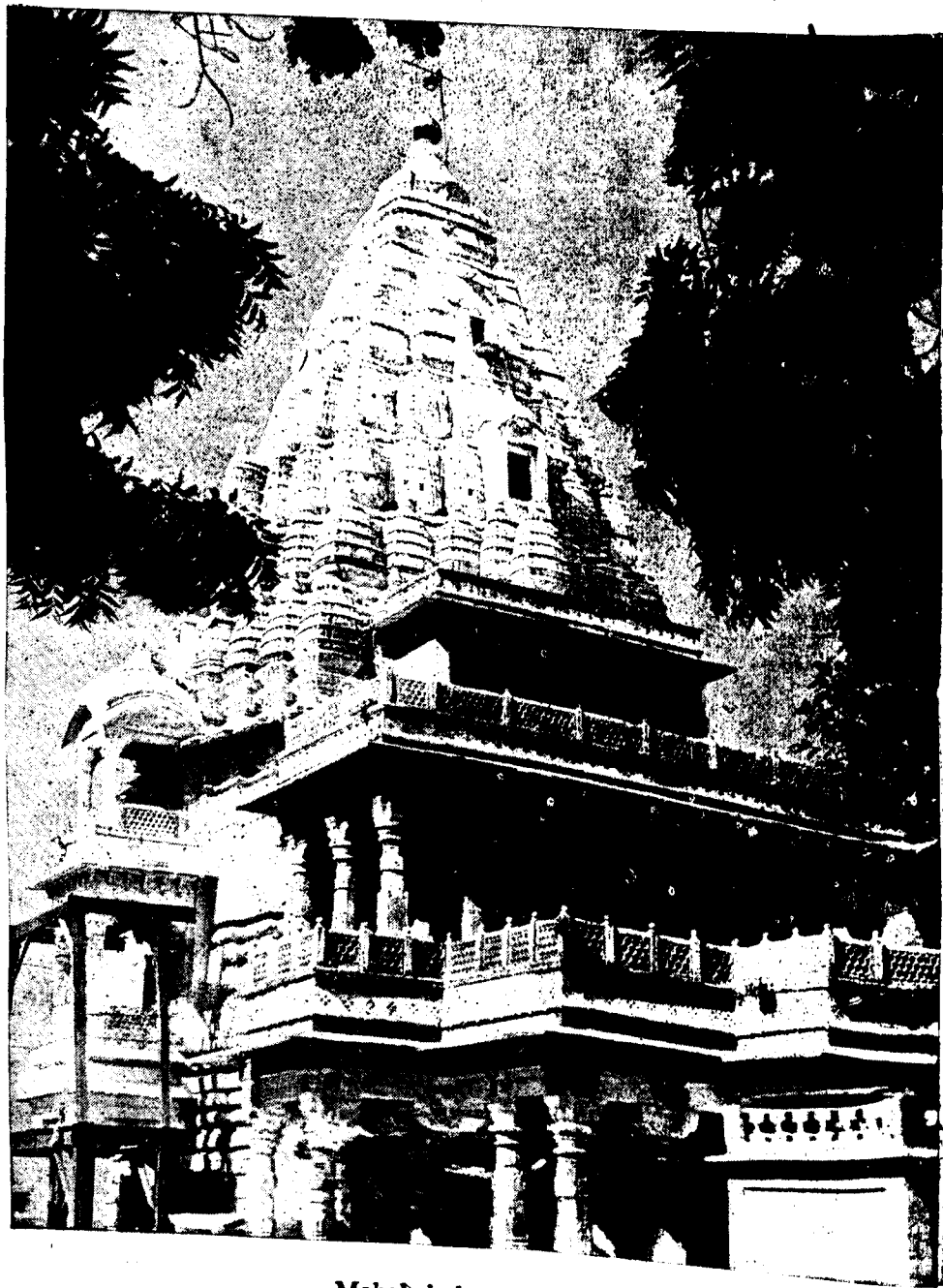


19/87

GAZETTEER OF INDIA

MADHYA PRADESH

UJJAIN



MahaKaleshwar Temple

Courtesy : Publicity Deptt , M. P.

MADHYA PRADESH DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

UJJAIN

Dr. RAJENDRA VERMA
&
S. D. GURU

District Gazetteers Department
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PREFACE

From time immemorial, Ujjain, ancient Ujjayini, situated on the holy Shipra, has been one of the most important, and one of the seven most-sacred cities in India. The Avantiya-khand of the *Skanda Purana* states that the capital of the Avantis was named Ujjayini, meaning "the victorious", in commemoration of the great victory of Mahadeva, the presiding deity of Avanti over the powerful demon Tripura, the presiding deity of Tripuri. Stripped of its allegorical myth, the legend suggests that the Avantis, the ruling dynasty of this region triumphed over Tripuras, who were a neighbouring ruling race.

It is also known from the same Purana that this great city was named as Swarnashringa, Kushasthali, Avantika, Amravati, Chudamani and Padmavati successively in six different *Kalpas*. In historical times, this was known to Kalidasa as Vishala and to Somadeva as Padmavati, Bhogwati and Hiranyawati.

The excavations at Kayatha and Dangwada have brought to light rich archaeological wealth which have established two cultural horizons earlier than Malwa Chalcolithic Culture. The finds here have together taken the date of this culture to about 2200 B. C. This was the time when Harappan culture started disintegrating and the Harappan tribes started migrating towards eastern and southern regions. Thus, the cultural sequence revealed in Ujjain District forms the nucleus of a culture, contemporary to mid-levels of Harappan deposits in Western India.

Similarly, excavations at a mound, known as Garh-Kalika, situated on the outskirts of modern Ujjain, reveal that the city had its origin probably in 700 B. C. During excavations, an enormous rampart of a citadel, flanked by wide moat on two sides and by the Shipra on the other two sides was unearthed. Mud-fortification wall, being exposed to erosion was reinforced with wooden logs and sleepers laid in elaborate manner. The archaeological finds here confirm that the site witnessed a sequence of cultures and continuously remained occupied till the fourteenth century A. D.

The discovery of a large number of iron objects and implements point to the flourishing iron industry at Ujjain. This is attested to by the

Tamil works like *Manimekalai* and *Perungada* which refer to the blacksmiths of Avanti working in Tamil areas. The coins discovered here have a distinct place of their own in the galaxy of ancient Indian Copper Coins on account of the speciality of their characteristic symbol -- 'the cross and the balls'. As a result of its universal occurrence on coins discovered at Ujjain, it is known as the Ujjain symbol.

The first great monarch to appear on the scene here was Chand Pradyota Mahasena. The rule of the Pradyotas lasted in Avanti for 138 years. Under Chand Pradyota, Avanti was a flourishing and powerful kingdom and the city of Ujjain rose to great eminence. Chand was the contemporary of the Buddha, and his reign synchronized with the rise of Buddhism and Jainism. Prince Asoka resided at Ujjayini as Governor of Avanti. On his way to Ujjayini he married Devi, daughter of the banker of Vidisha. It was here that she gave birth to her son Mahendra and daughter Sanghamitra, who later went to Sri Lanka as Asoka's religious ambassadors.

Throughout the period of history, Avanti and Ujjayini have had a place of importance. After the Mauryas, it was successively included in the realm of the Shungas, the Satavahanas, the Western Kshatrapas, the Imperial Guptas, the Pratiharas and the Paramaras, who made Ujjayini their capital till it was transferred to Dhar. It was also the capital city of the Sindhia dynasty until 1810, when it was shifted to Lashkar by Daulat Rao Sindhia.

Ujjayini is associated with the legendary Vikramaditya who is said to have exterminated the Shakas in the first century B. C. and inaugurated an era, known as the Vikrama era. However, historians generally identify him with Chandragupta II of the Imperial Gupta dynasty, who assumed the title of Vikramaditya after the overthrow of the Shaka Kshatrapas of Western India. Vikramaditya's court was adorned by the nine Gems who, among others, included Kalidasa, the greatest known Sanskrit poet, Varahamihira, the great astronomer and Dhanavantari, the great physician. It was a great centre of Sanskrit learning. Bhagwan Shrikrishna himself was a pupil here of sage Sandipani. Ujjain was also a seat for the study of astronomy and it was at this place that the first meridian of Longitude was reckoned in Hindu astronomy.

Ujjayini, a great mart and emporium, lay at the junction of three main trade-routes or national highways, one connecting it with Rajgriha and Pataliputra in the north-east via Vidisha and Kaushambi; the other connecting it with Pratishthana (modern Paithan) and Nasik on the banks of Godavari in the south via Mahishmati; and the third connecting it with Bharukachha (Bharagukachha, modern Broach), on the western sea coast. According to the Periplus of the Erythraean Sea a great variety of merchandise was brought from Ujjain to Broach for export and the imported goods was taken to Ujjain, from where it was sent to other parts of India.

Ptolemy mentions that porcelain, fine muslins and printed cotton fabrics were sent to Broach for export. This place has also been an important mint town and gold, silver and copper coins were issued from here throughout the mediaeval period and even under the Sindhias.

Ujjain is famous for Mahakaleshwar temple and pilgrims throng to this place from all parts of the country. A grand Kumbha mela, known as Simhastha, is held here after an interval of 12 years. There is a big congregation of Hindu Sadhus and lakhs of pilgrims on this occasion.

A few words about the preparation of the District Gazetteers. It is intended to be a reference book to the administrator, the scholar and the general reader alike. It includes analytical information on almost all conceivable topics concerning the District. For this purpose, hundreds of books, reports, research journals have to be consulted and information is culled from them. Correspondence is also carried out with hundreds of agencies and individuals, both official and non-official for requisitioning facts and figures. Its a painstaking task, requiring hard and devoted work. The task of preparing a Gazetteer for a District like Ujjain bristled with added difficulties. It is for the first time that a Gazetteer has been prepared for this District.

The first draft of Ujjain District Gazetteer was prepared in 1974 and finalised by the then State Editor, Dr. Rajendra Verma. Since Chapter III was inadequate and incomplete, the Central Gazetteers Unit, Government of India, to whom the drafts were sent for approval, asked for a revised draft. A new draft was, therefore, prepared and sent again for approval.

Besides, information and notes were added in a number of other chapters to make them more presentable and comprehensive. For example, write-ups on the excavations at Kayatha and Dangwada (which was excavated in 1979) were added in the chapter on History, a write-up on coinage of mediaeval period in Chapter VI and on Kalidasa Samaroh and Kalidasa Academi in Chapter XV etc. Much as we would have liked, we could not go on revising the draft, for the drafts of other District Gazetteers had to be prepared.

As the data contained in the drafts was getting stale, we have tried to update the data upto 1977-78 in most cases through correspondence and through direct contacts. This would not have been possible but for the keen interest evinced by Shri S.K. Sharma, I.A.S., the then Commissioner of Ujjain Division and prompt help offered by Shri A. K. Vijayavargiya, I. A. S., the then Collector of Ujjain. The State Editor expresses his gratitude to both of them.

The preparation and publication of the District Gazetteer is the result of a fine team-work. It is my pleasant task to acknowledge in full measure the valuable assistance received from the following officers:

Dr. R. K. Jain, Assistant State Editor, Sarvashri Vishnu Saran, P. K. Bhatnagar, R. R. Jain, R. K. Shrivastava, M. P. Dubey, Editors; Smt. Namita Sen, K. R. R. C. Nair, Dr. R. C. Gupta, S. M. Rastogi, Dr. N. P. Pande, R. K. Nayak, Vijay Jain, Dr. K. S. Sharma, A. M. Sharma and Nawal Kishore, Compilers.

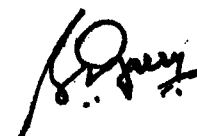
Maps were prepared in the Department by Shri Yaduraj Singh, under the guidance of Dr. N. P. Pande. Index has been prepared by Shri Suresh Prasad Tiwari. I have also to thank Smt. Pankajakshi, Superintendent in Gazetteers Department and the staff for their devoted work.

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Printing and publication work of this volume was entrusted to Press Officer Shri Vijay Jain, who enthusiastically and devotedly attended to it. I am grateful to him.

