Gond and Koraku people, armed with axes and sticks, into the reserved forests. They entered the forest and broke the law.

Bhima Nayak

- Bhima Nayak is one of the heroes who participated in the freedom movement in Madhya Pradesh.
- He was born in 1840 in Panch Mohli village, Khargone district.
- He was the first tribal warrior to be hanged in the Andaman's Cellular Jail (Kala Pani) on 29 December 1876.

Khajya Nayak

- Fought against the British during the First War of Independence in 1857.

- August 31 is observed as the Vimukt Jati (Denotified Tribes) Day in Madhya Pradesh.
- Indira Gandhi Tribal University is located in Amarkantak.
- Indira Gandhi Museum of Man is located in Bhopal.

- **Khajya Nayak was known as the Robin Hood of Nimar.**
- He was sentenced to 10 years in prison for beating a dacoit during a patrol.
- Joined Bhima after being insulted by a **British captain.**
- Both Khajya and Bhima were arrested and imprisoned in the Cellular Jail, Port Blair.

Jamuna Devi (aka Buaji)

- **Birth** – Sardarpur, Dhar (M.P.)
- Leader of the Indian National Congress
- Elected as Member of Parliament from Jhabua
- 1978-81 – Member of Rajya Sabha
- **First female Deputy Chief Minister (1998)**
- Awarded the "Bharat Jyoti Award" in 2001

Dilip Singh Bhuria

- Elected as a Congress Member of Parliament from Ratlam (served consecutively from 7th to 11th Lok Sabha)
- Joined the Bharatiya Janata Party and won the Ratlam seat in the 16th Lok Sabha
- Chairman of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
- Passed away in Gurgaon after suffering a second myocardial infarction

Kantilal Bhuria

- Born in Jhabua
- Popular politician and member of the Congress Party
- In 2009, became a Cabinet Minister in the central government (Prime Minister Manmohan Singh)
- Served as Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food, and Public Distribution
- Elected from Jhabua Assembly constituency in October 2019
- Served as Minister in the 15th Lok Sabha (Ministry of Tribal Affairs)

Rani Kamalapati

- Rani Kamalapati was a Gond queen.
- She is considered the last Hindu queen of the Gond dynasty.
- She was born in the Salkanpur dynasty of Sehore.
- She married King Nizam Shah of Ginnorgarh.

- Nizam Shah established the Kamalapati Fort in Bhopal.
- On 15 November 2021, Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the redeveloped world-class Rani Kamalapati (formerly Habibganj) Railway Station in Bhopal.
- Rani Kamalapati Railway Station is the country's first ISO-certified railway station developed under the PPP model. It is the first world-class railway station in the state and the second in the country.

Jangad Singh Shyam

- He is credited as the pioneer of the Pardhan style of painting, also known as Jangad Kalam.
- **Jangad** was from **the Pardhan community** of Patangarh in Dindori district.
- He painted the interior parts of **the Madhya Pradesh Assembly and the dome of Bharat Bhawan in Bhopal.**
- **He was among the first Gond artists to use paper and canvas for his paintings.**

Name	Birthplace	Specialty	Awards / Honors
Durga Vyama Bai	Barbuspur, Mandla district	Religious figures and deity paintings; renowned Gondi painter; expert in Digra art	Padma Shri Award in 2021; Rani Durgawati Award
Arjun Singh Dhurve	Dindori district	Folk dancer; belongs to Baiga tribe; contributed to popularizing Madhya Pradesh's Pardhauni folk dance	Padma Shri Award in 2022; Tulsi Award by Madhya Pradesh Government in 1993-94
Jodha Bai	Umari district	Baiga painter; popularized Baiga culture and philosophy; traditional painting style	'Nari Shakti Award' for women empowerment in 2022; Padma Award in 2023
Bhajju Singh Shyam	Dindori district	Gondi painter; famous for his paintings; associated with Patangarh village painters	Padma Shri Award