Basant Panchami
30 January, 1982



(S. D. GURU)
State Editor

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43. Vikram University, Guest House, Ujjain

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Ujjain is a District of Ujjain Commissioner's Division in the north western part of Madhya Pradesh. It lies between the parallels of Latitude 22°50' North and 23°46' North, and the meridians of Longitude 75°8' and 76°16' East of Greenwich. The District is located in the heart of Malwa Plateau, with its headquarters Ujjain city lying at a distance of 54 km. from Indore. It is bounded on the north by Mandsaur and Shajapur districts, on the south by Indore and Dewas districts, on the west by Dhar and Ratlam districts and again by Dewas and Shajapur in the east. The shape of the District is pentagonal with the eastern projection resembling the neck of a tortoise. The area of the District is 6081 square kilometres.¹ The population is 862,516.²

Origin of the Name

According to the *Avantiyakhand* of the *Skanda Purana*, Avantipura, the capital of the Avantis, was called Ujjayini, 'The Victorious' to commemorate the great victory attained by Mahadeva, the presiding deity of Avanti, over Tripura, the demon of Tripuri. The city of Avanti had six earlier names, i.e., Swarnasinga, Kusasthali, Avantika, Amaravati, Chudamani and Padmavati, respectively, in six different *Kalpas*. In historical times, this prosperous city was known to Kalidas by the name of Visala, and to Somadeva by the names of Padmavati, Bhogavati and Hiranyavati. The city has been called the Ujjeni in Pali, the Ujeni in Inscriptional Prakrit and Akaravanti in Nasik cave inscription, and Ozene in classical literature, e.g. *The Periplus of Erythraean Sea*.

According to the *Markandeya Purana*, Ujjayini was situated on the Sipra, a tributary of the Charmanvati (Chambal) which took rise from the Paripatra (Pariyatra) mountain. The Sipra was known as Uttaravahini, i.e., flowing towards the north, in the *Avantiyakhand* of the *Skanda Purana*. It is at Ujjayini that Vindhya Vasini settled after the Narmada flooded the earth. The stream Ksata, having opened the Vindhya Mountain, also flowed to Mahakalavana, i.e., Ujjayini, to meet the Sipra near Rudrasarovara, the confluence being known as Ksata Sangama.

1. Surveyor General of India.

2. Census of India 1971, M.P. At A Glance.

The place has been mentioned in almost all the Buddhist and Brahmanical records after the *Rig Veda*. The place is associated with the romantic legend of the elopement and marriage of Vasavadatta, the daughter of king Chand Pajjot of *Ujeni* with king Udena of Kausambi. It is also associated with the Mauryan prince Ashok, afterwards emperor and traditions of Vikramajit, the king Arthur of India, at whose court the 'nine gems', the brightest geniuses flourished. Among them was Kalidas, the brightest gem among poets.

Ujjain is one of the seven sacred cities of India, not yielding even to Varanasi in sanctity. Orthodox Hindus believe that it has existed from time immemorial, and according to Tantras, it is the *pithasthana* at which the elbow of Sati fell, on the dismemberment of her body by Lord Siva. Mathematically it is the first meridian of the Hindu Geographers.

History of the District as an Administrative Unit

Ujjain was the seat of great kings like Pajjot, Vikramajit and Sindhas upto 1810 when Daulat Rao Sindhia founded his new capital of Lashkar (Gwalior). Under the Mughals Ujjain was the chief town of the *Subah* of Malwa. It was Sawai Raja Jaisingh, the Mughal Governor of a great astronomer's vision who undertook remodelling of the town in 1720. After the seat of the Sindhas was shifted to Gwalior, Ujjain remained the headquarters of the *Sar-Subah* of the Malwa Prant of Gwalior State and the seat of Ujjain District with four tahsils, viz., Ujjain, Khachrod, Badnagar and Sonkutch.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat, Mahidpur and Tarana Tahsils of Holkar State were added to the District while Sonkutch was added to Dewas. Ujjain also remained a divisional headquarters for a while when in 1950 it became a part of Indore Division. During the fifties three villages of Ratlam district and two villages of Dhar were transferred to Ujjain when seven villages of Ujjain were transferred to Indore district.

On the formation of the new State of Madhya Pradesh in 1956, Ujjain continued to be a part of Indore Division which thereafter consisted of nine districts, namely, Indore, Dhar, Jhabua, Khargone, Khandwa, Ujjain, Dewas, Ratlam and Mandsaur. Gradually, demand was raised for giving Ujjain its old status of a divisional headquarters. Finally, on 26 January, 1977 the Government of Madhya Pradesh formed Ujjain Division, with headquarters of the Commissioner at Ujjain, consisting of five districts, namely, Ujjain, Dewas, Ratlam, and Mandsaur, which were formerly in Indore Division and Shajapur which was formerly in Bhopal Division.

Sub-Divisions

The District is divided into five tahsils, viz., Mahidpur, Ujjain, Khachrod, Badnagar and Tarana. They form the northern, southern, north-western, south-western and eastern parts, respectively. The Sub-Divisional system has been introduced in this District.

In the year 1978 there were 18 Police Stations which were located at Ujjain, Mahakal, Jiwajiganj, Bhairugarh, Madhavanagar, Barnagar, Ingoria, Khachrod, Nagda, Unhel, Mahidpur, Ghatia, Makdon, Raghvi, Tarana, Kyatha, Jhada and Narwar.

Physical Features

The District lies on the Malwa plateau at a general level of 500 metres. The variations of altitude range from 450 metres in the north to 558 metres at the southern isolated peaks. On the whole the area is a broad undulating plateau with no marked hill range. The general slope is from south to north, marked by a number of small rivers which later join the Chambal and form the feeders of the Ganga system.

The whole area is covered by the black cotton soil and trap rocks on mounds and hills residual along the water divides. Naturally, the water divides are arranged in a south to north direction, alternating the river valleys. The hills attaining a height of 550 metres (1804 ft.) are those of Bardia (557.5) to the west of the Chambal in Barnagar tahsil and Dhabla gori (553), Pipalia (550), and Surjanwasa (551.4) arrayed to the east of the Sipra and the city of Ujjain.

River System

The District falls in the Ganga drainage system. The main river of the District is the Chambal which and all other tributary streams flow parallel from south to north in the District.

The Chambal

In the ancient texts it has been mentioned as Charmawati or Charmanwati. It rises from the Janapao spur of the Vindhyas, 854 metres above mean sea level, at 22° 27' N-75° 41' E. in Indore District. The Chambal flows to the north across the western tahsils of the District. The Chambal, the Bageri and the Kurel join it on the left bank in the District. It is dammed near the northern boundary of Mandsaur District and Kotah, in Rajasthan. Some 5 km. above Bhainsrorgarh are the well known *Chulis* (Cascades) one of which falls about 18 metres. Here whirlpools are formed in huge caverns, 9 to 13 metres in depth, between some of which there is communication underground. Above Kotah the neighbouring country is all precipitous rock with wild glen and gullies and tangled overhanging brushwood, while below Patan there are gently sloping banks occasionally very picturesquely wooded and much intersected by ravines. Continuing northeast the river is joined by the Kalisindh from the south and the Mej from the west, while lower down on the common boundary of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan the Parvati flows into it. The river Chambal also forms the northern boundary of Madhya Pradesh in Gwalior (Chambal) Division before it joins the Yamuna in

1 Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. x, 1908, p. 134.

Uttar Pradesh. The river is utilised for irrigation in Rajasthan, and Morena and Bhind districts.

The electricity generated is shared by Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan States. Ujjain District also receives the electrical power generated at the Gandhi Sagar Dam on the Chambal. The important tributaries of the river are the Gambhir, Chhoti Kalisindh, Kalisindh, Kuwari and Sindh, all joining it on the right bank.

Among the tributaries of the Chambal the Chamla arises from the northern slopes of the Vindhya in Dhar District and flows to the north-east. It joins river Chambal near Piploda Sagoti-Mata, a village in Khacharod tahsil.

The Bageri is a small tributary of the Chambal rising in Badnagar tahsil. It flows to the northeast and joins the Chambal near Nagda. It traverses the District for about 21 km. The Kudel rises from the western slopes of the Berchha hills in Ratlam district. It forms the western boundary for a short distance and joins the Chambal near Uni.

The Kshipra

The Kshipra or Shipra is also known as Avantinadi. The sacred village of Shipra near Dewas, the holy town Ujjain and Mahidpur are situated on its banks. The river is said to have sprung from the blood of Vishnu, the god in most worshipped form of a man. Throughout its course the river is marked by sacred spots, the reputed haunts of Rishis, or the scenes of miraculous incidents around which a whole epic of tale and legend has grown up.¹

As also narrated by Abul Fazl it is supposed to flow with milk at occasions and indicates good omens. It rises from Kokri Bardi hill (747 metres high) about 11 km. south-east of Indore. The river keeps to the north-west and enters the District after a course of 70 km. It is joined by the Khan and the Gambhir on the left bank above Ujjain and Mahidpur, respectively. The river joins the Chambal from the right at the trijunction of Ratlam, Mandsaur and Jhalawar (Rajasthan State). Most of its course lies over the broad rolling downs (grassy plains) of Malwa between the low banks which admit of its waters being used for irrigation, but between Mahidpur and Alot it is hemmed in by high rocky banks.² Its total length is 195 km. of which 93 km. lie in Ujjain District.

The Kshipra is the only disturbing stream of the District during the rains. Its flood zone is wider than others and the settlements on its banks, including Ujjain are frequently inundated when it swells. For quite some distance it is a shallow channel though doe pools exist throughout the river.

1. *ibid.* Vol. XXIII, p. 14.
2. *ibid.*

Among the tributary streams, the Khan rises about 11km. south of Indore and Gambhir from the Janapao hill, close to the source of the Chambal. Yashwant Sagar, a long artificial lake has been created across the Gambhir in Indore District. The Kshipra and its tributaries are used for lift irrigation in small way. The water from the main stream is diverted to the *oddies*, deep pools on the banks and is lifted by means of pumps or leather buckets.

The Chhoti Kali Sindh

The river rises near Sia village (23°33' N. by 75°07'E) in Dewas district and flows north-west, through Tarana and Mahidpur tahsils. It is used for lift irrigation specially near Pat Parsi (23°33'N. 75°56'E), a village in Tarana tahsil.

The Lakhunder

It is a small river which flows across the eastern bulge of Tarana tahsil. It is not a perennial stream, although water is retained in big stretches. It joins the Badi Kali Sindh river in Susner Tahsil of Shajapur district. There is very little irrigation on the river.

Though the District is criss-crossed by many rivers yet it is not subject to serious flooding excepting by the Kshipra. This is due to the high embankments on the rivers. The outlying tahsils of the district are, however, cut off from Ujjain by roads during rains and the worst to suffer in this regard is Badnagar; the road to this town is intersected by no fewer than three rivers, viz., The Chambal, the Chamla and the Gambhir, none of which has any all-weather bridge.

Tanks and Reservoirs

The District is provided with a few small tanks created on the up-streams of the feeders. They are generally of the size less than 400 hectares in surface and less than 10 metres in depth even in the rainy season.

Dams at Atalwasa, *Parlia* Kalan (Nagda), Malikheri and Unhel are of some significance in Khachrod tahsil. The Udasa and Datana lie to the east and south-east, respectively, of Ujjain city. Within 15 km. from the city in the south south-west are Karohan, and Lekora (large), Lekora (small) and Bambora dams. Small areas are irrigated from these reservoirs.

Groundwater Surveys

Ground Water surveys have been conducted in the District by the State Irrigation Department in stages. The Surveys done are as under :

Year	Area Surveyed	Publication of report
1971-72	Parts of Ghatia, Ujjain, Barnagar and Khachrod Blocks	Published
1972-73	Parts of Ujjain, Ghatia, Mahidpur, Khachrod and Tarana Blocks	Published
1973-74	Part of Barnagar Block	Published
1974-75	Part of Khachrod Block	Under publication
1975-76	Part of Terana Block	
1976-77	Parts of Ujjain and Mahidpur Blocks	

Groundwater Potentials

Groundwater potential has been assessed on the basis of 9% in tration index. The groundwater potential has been assessed blockwise and is tabulated below. The groundwater drawal is being made through drinking water wells and irrigation wells. Agricultural Refinance Corporation is financing the cultivators for construction of open wells, installation of electric pumps, disel pumps, mhots, etc. This scheme is being cleared by the Groundwater Cell of the Irrigation Department, M.P., which issues groundwater availability certificates. The number of wells sanctioned upto June 1978 has been tabulated here under :

Table No. I—1

	Wells sanctioned under ARDC by Irrigation Department			
	New	Ranov.	EP.	DP,
1. Baroagar	1,150	50	250	100
2. Khachrod	1,656	550	1,700	400
3. Tarana	1,205	94	938	2,111
4. Mahidpur	2,039	125	450	50
5. Ujjain	1,500	400	200	300
6. Ghatia	500	50	150	100
Total	8,059	1,269	5,488	3,011

Note :- Renov (Renovation), EP. (Electric Pump), D. P. (Dwet Pump).

Table I—2
Potentials

Block	Total Groundwater potential available	Total for groundwater clearance	Balance groundwater
1. Barnagar	8,151	4,184	3,973
2. Kharchrod	10,114	6,414	3,700
3. Tarana	8,306	3,636	4,670
4. Mahidpur	8,022	4,655	3,367
5. Ujjain	5,676	5,706	(-) 30
6. Ghatia	5,211	2,251	2,960

Exploratory Tubewells

For investigation 11 exploratory tubewells in the District were drilled and the tubewells having discharged less than 2500 G. P. H. were considered to be unsuccessful.

Table No. I—3
Results of Tubewells

S. No.	Name of village under which tubewells were drilled	Tahsil	Result
1.	Nimoda	Ujjain	Unsuccessful
2.	Molana	Barnager	Abandoned
3.	Dangwada	"	Unsuccessful
4.	Khret	"	Under Testing
5.	Bhatpachlana	"	Successful
6.	Sakri	Tarana	Under Testing
7.	Bidhrod	Ujjain	Under Testing
8.	Goyala	"	Successful
9.	Jharda	Mahidpur	Unsuccessful
10.	Kalyanpur	Barnagar	Abandoned
11.	Umaryia	Ujjain	Under Testing

Geology

Geologically the District is more or less monotonous. The Deccan traps which lie over the older formations consist of massive, zeolitic and vesicular flows of varying thickness. Generally the hard massive trap is underlain by zeolitic and vesicular trap. The various flows are at times interbedded with fossiliferous intertrappeans. The common sedimentary rock of thin intertrappean is limestone which is generally siliceous.

At places alluvium has also been noticed in the valley of the rivers Kshipra and the Chambal. The sequence of the geological formations as established is given below :—

Grow period	Name of formation	Lithology
Quaternary eocene to recent pleistocene	Alluvium	Laterite B.C. soil, clay and sand
Tertiary to Eocene	Unconformity	
Upper cretaceous	Deccan Traps	Basaltic lava flows and Red Bole

Geological mapping based on the aerial extent of outcrops have been completed. Generally, 3-flow outcrops have been noticed in the District. The depth of the different flows have been ascertained based on the tube-wells drilled in the area or the open-dug wells in the District. In Barnagar Block 3 flows have been noticed. The approximate thickness of the flows is 15-20m. The first flow in the area is noticed at E.L. 493 m. and below. In this weathering has been noticed to the extent of 10 m. The tubewells drilled at Khachrod Kala and Chirola village have a discharge of 7110 and 22500 L. P. H., respectively.

Flow No. 3 is characterised by weather vesicular basalt. The vesicles are filled with zeolites and calcites. Big boulders, due to spheroidal weathering are well exposed on hills south of Lohana village. Each flow is separated by red bole. In Khachrod Block only 2 flows have been noticed. Flow No. 1 follows the E. L. 493 m. and below. In this flow weathering has been noticed up to 10 m. The top of this flow is highly vesicular and filled by ziolite and calcite minerals.

Flow No. 2 follows the E. L. 493 m. to 517 m. This flow is Amygdoloidal in nature. The Amygdoloids are filled with calcite, chalcedeny, agate, etc. The amygdoloidal horizon is followed by weatherings and jointed horizon of big boulder basalt. This is separated by red bole from lower flow.

In Tarana Block only 3 flows have been noticed. Flow No. 1 follows the 487 m. and below upto E.L. 455 m. The top of the flow is vesicular and highly weathered. The bottom of the flow is composed of beautiful columnar joints. These can be seen near village Pat, Parsi, Roopakheri and other villages. The average thickness of the water bearing zone is 4 to 7.5 m.

E. L. : (Earth Level)

Flow No. 2 follows the E.L. 501 m. to 487 m. This flow has a characteristic of big boulders on top having diameter ranging from 0.5 to 1.5 m. The boulders are vesicular in nature and they are jointed. The joints are so developed that they can transmit the water easily. The boulders are amygdoloidal in nature. It has a very good water bearing horizon when jointed and highly weathered and filled with zeolite as a secondary filling. The boulder exposures can be seen on Tarana-Ghesla Road and on the small hillock of Tukral village. The thickness of aquifer varies approximately from 4 to 7 m.

Flow No. 3 is found in the limited area and following the E.L. 501 m. and above. Top of the flow is mostly weathered. Its exposure can be seen near village Gujar Kheri and Palduna. The thickness of the water bearing zone is 3 to 4 m.

In Ghatia, Ujjain and Mahidpur blocks only 3 flows have been noticed along with alluvium. However, based on the tubewells log 2 m. more flows have been noticed as detailed under :—

Flow No.	Approx. E. L. mtrs.	Thickness of flow in m.
5.	534.84	27.44
4.	503.60	15.24
3.	457.73	30.48
2.	457.73	34.14
1.	423.20	Minimum 3 m.

Flow No. 3 is exposed along the river Kshipra and it follows the E. L. 457 to 483 m. The top of the flow is composed of highly vesicular and filled with secondary minerals, below which columnar joints are preserved. The flow is exposed near village Bolkhedaghat, Bhadwa, Jhard, Petlaw and Koyal, Jarot and adjacent villages. The thickness of the aquifer zone which is weathered basalt with closely spaced jointing is 10.50 m. approximately.

Flow No. 4 covers the maximum portion and follows the E.L. 502.71. It is amygdoloidal in nature and is filled with calcite, chalcedony and agate. Its exposure can be seen near villages Panvihar, Kaludeda Man, Ghosala, and Khada Khajuria. The average thickness of the weathered basalt is approximately 3 m.

Flow No. 5 is the top most flow in a limited area. It follows the E.L. 534.88 m. and is separated by red bole due to the sub-areal oxidation of lower flows. The top of the flow is mostly weathered. The red bole layer can be seen near villages Bichrod, Nazarpur, Mahidpur and Kana Kheri. The flow is exposed near Banra, Dhablagoni, Illikheri and Umara. The average thickness of weathered zeolitic zone, which acts as aquifer is about 13 m.

Economic Minerals

Although varieties of agate and chalcedony are likely to be found at many places in the trap area there is no local industry for cutting and polishing these stones.

Amethyst is reported to occur at a few places in the cavities of the vesicular basalt. Zeolites of various kinds have also been reported from a few flows. Quartz and calcite are found in the cavities of the vesicular basalt of a secondary origin.

Green earth is also reported to occur with certain flows. Laterite as a weathered product of the basalt at places caps the trappean hills and have probably been used in the past as a source of iron for local implements by smelters.

Groundwater

Groundwater occurs in the weathered mantle along cracks, fissures, joints and vesicles.

Seismicity

The records available do not indicate occurrence of any major earthquake with epicentres falling within the District. However, it appears that the area lies within the influence of past major earthquakes elsewhere in India. Isoseismals of such earthquakes probably passing through the District are detailed below:—

Year & Name of Earthquake	Isoseismal at Ujjain
1803 (Ganga Valley)	Not felt
1819 (Cutch)	Felt
1833 (Nepal)	Not felt
1897 (Assam)	Felt L 4
1905 (Kangra)	(Between 3 & 4 Richter Scale)
1934 (Bihar)	Felt L 5
1967 (Koyna)	Felt L 4
1969 (Bhadrachalam)	Felt L 1
1970 (Broach)	Felt L 2

Flora

What one sees as flora in Ujjain District is essentially the spared or degraded remnants of uneconomic trees amidst the seasonal greenery. A small area of 82.9 square kilometres of reserved forests exists in the eastern part of Tarana Tahsil and 8.4 sq. km. is reserved for grass birds in Ujjain Tahsil and northern part of Mahidpur tahsils. Manpura, Hazarpura, Junakhera and Kanardi are the important Blocks. Some protected areas and village forests are also shown on records adjoining the reserves. All the forests lie either along the river banks or on a few low and rocky hills. These have been encroached upon by the villagers and agriculturists since long. The nature of boundaries is grossly unsatisfactory and serves no protection or even regard.

Savana Forests

The general type of forests has degraded from the South Indian Dry Mixed Deciduous type under Champion's Group 4 A- Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous forests. Nearly the whole of it falls under edaphic climax of Savannah type of forests. All the cultivated area looks covered with grass shrubs.

and gravels with the density of stunted trees being 4 or less. The top canopy forms V quality with a height lesser than 12 metres. The chief species are *babul* (*Acacia arabica*), *salai* (*Boswellia serrata*), *Khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *dhow* (*Anogeissus latifolia*), *seja* (*Lagarstroemia parviflora*), *tendu* (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), *saj* (*Terminalia tomentosa*), *dudhi* (*Wrightia tinctoria*), *amita* (*Bauhinia malabarica*), *medhsingh* (*Dolichandrone falcata*), and *reunja* (*Acacia Leucophloea*).

The general composition is disturbed by nature on a few sandstone hill tops and in the moist and water logged hollows. Under the former conditions *salai* (*Boswellia serrata*) with *dhaora* (*Anogeissus latifolia*), *jhingan* (*Lannea grandis*), *galgal* (*Cochlospermum gossypium*) and *khair* (*Acacia catechu*) predominate over the dry lands. In moist locations and stream banks *pulas* (*Butea frondosa*) is usually found scattered. *Chhind* (*Phoenix acauhlis*) and *jamun* (*Eugenia jambolana*) are found.

Grasses and Shrubs

The forests and wastelands in the District are less marked by any other type than grasses in association with shrubs. Even after a casual rainfall a short spell of a green growth is marked. In long dry seasons the streams turn yellow and khaki. *Gondrait* (*Anthistiria ciliata*), *phuli* (*Apluda aristata*), *kusal* (*Heteropogon contortus*), *bhur bhusi* (*Eragrostis tenella*), *Paonia* (*Sehima sulkata*) and *rusa* (*Cymbopogon martini*) are the common species. These are associated with shrubs like *panwar* (*Cassia tora*), *Gursukri* (*Grewia hirsuta*), *dhawai* (*Woodfordia fruticosa*), *bankapas* (*Thespesia lampas*), *khakra* (*Butea frondosa*), *apamarg* (*Achyranthes aspera*), etc.

The grasslands are generally raged by annual fires. Also the pressure of grazing is heavy.

Climbers

Palasbel (*Butea superba*), *kiwanch* (*Muchna prinita*), *gurar* (*Acacia caesia*), *ramdatoon* (*Smilax macrophylla*) and *roni* (*Acacia pennata*) are the occasionally noticeable climbers, though they are scanty.

Flowering and Fruit trees

Palas, the flame of the forests, breaks the monotony with its scarlet flowers in February and March. *Amaltas* and *Asta* also add colour in about the same time. *Mahua* (*Madhuca latifolia*) provides fruits for the poor man and cattle. It is also the raw material for a strong liquor.

Village Trees

Some of the trees, though also found in the forests, are planted and protected by the people for their utility and sentimental values. *Peepal* (*Ficus religiosa*), *gular* (*Ficus glomerata*), and *bel* (*Aegle marmelos*) are sacred to Hindus and are found near the villages and temples. *Achar* (*Buchanania latifolia*), *am*

(*Mangifera indica*), *bel* (*Aegle marmelos*), *imli* (*Tamarindus indica*) and *jamun* (*Eugenia jambolana*) provide edible fruits. There are mango groves at the outskirts of villages on the banks of streams or tanks. *Neem* (*Melia indica*) and *babool* (*Acacia arabica*) provide tooth brush. *Nagpheni*, *thuar* and other cactus and thorny plants are used as fences of farmyards. *Tulsi* plant is held sacred and is planted in courtyards along with the flower plant of *sada suhagan*.

Game Laws and Preservation of Wild Life

Introduction of jeeps and search lights in large numbers after the World War II in the nearby city of Ujjain and other towns has contributed to the danger of extinction of wild life species from the District. The elimination of risks in *shikar* and a tendency of availing easy economic gains by whatever means has engaged the villagers as well as the rich citizens and contractors in the mass destruction of wild life.

The game is managed under the shooting rules framed under Madhya Bharat Forest Act 73 of 1950. The forest area is divided into several shooting blocks which are opened for shooting specific number of each species and are opened in rotation for specific number of such species after a sufficient period of rest. Shooting permits are also issued by the Divisional Forest Officer, Indore Division, Indore, specifying the nature and number of wild life to be shot within the given period. Other Acts in force are Madhya Bharat Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act 1 of 1952 and Madhya Bharat Game Act of 1952, the latter of which also controls the shooting outside Government forests. Since 1971, the State Government has imposed a total ban on all shooting within the Government forests for a period of two years, further extended to another 2 year period.

Fauna

Now only a few wild animals are occasionally seen. The chief species found are leopards (*Felis Panthera*), hyaenas (*Hyaena hyaena*), jackal (*Canis aureus*), fox (*Vulpus benghalensis*), *chinkara* (*Gazella bennetti*), etc.. Indian hare (*Lepus cuniculus*), is seen grazing in the moonlit nights. Among the birds peacock (*parvo cristatus*), *titar* (*Francolinus pondicerianus*), *bhat titar* (*Pterocles pterocles*), *bater* (*Caturnix communis*) and *kabutar* (*Columba intermedia*) are most common. Various kinds of ducks, teals and snipes are seen along the margins of tanks and rivers during their flight of seasonal migration.

Types of eagles, kites, vultures, hawks, owls, etc.

The common amongst the vultures are the white backed vulture (*Pseudogyps bengalensis*) and the white scavenger vulture (*Neophron percopterus*). The commonly found eagle is the short toed eagle and the other one is the common *shikra*. Barred jungle owlet, spotted owlet and collared scaps owlet are quite common.

Domestic and Water birds

The common domestic birds are the fowl and semi aquatic types of ducks. Sarus crane (*Antegone antigone*) is common in the fields after harvesting of crops. Lapewings (*Lopivanellus* spp.) are common in the open flat terrain. Bugla (*Butorids striatus*) is common along water courses and ponds. Egret is seen often moving around animals resting and lazily grazing near marshy places.

Pet birds and animals caught from the forests, game birds and small game fauna

The only common pet birds are the larger Parakeet (*Psittacula "cupatria"*), mussia (*Uroconcha striata*) and grey partridge (*Francolinus pondicerianus*).

Snakes, scorpions, rats, squirrels, lizards, centipeds, wasps, bees, fly, butterfly and several other forms of insects are found. In and around the water bodies crabs, tortoises, snails, shells, water montids, etc., are found along with a large number of fish species. The fishes do not grow to a size more than a quarter metre under natural circumstances and rarely to half a metre. Most of the catch consists of tiny fishes. Crocodiles may come up during the floods and may harbour a deep perennial pool. A list of fish species found in the District is given in Appendix B. Catla, rohu and mrigal are common in rivers but tanks provide shelter to *M. Seenghala*, *A. ranga*, *L. goniis*, etc., in addition to *Cailla* and *mirgal*.

The Climate

The climate of this District is on the whole dry except during the southwest monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season is from December to February. The hot season which follows, continues upto about the middle of June. The southwest monsoon season which commences thereafter lasts till about the end of September. October and November constitute the post-monsoon or retreating monsoon season.

Rainfall

Records of rainfall in the District are available for 5 stations for periods ranging from 31 to 56 years. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the District as a whole are given in Appendix A. The average annual rainfall in the District is 892.9 mm.

The rainfall increases from west to east in the District and varies from 756.4 mm. at Badnagar to 1026.9 mm. at Tarana. About 92 per cent of the annual rainfall in the District is received during the monsoon months June to September, July being the rainiest month. Winter rains are scanty but helpful to winter crops if received early. The variation in the annual rainfall from year to year is small. In the 44 year period from 1907 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 142 per cent of the normal occurred in 1944. The lowest annual rainfall which was 41 per

cent of the normal occurred in 1918. During the same period the annual rainfall in the District was less than 80 per cent of the normal in 13 years. Two consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred five times in this period. Even three and five consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred once at Khachrod and Ujjain, respectively. It will be seen from the table of rainfall that the annual rainfall in the District was between 600 and 1100 mm., in 33 years out of 44.

On an average there are 42 rainy days (i.e. days with rainfall of 2.5 m.m., 10 cents or more) in a year in the District. This number varies from 36 at Badnagar, to 48 at Tarana.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the District was 534.3 mm. on July 29 1950, at Mahidpur.

Temperature

There is a meteorological observatory in the District at Ujjain and this has been started only very recently. The description which follows is mainly based on the records of the observatories in the neighbouring districts where similar conditions exist. There is continuous increase of temperature after February. May is generally the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 40°C. and the mean daily minimum at about 24°C. The days are intensely hot during the summer and the hot dust-laden winds which blow on some days add to the discomfort. Maximum temperatures may sometimes reach 45°C. The afternoon thundershowers which occur on some days bring some relief from the heat though only temporarily. Nights are comparatively cooler and comfortable. With the onset of monsoon in the District by about the second week of June there is appreciable drop in temperature. After the withdrawal of the monsoon by about the end of September there is a slight increase in the day temperature but the nights become progressively cooler. After October both day and night temperatures rapidly decrease. January is generally the coldest month with mean daily maximum temperature at about 26°C., and the mean daily minimum at about 9°C. Cold waves affect the District in the rear of western disturbances passing across northern part of India during the cold season and the minimum temperature may sometimes drop to about a degree or two below the freezing point of water.

Humidity

Except during the southwest monsoon season, the air is generally dry, afternoons being drier than in the mornings. In the post-monsoon and winter months relative humidities in the afternoons are between 30 and 40 per cent while in the summer season the relative humidities are less than 20 per cent.

Cloudiness

During the monsoon season the skies are generally heavily clouded or overcast. In the rest of the year the skies are mostly clear or lightly clouded.

Winds

Winds are generally light with some increase in strength in the latter part of

the summer and in the monsoon seasons. During the southwest monsoon season winds blow mostly from directions between northwest and southwest. In the post monsoon and cold seasons while winds are easterly or northeasterly in the mornings, they blow from directions between southwest and northeast through west in the afternoons. In the summer winds are predominantly from the west or northwest.

Special Weather Phenomena

In association with depressions, which originate in the Bay of Bengal during the monsoon season, and to a lesser extent in the post monsoon season, which move across the country in some westerly direction the District experiences widespread heavy rain and gusty winds. During the summer seasons occasional dust-storms and thunderstorms occur. Rain during the season is often associated with thunder. Fog occurs occasionally during the cold season.

CHAPTER II HISTORY

Pre-history

An archaeological survey in Ujjain District has yielded a few early sites in the District. A large mound with black and red, burnished red and black and late painted wares was noticed at Rajota, a village about 29 km. to the west of Ujjain. On the bank of river Chambal about 5 km. to the north of Rajota a chalcolithic site with painted ware has also been discovered.¹

Excavation at Kayatha, situated on the south-eastern bank of the Chhoti Kali Sindh river, 24.14 km. east of Ujjain town on the Ujjain-Maksi road, was undertaken by the Vikram University, Ujjain. The site is believed to have been the birth-place of the astronomer, Varahamihira. The excavation revealed a five-fold sequence extending from an antecedent stage of the Central Indian Chalcolithic culture through the Northern Black Polished Ware and Sunga phases to the Gupta period.

The excavation revealed a totally new culture which has not yet been discovered in India. A small site like Kayatha not only revealed the earliest cultural elements but also established links with other regional cultures.

There are three distinct cultural levels in Proto-historic deposits, the first being Kayatha, the second Ahar and the third Malwa. During early historic times Kayathas had a clear link with Ganga valley painted grey ware culture.

The findings of the excavation include pottery, tools, pestles, quirns, metal objects (copper, bronze, brass, silver, lead and iron), coins, seals, bullae, sculptures, beads, pendants, bone objects and structures.

The pottery excavated at Kayatha belongs to the periods I to IV. Fauna of chalcolithic Malwa is revealed by pottery drawings. The tools found here include cores, blades and geometrical tools. Metal objects suggest Kayatha to be an early centre of metal industry in Malwa. Out of nine coins recovered from the four trenches, one belongs to the British period, two are of mediaeval period and the rest are cast copper coins of Swastika and Ujjain type and punch-marked coins.

1. Indian Archaeology, A Review, 1959-60, p. 71.

The excavations at Kayatha have yielded several important terracottas and stone sculptures, ranging from proto-historic times to the 18th century A. D. It has yielded a rich variety of beads coming down from earliest times." The bone objects include styluses, broken pieces of a mother goddess, scent bottles, pendants, beads, an ivory comb and a bone-scraper.

As regards the structural remains, the excavations have given a clue to nearly all the phases except the most recent Muslim-Maratha constructions. The miscellaneous objects found here include terracotta stoppers, pottery discs, spindle wheels, earthen lamp, jespas *tatanka cakras* (ear ornaments), flesh rubbers, sharpening stones, *gopalyas* (laterite stones used for red pigment), stoneballs, bangles and terracotta perforated objects.

The archaeological findings at Kayatha clearly established two cultural horizons earlier than Malwa chalcolithic culture. Over fifteen Radio Carbon dates were made available from different levels of the four trenches at Kayatha. These dates take back the date of Kayatha culture to about 2015 B. C. This is the time when Harappan Culture started disintegrating and the Harappan tribes from western and Harappan areas started their movement towards eastern and southern lands.

All the Chalcolithic dates of Nawada Toli (West Nimar district of M. P.) and sites from Maharashtra are quite late. Only two dates, one of Nawada Toli and one of Eran comes to 2103 B. C. and 2000 B. C., respectively. Thus Kayatha forms the nucleus of a culture, contemporary to mid-levels of Harappan deposits in Western India.¹

Recent excavation (1979) at Dangwada village, about 32 km. from Ujjain, has yielded a rich cultural sequence, dating back from about 2000 B. C. to the Paramara period. The excavation has been jointly conducted by the Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Madhya Pradesh and Vikram University, Ujjain. The site of the excavation is about 2 km. from Dangwada village, on the bank of the Chambal river.

One of the mounds has yielded a thick deposit about 7 m. of the Chalcolithic culture. In all four trenches have been dug up, bringing to light a rich variety of material of Chalcolithic period. The chalcolithic pottery consists of bowls and cups and dishes, with stands. These vessels are painted black-on-red (Malwa Chalcolithic), painted cream ware, and printed black and red wares. Mostly geometrical and animal motifs are painted on the pottery.

Besides pottery, other notable finds are terracotta bull figures, terracotta and stone marbles and terracotta dishes, bones of animals, like deer, sambhar,

bulls, Nilgai, charred grains of all kinds, for example rice, wheat, barley, *moong* urad, *juar*, etc.

These finds are assignable from B. C. 1800 to B. C. 1300. It appears to have been subjected to large scale conflagration at least twice, as revealed not only from the charred grains but also from charred wooden posts and over-burnt mud. Huge pottery jars got twisted and almost melted due to excessive heat. The cause of conflagration is not yet certain.

One of the remarkable finds is a terracotta mould for copper axes. It is a rare and unique discovery for nowhere in India has this been discovered so far.

During the excavation the remains of more than a dozen post holes of burnt mud have been discovered, indicating that the structures were made of bamboo, wood, mud and thatch forming rectangular or square plans. The plots of these structures were duly plastered with mud.

A *Yajnashala*, having two *Yajna-kundas*—one in round form and another in square alongwith earthen vessels, containing mixed grains of rice, wheat, *moong* and *masoor* were also discovered. The ashes in the square *Yajna-kunda* contains the remains of these mixed grains. A Brahmi seal, with the impression of a pillar and capital and a few unidentified letters, has also been obtained. From the Gupta levels, in one of the trenches, comes a seal containing Gupta-Brahmi legend *Bhatta-raka-Pata*. A terracotta mould of *Yaksha*, *Kubera*, and part of a kaolin handle with a torso of a female figure have also been unearthed. In the uppermost levels a part of a stone wall and a brick pavement have been exposed.

Excavations at Ujjain itself have revealed that occupation of the site was started slightly before the introduction of the Northern Black Polished ware, i. e., probably in the earlier half of the first millennium B. C.¹ A Excavations at Ujjain mound, known as *Garh-Kalika*, situated on the northern outskirts of modern Ujjain represents Ujjayini, one of the largest and the most celebrated ancient cities of India.

Extensive excavations² at the site reveal that the city had its origin probably in 700 B. C. with a black-and-red ware associated with iron, stone and brick structures. The deposit ranging from about 11 to 12.5 m. Ujjain in the 7th to confirms that the site witnessed sequence of cultures and passed 5th Century B. C. through different phases and continuously remained occupied till the fourteenth century A. D. The occupation of the site or its functional life can be divided into three successive periods viz., (1) 700 to 500 B. C. (2) 499 to 200 B. C. and (3) 199 B. C. to the age of the Paramaras.

1. For details, see : The Vikram, Journal of Vikram University, Ujjain, Kayatya Excavation Number, 1967; Indian Archaeology, A Review, 1964-65, pp. 18-19.

1. Indian Archaeology, A Review, 1955-56, p. 1.

2. Ibid. 1956-57, pp. 20-24; 1957-58, pp. 34, 36,

As regards the salient features of the excavations mention may be made of the discovery of the outlines and constructional details of the enormous and massive rampart of a citadel flanked by a wide moat on two sides and by the river Kshipra or Shipra on the other two datable to the earliest period of occupation of the site. The rampart enclosed an area measuring approximately 1.6 km.

The western or river side mud-fortification wall, being exposed to erosion was further strengthened during period I itself not only by advancing the face river-ward but by reinforcing it with wooden logs and sleepers laid in an elaborate manner. A couple of bamboo baskets, a few objects of iron including curved blade of a spade and a sherd of the Painted Grey Ware were found in the make up of the rampart which had a basal width of about 62 m. and maximum extent height of about 13 m.

These finds establish the fact that the dwellers of Ujjayini used iron and wood and developed iron and wood industries. In the habitation area, Period I is represented by the lowest strata about two metres in height. The cultural equipment of the people of that period was characterised by mud-houses, stone and burnt-brick-structures, arrow-heads of bone and iron and spear-heads of iron as weapons of war, knives, choppers of iron as household tools, lumps of copper, terracotta heads, bone styluses, spindle whorls and diverse pottery comprising characteristic double-slipped ware with thin black evanescent slip or wash over red surface.

History Begins with Pradyotas of Avanti

It is now a well-established and unanimously accepted fact that towards the close of the seventh century B. C. the region now covered by the modern Ujjain District was included in the then powerful kingdom of Avanti, with Ujjayini, Pali Ujjeni and Ujeni of inscriptional Prakrit, as its capital. It is at this time history of Avanti assumes a more or less definite shape. True history of Avanti commences with the rise of the important royal dynasty of the so-called Pradyotas called after the name of the founder of the dynasty, king Pradota.¹ "It should also be mentioned that excavations at Ujjain have not yielded any Chalcolithic material, while Ujjain is surrounded like an island by Chalcolithic sites. From this Sankalia has inferred, that the Early Iron-using people of Ujjain destroyed the Chalcolithic settlements."²

Avanti, there were powerful kingdoms of Magadha ruled by the Haryankas, Koshala ruled by the Aikshvakus and the Vatsa (Kausambi) ruled by the Pauravas. Each of these four important royal dynasties strove hard to establish its supremacy

1. R. C. Majumdar, *Ancient India*, p. 95 (n).

2. H. D. Sankalia, "Pre and Proto-history of Malwa" in *Journal of the Madhya Pradesh Itihasa Parishad*, Bhopal, 1959, p. 25.

and embarked aggrandisement at the cost of other minor states, monarchical or republican. Though many of these states had matrimonial alliances among themselves some of them had evil designs against each other. The alliances did not prevent the outbreak of mutual hostilities.

The king Pradyota of Avanti was powerful and was contemporary of the Buddha. In his time Avanti became a powerful and flourishing kingdom and the city of Ujjain rose to great prominence. His full name was Chand Pradyota Mahasena. True to his name his power was much dreaded by the then kings so much so that king Ajatashatru of Magadha took special measures to fortify his capital Rajagriha as he apprehended invasion by Pradyota¹. A number of interesting legends centre round the rivalry between Pradyota and Udayana, a very powerful king of Vatsa kingdom who surpassed the former in glory and power. Being unwilling to risk an open campaign against him Pradyota hit upon a device to capture his rival neighbour who was very fond of elephants. He succeeded in his device and Udayana was taken prisoner. The episode is said to have ended in the elopement of Udayana with Pradyota's daughter² Vasuladatta (Vasavadatta of Bhasa) whom he made his chief queen. The father and predecessor of Ajatashatru of Magadha king Shrenika or Bimbisara was on friendly terms with Pradyota. The latter when suffered from jaundice, is said to have requested Bimbisara the services of his court physician Jivaka³ whose treatment cured him of ills. When Ajatashatru murdered his father Bimbisara, the ally of king Pradyota of Avanti, he feared an invasion of Pradyota, as noticed above.

He is credited with subjection of many of his neighbouring minor rulers. He ruled over the vast empire of Avanti for 23 years. He was followed by four kings of the dynasty successively and they in all ruled Avanti for 115 years. Thus the rule of Pradyotas lasted for 138 years.

Very little is known about the four successive kings of Avanti except that Pradyota's son and successor Palaka became more powerful by the conquest of Vatsa kingdom. His political rival was Udayabhadra, the king of Magadha who succeeded Ajatashatru on the throne⁴. Udayabhadra defeated Palaka of Avanti many times and therefore Palaka engaged an assassin who, while listening to a discourse of a Jain teacher killed Udayabhadra the king of Magadha. According to the Buddhist tradition all the four successors of Ajatashatru were like the latter patricides⁵, so the people replaced the last of them and elected as king Shishunaga the minister of the last of the patricides.

1. *The Age of Imperial Unity*, p. 14.

2. *ibid.* p. 10.

3. B. C. Law, *Ujjayini In Ancient India*, p. 15.

4. *The Age of Imperial Unity*, p. 29.

5. R. C. Majumdar, *op. cit.*, p. 96.

The *Puranas* state that this Shishunaga, the founder of a dynasty called after him, finally destroyed the power of the Pradyotas of Avanti and added it to the growing kingdom of Magadha. Thus Avanti lost its independent political existence¹.

The ancient city of Ujjayini was then an important halting place on the ancient trade route connecting Rajagriha the ancient capital of Magadha with Pratishthan (modern Paithan in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra) in *Dakshinapath* from seventh century B. C. It was also a great centre of Buddhism² and Jainism during the life time of the Buddha and Mahavira,³ the last of 24 Jain *Tirthankaras*. Many of the leading Buddhist *Theras* and *Theris* were either born or resided there.

Avanti or Ujjain region continued to be under the succeeding Magadhan Empires of the Shishunagas, Nandas⁴ and Mauryas and lost the honour of an independent and powerful kingdom with the extinction of the Pradyotas. We definitely know that Ujjayini, the capital of former Avanti, was the seat of an important viceroyalty of the Mauryan Empire⁵ since the time of its inception or foundation under the leadership of Chandragupta Maurya (324 B. C.), the first historical Emperor of India and the author of India's liberation from the Greek rule. By the end of the third century B. C. the son and successor of Chandragupta named Bindusara ascended the throne (299 B. C.) and posted his 18 year old son Ashoka at Ujjain as his viceroy. It was on his way to Ujjain that Ashoka halted at the city of Vidisha and met there Devi, the daughter of a banker, and married her. Records of Emperor Ashoka (273-236 B. C.) refer to one of his *Kumaras* or sons as being in charge of the viceroyalty of Ujjain⁶. This *kumara* seems to have enjoyed unfettered authority so far as his province was concerned⁷. The higher officials like *Yuktas*, *Rajukas* and *Pradeshikas* of the Ujjain province were required to go on tours of inspection generally once in three years particularly to supervise the judicial administration⁸.

Ujjain, according to the Jain traditions, appears to have become the second capital city of the Maurya Magadhan Empire during the reign of king Samprati⁹, the successor of Ashoka. These two kings were succeeded by four more kings of the Maurya dynasty, the last being king Brihadratha who was killed in 185-B. C. by his general

1. D. R. Patil, *The Cultural Heritage of Madhya Bharat*, p. 14.

2. B. C. Law, *op. cit.*, p. 32.

3. *ibid.* p. 39.

4. *The Age of the Nandas and Mauryas*, Ed. by K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, p. 18.

5. *ibid.*, p. 155 ; *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II, p. 18.

6. *ibid.* p. 21.

7. *ibid.* p. 28.

8. *The Age of The Nandas and The Mauryas*, p. 227.

9. *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II, p. 44.

Pushyamitra, the founder of Shunga dynasty. It seems that the process of disintegration of Mauryan Empire was in progress long before the *coup d'etat* of Pushyamitra which gave a last blow to the progressively disintegrating Empire.

Extensive excavations at Ujjain already alluded to have proved that the period between 500 B. C. and 200 B. C. was of great prosperity. The deposits of this period¹ have yielded two ivory seals inscribed in early Brahmi script of the third or second century B. C., the upper age limit of the chronological range of the period. The seal carrying the legend Gothajasa Tisakasa is marked with Ujjain symbol. To this period also belongs the discovery of a blacksmith's furnace. Among the structural remains of this period mention may be made of an apsidal structure built of columnar dressed stones belonging to the earliest level of this period, a massive burnt-brick tank, a sunk bridge lined channel about 10 m. wide at the top and 2.5 m. wide at the base, retaining walls in the moat and about 12m. deep well constructed of wedge shaped bricks in 165 courses.

Besides pottery, other antiquities of this period included hair-pins, knitting needles, mirror-handles, combs and dice of ivory, arrow-heads (in one case found in a cluster), human-shaped pendants, double-pointed styluses and cylindrical caskets of bone, copper, antimony-rods; shell and terracotta bangles, beads of ivory, terracotta, agate, jasper, carnelian, crystal glass, onyx and chalcedony, besides a gold bead of human shape; ear-ornaments of terracotta, jasper, agate, copper and glass; human figurines including mother-goddesses, cones, games-men, balls and flesh rubbers; saddle-querns and pestles of stone and a large number of coins in the deposits of I and II periods.

On the north-eastern periphery of the mound Garh-Kalika several successive roads of different periods were revealed. One road was of I Period while six belonged to the II Period under review. Roads of subsequent periods were also noticed. These indicate that there was a major entrance into the fortifications of Ujjain at this point. The constructional details of these roads are also interesting. A thin veneer of gravel of assorted size laid over a well-rammed and cambered soling of clay. The width of the road of the I Period was about 6 m. while that of the road of II Period varied from about 6 to 12 m. These roads were found marked with cart-tracks, their gauge being about 1.8 m.

Early Buddhist literature shows that Ujjain was one of the important focal points of the then South-West, North-East route joining Pratishthana or Paithan of modern days with Rajagriha. Then perhaps the parts of the west coasts were also connected with Pataliputra through Ujjain, the great emporium of the period.

1. *Indian Archaeology, A Review*, 1957-58, pp. 35-36.

The discovery of enormous quantity of iron slag, lumps of iron ore in the form of limonite, finished iron objects in the deposits along with large number of arrow-heads both socketed and longed, spear-heads, knives, blades, hooks, nails, etc., point to the flourishing industry of iron at Ujjain. Tamil works like *Manimekalai*, an epic, and *Perungada*, though of later age, refer to the blacksmiths of Avanti working in the land of Tamil.

Among the other finds of this period mention may be made of a copper tortoise marked with impressed circlets all over its body, a casket lid and a seal of terracotta bearing inscription 'Nagabhudhisa Pavajitasa' and 'Asadevasa' in Brahmi characters of first century A.D.¹ Excavations also prove that terracotta ring wells were very common in this period. The deposits also yielded coins of this period.

Ujjain also yielded² six classes of uninscribed coins and one of inscribed, the former belonging to the third and second century B. C. when this region was a Mauryan province. They were probably local issues of the time of the Maurya governors. The inscribed coin bears the legend ('Ujeni' in characters of the first half of the second century B. C.). Besides, a few other coins including a new type of copper tribal coins were also discovered and identified. These point to the growth of metallic currency.

To return to the post-Maurya political history of this District it may be stated that it is yet shrouded in mystery. It has already been stated that Pushyamtira usurped the throne killing the last Maurya king treacherously. This founder of Shunga dynasty ruled over the remnant Mauryan Empire disintegration of which started quite earlier. His rule is said to have extended as far as Vidisha, if not further to the west, i.e. West Malwa or Avanti.³

Western Avanti was probably long ago wrested by Satakarni⁴ I (194-185 B. C.), the greatest of the early Satavahana kings, from the Mauryas. This early period ascribed to this ruler is according to the chronological scheme based on the list of kings of this dynasty preserved in the *Matsya Purana*. According to the chronological scheme adopted here, Satakarni II (166-111 B. C.) of this dynasty probably captured Eastern Malwa from the Shungas sometime during his reign. He was followed by Satavahana king Lambodara according to the Puranas. He is said to be the striker

1. Indian Archaeology, A Review, 1957-58, p. 36.
2. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. II, pp. 133-34.
3. Some scholars hold that Avanti remained under the Shungas on the slender authority of Merutunga, A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. II, p. 98.
4. Some scholars place this king in the last quarter of the first century B. C. The Age of Imperial Unity, p. 200.

of the two *Siri* Satavahana coins—square pieces of cast copper. The obverse of them bears the legend 'Siri' and an elephant with raised trunk. The obverse has the usual Ujjain symbol. His son and successor Apilaka was the seventh king of this dynasty. His coin was discovered in the north-east Madhya Pradesh. From Apilaka to Hala (A.D. 20-24) there stretches a long period of darkness. Nothing certain is known about the fortune of Malwa in general and Western Malwa in particular.

An early Shaka coin found at Vidisha bears a name (in Brahmi characters of the early Shunga period) of a new Shaka king Hemugama¹, identified as possibly a predecessor of Bhumaka belonging to the Ujjain branch of the Early Shaka Coins. Shaka rulers. Similarly early coins found at Ujjain and Vidisha are also of the second or first century B. C. On some of these copper coins names like Valaka and Danu,² possibly of Scythian origin, who might have ruled here, have been deciphered.

If the dates ascribed to the above chiefs are accepted and the chiefs are identified as Shaka rulers then we will have to place the association of Shakas with this part of the country proper for some considerable time before the beginning of the Christian era. It seems extremely likely that these Scythians infiltrated in western borders of India perhaps when the Bactrian Greeks³ were ruling north-western and western borders of India. Ujjayini was their capital.

This is corroborated by occasional references to them in old epic, Puranic texts as well as Jain literature. The mediaeval Jain works *Kalakacharya Kathanaka* and Merutunga's *Theravali* inform us that the Jain saint Kalakacharya and Kalakacharya, who had a grudge against Malwa king Gardbhilla, went to Sagakula and induced the Shaka chiefs to accompany him to India. They first settled in Kathiawar from where they accompanied Kalaka to Ujjain, Gardbhilla's capital. They defeated Gardbhilla and established themselves as rulers of Malwa. Some scholars find here a reference to an early Scythic conquest of Kathiawar and Malwa.⁴ The Jain text further adds that these Shakas were driven away by Vikramaditya who then established an era. Unluckily we have no other source to corroborate the facts given in the Jain text. Therefore it is not certain whether the above account should be treated as authentic in its entirety. However, it is extremely likely that it may contain a genuine tradition of early Shaka settlements in Western and Central India. The coins referred to above may also corroborate the establishment of their rule over this region during the concluding years of the second

1. Indian Archaeology, A Review, 1962-63, p. 63.
2. *ibid.* 1963-64, p. 84.
3. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. II, p. 189.
4. *ibid.* p. 190.

century B. C. or at the beginning of the first century B. C. This may probably explain the absence of Satavahana coins of that period in this region.

Nothing is known about the rule of those Shaka rulers, if there were any, of Avanti. Bhumaka is supposed to be the founder of a Shaka Kshaharat dynasty of western India. He was a Kshatrapa.¹ The chronology of these Shaka rulers is controversial. His successor Nahapana appears to have extended his sway over a vast region formerly governed by the Satavahanas. In this work his son-in-law Usavadata rendered him great help and as a reward he was appointed as ruler of the newly acquired territory. Nahapana assumed the title of Mahakshatrapa and ruled for a pretty long time. The inscriptions of Ushavadata record his benefactions in places which presumably formed the constituent parts of Nahapana's kingdom. Thus it included regions from Broach (Southern Gujarat), to Sopara (Northern Konkan), Surashtra (Kathiawar), south region of Rajputana (Kukura), Akara (East Malwa), Avanti (West Malwa) and Pushkara in Ajmer region. Ujjain was one of the two headquarters of the Ahara or Division of Kapura.

At the zenith of their power these Shaka Kshaharatas were given a crushing defeat by the Satavahanas who made a sharp and total recovery of their fortunes during the reigns of their able kings like Gautamiputra Shri Shatakarni² (A. D. 72-95), Pulumayi II (A. D. 96-119) and Shri Shatakarni (A. D. 120-149). Gautamiputra, the greatest of these Satavahana kings wrested many of the former Satavahana provinces from the Shakas defeating Ushavadata. But it seems that the Satavahanas could not consolidate their position in this part of the country for a long time.

The closing years of Pulumayi's reign witnessed the revival of Kshatrapa power under its most able leader Chashtana of Kardamaka line. He again recovered some of the provinces including Avanti, lost by the Shaka Kshatrapas of Khaharata line to the Satavahanas.³ According to Ptolomy, who wrote his geography at this time, Chashtana made Ujjain his capital. Though all these Shaka rulers called themselves Kshatrapa or Mahakshatrapa (Viceroy), it is not possible to say anything about the overlords whose viceroys they were. But they were ruling practically as independent monarchs. They might have maintained only nominal allegiance to their overlords.⁴

1. He ruled probably as Kshatrapa of the Pahalava and subsequently of the Kushanas in the Western India, A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. II, p. 27.
2. There is a great divergency of opinion among the scholars about the chronology of the Satavahanas. One thing is certain that they came to be known as traditional rulers of the Shakas as their rivalry continued for a long time.
3. According to some scholars Chashtana and his grandson Rudradaman I defeated Gautamiputra and wrested vast realm from him. The Age of Imperial Unity, p. 188.
4. Some hold Kushanas as their overlords. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. II, p. 219.

Whosoever they may be, Chashtana established a royal and at the same time a satrapal line which continued without interruption upto the beginning of the fourth century. A. D.

Chashtana may have been associated in the task of recovering the former Shaka provinces from the Satavahanas with his son Jayadaman and grandson Rudradaman I. Jayadaman predeceased his father while holding the office of Kshatrapa under his father upto the year A. D. 130 by which date Rudradaman I probably became Kshatrapa. Chashtana after gaining initial success assumed the title of Mahakshatrapa. He issued a variety of silver coins in the capacity of Kshatrapa as well as Mahakshatrapa. Thus the Shakas driving away the Satavahanas from Malwa, Gujarat and Kathiawar became the masters of these territories. Nothing certain is known about the duration of Chashtana's rule, but its end must plausibly be fixed somewhere between A.D. 140 and 150.

He was followed by his grandson Rudradaman I whom we find as Maha Kshatrapa in A. D. 150. His was a remarkable career. As Chashtana and Rudradaman I probably ruled conjointly for some years he had experience of administration. His Junagadh inscription of A. D. 150 is a remarkable document. After the death of his grandfather, the responsibility of reconquering all the Shaka territories from the Satavahanas fell upon the shoulders of Rudradaman I who completely proved equal to the task. He twice inflicted a crushing defeat on the *Dakshinapathapati* Shatakarni whose identification as well as relation with Rudradaman I have raised controversy. In his inscription Rudradaman states that he had not destroyed the Shatakarni ruler completely but for the reason of the 'not remote' relationship existed between them. The Shatakarni ruler was probably Pulumayi or his brother, the son-in-law of the victor, or Gautamiputra the father of his son-in-law.

The place-names occurring in the inscription show that his rule extended over a vast area which included East and West Malwa, Gujrat, Kathiawar, a district on the Upper Narmada, a part of Marwar, Cutch, Sindhu, Saurashtra, north Konkan, Saurashtra and Nishada. This shows that he recovered most of the provinces formerly ruled by Nahapana, the Shaka Kshaharata, already referred to above. He is described in the inscription as "the restorer of kings who had been deprived of their kingdoms". This means he had reinstated subordinate or feudatory rulers of the past. He also routed the Yaudheyas, an ancient martial tribe who were 'loath to submit'.

In a sense, he was a self-made ruler having no patrimony. He was well-versed in various sciences like grammar, polity, music, logic, etc., and famous as a man of letters. He coined extensively in silver and spent money liberally on works of public utility. Being not an exacting ruler he was chosen and liked by men of all castes as their protector. This learned and enlightened ruler was assisted by an able band of ministers of

Outstanding
Personality

two cadres—*matishachivas* (counsellors) and *Karmasachivas* (executive officers) in the work of administration. Thus he proved to be one of the most outstanding personalities of Ancient India. He ruled for a long period after A. D. 150. These Kardamaka Shakas had reached the zenith of their power by about A. D. 170 when their greatest and the ablest ruler was lost in Rudradaman I.

He was succeeded by his son Damaghsada who continued to rule over the extensive territory left to him by his father. He appears to have been associated with his father during the latter period of his reign and served as a Kshatrapa. A good many silver coins issued by him in the capacity of Kshatrapa have been found. His reign probably ended in A. D. 181. Nothing is known about his rule as Maha Kshatrapa. There was no power to challenge the supremacy of the Kardamakas. The Kushanas were getting weaker and weaker and the Satavahanas could not recover their fortune lost due to the blows inflicted by Rudradaman I.

His successor had to face a rough weather. Internal as well as some external troubles seem to have started. However, the successors appear to have maintained their hold over the whole of Malwa region. Some potin coins found in Malwa carrying the dates 131 and 135 without name are ascribed to Mahakshatrapa Rudrasena (A.D. 200-22) who ruled from Ujjain over his vast realm comprising Malwa, Gujarat, Kathiawar and parts of Western Rajputana¹.

The political influence of these Western Kshatrapas was till then so high even in his reign that matrimonial alliance with them were sought by chiefs and rulers far and near. Basarh² the ancient Vaishali yielded a red clay sealing bearing Brahmi inscription of the great queen Prabhudama. It records her as sister of king Mahakshatrapa Swami Rudrasena and daughter of Siami Mahakshatrapa Rudrasimha. It is worthy of note that this queen felt pride in mentioning her paternal relation rather than her husband's name. An inscription of the sixth regnal year of the Ikshvaku King Virapurushadatta (A.D. 3rd century) records the gift of stone pillar in the *Mahachaitya* at Nagarjunakonda by Mahadevi Rudradhara-bhattarika who is described as Uj (e) nika mahara (ja) balika (a royal princess from Ujjain). This queen of Virapurushadatta appears to have been related either to Rudrasena I or Rudrasena II both of whom flourished in the 3rd century A. D. These records make it clear that Ujjain was under the hold of the Shakas and it was their capital.

Ralics

1. It is held that he lost northern Maharashtra to Abhiras in the first decade of his rule, R. C. Majumdar, op. cit, p. 121.
2. The Age of Imperial Unity, p. 531, The Vakataka Gupta Age, p. 130; A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. II, pp. 287 and 705.

Mahakshatrapa Rudrasena I was succeeded by his brother Sanghadaman for a short period. By A. D. 223-24 his brother Damasena became Mahakshatrapa.

It is held that Sanghadaman had either met with a natural premature death or death in battle field while fighting against the Sanghadaman and Damasena Malavas of Ajmer-Udaipur region who successfully revolted against the Shaka supremacy. Whatever might be the case, next Mahakshatrapa, Damasena, Rudrasena I's son ruled from A. D. 223 to 238 over the Kshatrapa kingdom confined to Malwa, Gujarat and Kathiawar only with Ujjain as his capital.¹

Damasena's son Yashodaman succeeded the former for only two years (A. D. 238-240) after which he was followed by his younger brother Vijayasena who reigned as Mahakshatrapa till A. D. 250. Our sources of information Yashodaman and Vijayasen are silent about the history of these Kshatrapas during the period A. D. 230 to 275. But it seems fairly certain that they lost their hold on some of their territories during the period after A. D. 240 or 250.

Vijayasena was followed by his brother Damajadashri III in the higher office and ruled for about five years (A. D. 250-55). He was succeeded by his nephew Rudrasena II who ruled as Mahakshatrapa for about 21 or 22 Damajadashri and Rudrasena II years. If the Ikshvaku queen Rudradharabhattarika who calls herself as the daughter of the king of Ujjain, as stated above, is the daughter of Rudrasena II and not of Rudrasena I then we will have to hold that Ujjain was still i.e. at least in A.D. 255 under the Western Kshatrapas and it remained their capital. This view is corroborated by Rudrasena's coin which was found during the excavations at Besnagar. It is dated in A. D. 255. He issued numerous coins but their style and execution are indifferent. The Sanchi inscription of Shridharavarman, a Shaka Mahadandanayak, dated either in 266 or in years from 279 to 320 A. D., calls him *Dharmavijayin*. He was originally the governor of this region under the Kardamakas. Thus it is possible that the latter lost Malwa or a part of it during the last quarter of the third century A. D.

Rudrasena II (255-277 A. D.) was succeeded by Vishvasimha who was followed by Bhratridaman in A. D. 281-82. His rule as Mahakshatrapa is said to have continued till A. D. 295-96. His son Vishvasena was Kshatrapa with him from A. D. 293. He was the last member of the main Kardamaka dynasty founded by Chashtana. He could not rise to the office of Mahakshatrapa and continued to govern as Kashtrapa till A. D.

1. Of the 11 inscriptions copied from Ujjain, the earliest is a fragmentary Prakrit inscription in Brahmi character of about the 3rd century A. D. It records 'Damasya Putrasya (of the son of Dama), evidently pertaining to the Kshatrapa royal house then ruling over this region. Indian Archaeology, A Review, 1963-64, p. 70. He may probably be the son of this Damasena, if the record is of the 3rd century A. D.

305, when we find a Shaka ruler of western India not related directly to the main line of the dynasty of Kardamakas founded by Chashtana.

Thus there is a controversy among the scholars as regards the date of end of Shaka rule over the region called Malwa. Some surmise that after A. D. 240 circulation of copper coin currency which was restricted only to Malwa came to end suddenly after the date. They¹ on this ground postulate that the power of the Kshatrapas could not then maintain its hold over West Malwa. A Shaka upstart declared his independence. Others admitting such possibility advance an alternative view, that the potin coin currency was suspended by the more widely-used silver coinage of the dynasty.² All agree on the point that during the reign of successors of Damasena, the Kshatrapas lost most of their outlying provinces to the local chiefs. According to the advocates of former view the Kshatrapas shifted their capital from Ujjain to Girinagara in Kathiawar yielding place to a local upstart of Shaka origin.

According to the latter view the Mahakshatrapa power, which was already on the wane received a blow from the expanding Sassanian power during the last decade of third century A. D. In support, scholars say that Paikuli inscriptions corroborate the fact stated by the Armenian chronicler Agathias who reveals to us that the Shaka Kshatrapas of India and the prince of Avanti too were at first retainers of Sassanian king Varhran III and hostile to his uncle Narseh. But when the latter vanquished the former, i. e. his nephew in A. D. 293 'all kinds of Kshatrapas' and princes of higher rank congratulated Narseh the King of kings. In the last group of princes were included the Kshatrapas of Western India. One of them is Mitrasena reminding us of Vishvasena, the son of Bhadratridaman the last Mahakshatrapa (A. D. 282-296 or 304-305). This shows that satrapal power at the time was much divided. But it is to be noted that Paikuli inscriptions refer to the Kshatrapas and princes as independent. This may point to the decline of Sassanian power by A. D. 293 or Narseh recognised them as independent as a political measure with a view to gaining their moral support in his struggle against his nephew.

But the interpretation of Paikuli inscriptions on which this theory rests is held very uncertain. Secondly extent of Sassanian rule to this part of the country can not be proved with certainty. Therefore nothing can definitely be stated about the power which ruled over Ujjain region say from about A. D. 240 or 260 onwards.

The deposits of period III (200 B. C. onwards) found at the time of extensive excavations at Ujjain yielded many interesting things and these belong to the period under review. Both the moat and rampart seem to have been in use till the late phase of this period. A large number of unfinished beads of agate and chalcedony including a group contained in a lidded pot on the mud-floor of a house of this period were found

1. R. C. Majumdar and A. S. Altekar, *The Vakataka Gupta Age*, pp. 54-55.
2. *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II, p. 290; *Age of Imperial Unity*, p. 188,

associated with sandstone grinding slabs marked by deep and long grooves and several long and deep channel furnaces evidently used for heating beads. It may be recalled here that Periplus who wrote his geography in the last quarter of the first century A.D. found Ujjain-Ozene according to him developed into an important mart and emporium from where semi-precious stones were exported to the West via Broach on the Narmada estuary. The deposits of Period III in the moat have yielded a large number of pointed crucibles having a vitriolic surface along with contraptions for blowing air into them. Some of them contained a residue of copper and lead pointing to the workings in these metals during the period under review.

History has recorded evidence to prove that during this period the splendour of Ujjain was reestablished by Kshatrapa rulers who made it the capital of their vast kingdom. They governed the vast region from Ujjain for about three centuries. The glory of Ujjain that was under the Pradyotas say about six centuries earlier was again bestowed on Ujjain by the Shaka rulers of Western India.

It is rather the most interesting and important thing about these rulers of foreign origin that very soon they completely identified themselves with the religion, traditions, culture and interests and also sentiments of their Indian subjects. They are supposed to be the patrons of Sanskrit language as they adopted Prakrit, strongly influenced by Sanskrit, in their official records. They also employed Brahmi script in place of Kharoshthi, while inscribing their names and titles on their coinage. They used purely Indian titles like *swami* and *raja*, *rajan* in their records. Gradually, they even adopted Indian names like Rudrasena, Rudrasimha, Vijayasena, Vishvasimha, etc., and patronised Indian religions. It has been made clear earlier that they being a great political power kings of the dynasties like Satavahanas, their traditional rivals in Avanti and Gujarat-Kathiawar, and Ikshvakus of the Deccan sought and accepted matrimonial alliances with them.

Under their prosperous rule Ujjain became the seat of learning in India.¹ The unnamed era which they constantly used in dating their coinage and inscriptions came to be known as the Shakabda for it became best known in Northern India as the era which was used for so long a period by these Shaka kings (*Shaka-nripati kala*). It is said that "the Sun-cult that flourished in Northern and Western India bore distinct traces of an alien influence which must have infiltrated from Eastern Iran in company with Shaka-Pahlava invaders of these Indian regions."²

1. R. C. Majumdar and A. S. Altekar, *The Vakataka Gupta Age*, p. 396.
2. *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. II, p. 405.

Economically, their position seems to have been very sound as they issued a variety of silver coins. This currency was in circulation mainly in Avanti region.

According to the Periplus (second half of the first century A.D.) Ujjain continued to be a focal point on the trade-route of great antiquity and it was linked by road with Baryagaze (Bharukachchha or Broach) which was then a great sea-port of Western coast having an enormous quantity of trade with the West. Agate, carnelian, muslins, coarse dyed cloth and much ordinary cloth etc., were carried to the mart of Ujjain for export abroad. The Shaka rulers took great care in developing their valuable commercial interests. They even successfully adopted the policy of obstructing the trade of the port of Kalyana belonging to their rivals-the Satavahana rulers. This obstruction was so vigorous and intensive that foreign ships touching Kalyana were in constant danger of being seized and taken to Baryagaza. Due to this policy of the Shakas Periplus found that the vast trade from rich marts of Pratihasthana and Tagara in the interior instead of finding its natural outlet in Kalyana harbour was diverted to Baryagaza through probably Ujjain. This measure must have helped Ujjain in developing its importance.

To return to the political history of Malwa, it is worthy of note, that there is a great divergence of opinion among scholars as regards the date of loss of Malwa to the Western Kshatrapas. The theory, admittedly provisional, that the Vakataka Vindhyashakti (A.D. 255-275) and his son and successor Pravarasena I (A.D. 275-335) extended their sway or sphere of influence over Malwa has no conclusive or definite internal or external proof. The theory that the Sassanian power fully subdued Shaka Kshatrapas lacks positive evidence in its support. It seems highly probable that Ujjain was ruled by the persons of Shaka nationality. But there is no doubt that their kingdom suffered further contraction.

Towards the end of the reign of Mahakshatrapa Bharatridaman (A.D. 304-05) some troublesome events occurred. These put an end to the house of Chashtana. However, they ruled as Kshatrapas till A. D. 332. During their reign or rather in the beginning of their reign one Mahadand-anayaka Shridharavarman of Sanchi, also of Shaka origin declared independence.¹ Besides, there were Nagas of Vidisha also and Vakataks in this region. These powers seem to have wrested some parts of Eastern Malwa from the Kshatrapas. In such a state of affairs there is possibility of civil war or internal dissensions which might have reduced their authority. After their rule there is a total break in the Kshatrapa coinage for 16 years i.e., till A. D. 348. This again shows that the Kshatrapa power faced serious political troubles. Scholars agree that neither the Vakatakas nor the Sassanians were so powerful at this period that they could create any trouble for the Kshatrapas. Possibly this period of 16 years for

1. Some put this event in A. D. 305-07 while others in A. D. 266.

them was of intensive or bitter fighting among themselves. Therefore they could not issue coins.

Rudrasena III, the son and successor of Rudradaman II, who was possibly a rival claimant from a collateral branch, was ruling as Mahakshatrapa in A.D. 348.

A few years earlier his father appears to have ruled as Mahakshatrapa. Rudrasena III ruled till about A.D. 380 in a comparative peace though he had to face troubles from A. D. 351 to A.D. 364 during which period he could issue no coins. After the later year he regularly issued coins.

But soon troubles appear to have broken out. More than one rival claimants possibly appeared on the scene after A. D. 380. In fact, subsequent history of Western Satrapas is shrouded in mystery. It is possible that the kingdom was torn asunder by internal dissensions ending in the accession of Simhasena (A.D. 382), Rudrasena IV (A.D. 388) and Rudrasimha III in quick succession.

Rudrasimha III is the last Shaka ruler of Western India who ruled till about A.D. 408-09, when the Gupta emperor Chandragupta II defeated him and annexed his kingdom. There are indications that the emperor probably had to make a prolonged stay in eastern Malwa for this conquest. He was accompanied by Virasena, his minister for peace and war, whose inscription dated in A. D. 401-02 is found at Udayagiri hill near Vidisha. Thus the rule of the Western Kshatrapas which lasted for about three centuries, if not more, in this part of the country came to an end. This conquest added rich and fertile lands of Western Malwa,¹ Gujarat and Saurashtra to the Gupta empire completely uprooting the Shaka Kshatrapa power. The Gupta Emperor assumed the title of Vikramaditya after the defeat of the Shakas.

But it is to be remembered that though the Western Kshatrapas as rulers disappeared they left a legacy in their peculiar coins which were kept in circulation with a few modifications by Chandragupta and his successors of the Gupta dynasty and its successors for a period of about two centuries after the downfall of the Shakas.²

This conquest of Western India by Chandragupta II brought the sea-ports³ of Western coast under the control of the Guptas and thereby they controlled the commercial activities and trade of this region. Ujjain continued to be an important mart and emporium, though it no longer remained a capital of the kingdom.

1. The Classical Age, p. 21; R. S. Tripathi, History of Ancient India, p. 251.

2. The Classical Age, p. 50.

3. R. S. Tripathi, op. cit., p. 251.

This region continued to be under the rule of Guptas till the year A.D. (467-68) the last known date of Skandagupta, though, the Mandsaur inscription in 472 A.D. would point to the decline of Gupta power over Western Malwa after the year A. D. 436, i. e., during the reign of Kumaragupta. In this connection Vakataka king Narendrasena's claim over Malwa (A.D. 440-460) in the record of his son at Ajanta is also to be taken into account. It is undoubtedly tempting to connect Narendrasena's invasion of Malwa with troubled state there as disclosed by Mandsaur inscription referred to above. It is just probable that the local rulers or feudatories of Guptas in Malwa might have transferred their allegiance to the Vakatakas for some time when Skandagupta had to face internal and external threats soon after A.D. 455 when his father Kumaragupta died. Another inscription from the same place dated in 467-68 records the name of Dattabhata commander-in-chief of king Prabhakara. Curiously enough it is dated in Malwa era and not in Gupta era. As regards early events it mentions Chadragupta II and his son the great ruler Govindagupta whose general was Vayurakshita, the father of Dattabhata. This probably indicates that Govindagupta either revolted during the last years of reign of his brother Kumaragupta or soon after his death. But the question must be left as of dubious certainty as we find divergent claims over the region.

The empire of the Guptas at this time was on the verge of total disintegration. Their glory was then like the last flicker of the extinguishing lamp. After the year A. D. 467-68 i. e., after the death of Skandagupta internal troubles eclipsed the fortune of the empire of the Guptas. It is but natural that the most powerful Vakataka king Harishena of Basim branch, who also took possession of the dominion of the main Vakataka line, started fishing in troubled waters. His reign started in A.D. 475 and ended in A.D. 510. His Ajanta record claims that he annexed Avanti and Gujarat to his kingdom probably soon after the death of Skandagupta or after the death of Budhagupta in A.D. 500. Vakataka sovereignty over Malwa appears to have ended after the death of Harishena in A.D. 570.

Soon we hear of the exploits of Yashodharman. This ambitious and enterprising son of Malwa made a bold bid and gained an imperial power. He belonged probably to the ancient powerful republican Malava tribe which earlier produced the so-called Varman dynasty of Mandsaur in the first quarter of the fifth century A.D. He appeared as a meteor in the political horizon, carried everything before him and set up an empire within a short period of a decade (A.D. 530-540). During this period Western Malwa undoubtedly was in his empire. Soon he disappeared from the scene. His capital is believed to have been located at Ujjain.

Hiuen-Tsang who visited this part of the country during the second quarter of the seventh century A.D. saw Shiladitya I Dharmaditya governing a considerable portion of Western Malwa till at least A.D. 612, the other known date of this king. It should also be mentioned that the Viridi plates of A.D. 616 show, that Kharagraha I

was the ruler of kingdom extending from Valabhi to Ujjayini.¹

There were probably several Gurjara-Pratihara states taking shape during this time. One of them was to the west of Malwa in Broach region. Its border touched to Malwa and Khandesh during the reign of its ruler Gurjara Pratihara, Dadda II Prashantaraga whose known dates range between Kalachuris, Later A. D. 629 and 641. Kalachuri king Shankaragana is said to be in possession of Ujjain in A.D. 595. His charter found at Adhona in Nasik District is dated in that year. It was issued by the king from his residence at the victorious camp of Ujjayini generally identified with Ujjain in the same District. All other places named in the charter are in Nasik District. The credit for ousting the descendants of Yashodharman is given to him. It seems that owing to the pressure of Maitrakas they had to leave Malwa or Western Malwa and move towards the east. Banabhatta's *Harshacharitam* names one Mahasena-gupta as the lord of Avanti who flourished in the latter half of the sixth century A.D. He is identified with the Later Gupta king of that name. He fell on evil days when the Maitrakas and probably Kalachuris wrested Malwa from him.

After about A. D. 602 one Devagupta probably a member of a collateral branch is credited with re-establishing the Gupta power in Malwa. A king of this name is mentioned in Harshavardhana's records. *Harshacharitam* mentions one wicked king of Malwa who had evil designs against Rajyavardhana, the brother of Harsha. Rajyavardhana is said to have inflicted a crushing defeat on Devagupta, identified with the unnamed Malwa-king of *Harshacharitam*.

Hiuen-Tsang in the second quarter of the seventh century A. D. describes Malwa and Ujjain as independent kingdom. But a grant of Dhruvasena II dated in A. D. 640-41 shows that he was still in possession of a part of Malwa. Dhruvasena II was the nephew of former Valabhi ruler Shiladitya I who ruled in Malwa also till A. D. 612. It seems that there were constant struggles between powers for supremacy in western India in general and Malwa in particular.

Aihole inscription informs us that the principalities of Lata, Malwa and Gujarat were feudatories of the Chalukya king Pulakeshin II (A. D. 610-11 to 642) the most powerful king of the house of Badami and a remarkable monarch of ancient India. The death of this monarch in A. D. 642 caused a temporary eclipse of the house of Badami. Nothing is known about the rulers of Malwa of this time.

The same curtain of uncertainty continues to prevail over future history of Malwa. It has been presumed that during the latter half of the seventh century

1. S. Chattopadhyaya, *Early History of Northern India*, 1958, p. 214.

A.D. in one of their waves of conquest a branch of the Gurjara-Pratiharas established a line of kings in Malwa with Ujjain as its capital. We know nothing about any of these kings. It is held that they accepted sovereignty of the main Gurjara line of Jodhpur. A king named Siluka ascended the throne of Jodhpur after about A. D. 720. He being powerful appears to have been a recognised head of a confederacy of Gurjara principalities covering part of Rajasthan, Malwa and Gujarat.

It was probably during the reign of Siluka or his successor, i.e., between A. D. 725 and 735, that Arabs started their raids of conquest in western India.

They overran a great part of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Kathiawar and advanced as far as Malwa and Ujjain in the interior.

It was the Pratihara king of Avanti, named Nagabhata I, who successfully resisted the Arab raids and hurled back the invaders. Thus the success of the Arabs was short-lived. Nagabhata shares the glory of saving western India from the hands of Arabs with the Chalukya viceroy of Lata Avanijanashraya-Pulakeshiraja who stopped Arab advance into southern India. The grand success achieved by Nagabhata I greatly enhanced his prestige and that of his house. He appears to have made a bold bid for supremacy and the minor Gurjara and other states probably entertained Nagabhata's claim as he proved their saviour in the real sense. The glory of the Siluka's house referred to above passed out of its hands about the middle of eighth century A. D. King Nagabhata of Avanti occupied the supreme position in the Gurjara region. The leadership of Gurjara confederacy came to him. Unfortunately we know nothing about his successors. He is supposed to have belonged to the royal Gurjara family which earlier occupied Malwa and ruled from Ujjain. His date of accession ranges within a few years of A. D. 730.

In the beginning of the eighth century we also hear the name of a powerful king Yashovarman on the throne of Kanauj. During his reign which lasted till probably A. D. 740 he is said to have conquered Malwa, etc., and enjoyed a rule over a vast kingdom.

About the same time another powerful dynasty known as Rashtrakutas arose immediately to the south of Malwa under their able king Dantidurga who reigned between A. D. 733 and 758. He is said to have inflicted a crushing defeat on the Gurjara king identified with Nagabhata I. The Rashtrakuta king is said to have made the victim serve as a door-keeper (Pratihara) when he performed *Hiranyagurbha-dana* ceremony. The victor went to the extent of occupying the palace of the vanquished ruler Nagabhata I at Ujjaini.

But it seems more probable that Dantidurga's military victory was not followed by any permanent conquest of the Gurjara kingdom of Malwa. He

Dantidurga simply extended the boundary of his kingdom to the south of Kim river. Thus inspite of initial discomfiture Nagabhata I who ruled till about A. D. 756 is said to have left a vast kingdom including Malwa and parts of Rajasthan and Gujarat for his successors.

Nagabhata I was succeeded by his two nephews Kakkula and Devaraja. Then came the powerful Vatsaraja the son of the latter. Vatsaraja is known to have been ruling in A. D. 783. He is credited with consolidation of his kingdom by extensive conquests in the northern India. It is presumed that he and his predecessors ruled over Jalor and Avanti in the beginning. But there is controversy among scholars about Vatsaraja being the ruler of Avanti. However, as a probable hypothesis and not as proved facts we may accept the presumption that he and his ancestors ruled over Avanti with Ujjain as their capital.

It was during the reign of Vatsaraja (A. D. 778 onwards) the tripartite struggle for empire in Northern India commenced, between the Palas of Bengal, the Gurjara-Pratiharas of west and the Rashtrakutas of the south. This struggle became the most important factor in the political history of India during the ninth century. Trial of strength first occurred between Vatsaraja and Dharmapala. The former defeated the latter. This probably paved the way for eternal hostility between their successors. At this juncture a new claimant for supremacy in the person of Rashtrakuta king Dhruva (A. D. 783-793) appeared on the scene. Crossing Vindhya he first inflicted a crushing defeat upon Vatsaraja who fled across the desert of Rajasthan never to return. Dhruva advanced against Dharmapala (A. D. 770-810) and defeated him.

Thus commenced the tripartite struggle and the Rashtrakuta lancers came out victorious. But the death of Dhruva in about A. D. 793 deprived the Rashtrakutas of the great prize achieved. The next Rashtrakuta king Govinda III (A. D. 794-813) had to remain busy in south for consolidating his own position. He left northern possessions in the hands of his younger brother Indraraja who was viceroy of Gujarat and Malwa.

Taking advantage of this situation Dharmapala and Nagabhata II of the Pratihara dynasty both made bold bid to regain their lost glory. But there is a great controversy among the scholars about the chronological order of events of this period. One group presumes that Dharmapala was defeated by Nagabhata II while the former got himself acknowledged as supreme in the North including Malwa. Others state that Nagabhata II who took possessions of hill forts of Anarta and Malwa was defeated by Rashtrakuta viceroy Indraraja. One thing seems fairly certain that Rashtrakuta

king Govinda III who had settled his affairs in the south undertook military expeditions to the north. Dharmapala submitted himself before him. It is recorded "Nothing could resist the onslaught of the Rashtrakuta forces and Nagabhata II fled away in fear nobody knew wither." Thus the imperial dreams of the Palas and Pratiharas were again rudely shattered by the Rashtrakutas under Govinda III.

It is said that he handed over Malwa to one Upendra, the Paramara vassal of the Rashtrakutas for administration. The Paramaras continued to look after the administration of Malwa as viceroys of Rashtrakutas under Amoghavarsh (A. D. 814-878).

In or before A. D. 836 Pratihara throne was adorned by their king Bhoja I. The contemporary Pala king was Devapala. Their hereditary enmity continued. The latter defeated Bhoja I. Dhruva II the Rashtrakuta chief of Gujarat branch also inflicted a defeat on Bhoja, when the latter had evil designs against the Rashtrakuta empire. This occurred sometime between A. D. 848 and 860 with the help of Amoghavarsha and the vassal kings of Malwa.

During the reign of Rashtrakuta king Krishna II (A. D. 878-914), Bhoja renewed his efforts to strike at Rashtrakutas. He temporarily occupied Malwa. But the Rashtrakuta king soon recovered Malwa after inflicting a crushing defeat on Bhoja in a sanguinary battle between them at Ujjain. This battle made a deep impress upon posterity. Old men remembered the great battle and talked of it as late as A. D. 914. This battle took place between A. D. 878 and 888. Malwa continued to be under the Rashtrakutas during the reign of their next king Indra III (A. D. 914-922), who while on expedition against the Pratihara Mahipala halted at Ujjain as a sovereign host of his Malwa vassal king probably Paramara Vakpati I.

The successors of Indra III were busy in their own affairs in the south. Their vassal king of Malwa was Vairisimha II, also known as Vajrata, the son and successor of Vakpati I. Taking advantage of absence of the Paramara Vassa's Rashtrakuta in Malwa, Pratihara king Mahipala I who earlier Lost Malwa suffered an ignominious defeat at the hands of Rashtrakuta Indra III, attacked and wrested Malwa from Vairisimha II and it was in Pratihara domain till at least A. D. 946.

Shortly after this date Vairisimha II with the help of his sovereign king Krishna III (A. D. 939-965) reconquered Malwa from Pratihara king Mahendrapala II, son of Mahipala I. Paramara Siyaka II succeeded Vairisimha II on the throne of Malwa and owed allegiance to the Rashtrakuta king Krishna III. He made conquests of surrounding regions, but the Chandella chief Yashovarman of Khajuraho defeated him.

1. R. S. Tripathi, op. cit., p. 379.

After Sindhuraja his son Bhojadeva got the throne. He was not only the most illustrious of the Parmaras but one of the greatest kings of India. His name became a household word in India, not only as a soldier but also as a builder, scholar and writer. The Bhojpur dam, constructed by him at village Bhojpur, is still regarded as a masterpiece of hydraulic engineering. He studied grammar, astronomy, alankara (Poetics), architecture and asceticism seriously and wrote more than 23 authoritative books on these subjects. His court was adorned with scholars, like Dhanapala, Uvata, etc., while he made huge grants to deserving Brahmins of his empire. The university which he established at Dhar is still called the Bhojashala. Inscriptions of his reign bear dates from A.D. 1020 to 1047,¹ but by general belief he came to the throne much earlier. He is claimed to have defeated and killed the Western Chalukya king Vikramaditya, to avenge the murder of Munja. The rulers of Adinagara and Silahara, Kasideva of Konkana, Gangeyadeva of Tripuri and Kirttiraja of the Chaulukya dynasty were vanquished by him. He sent his army to help Anandapala to fight against Mahmud of Gazni. But in the last year of his life in A.D. 1055 he lost his territory to the joint attack of the Chaulukya king Bhima and the Kalachuri monarch Karnadeva. His capital was located at Dhara but his inscriptions were picked up at Ujjain to indicate his close association with the District.

Other Paramara rulers whose inscriptions were picked up in the District were Udayaditya, Arjuna Varman and Naravarman.

Udayaditya was a brother or cousin to Bhoja. He recovered Malwa from the Chalukya hands with the aid rendered by the Chahamana king Vighraharaja. That his empire extended upto Vidisha district is proved by his famous Nilkantheshwar temple at Udaipur (a village of that district). His inscriptions are dated A. D. 1080-1086. Under him the university of Bhoja prospered.

One of his sons was Naravarman. He was defeated by the Chaulukya king Jayasimha Siddharaja. This defeat struck such a heavy blow to the foundation of the Paramara Empire that it could never recover from the shock. During the reign of the next Paramara ruler, Yasovarman Jayasimha annexed the whole of the Paramara territory and assumed the proud title "Avanthinatha". It is known from an inscription of Ujjain, dated V. S. 1195 (A.D. 1138), that one Mahadeva of the Nagara race ruled Avanti region, during this time on behalf of Jayasimha.² It remained with the Gujarata royal house till A. D. 1138. The later Paramara rulers had to fight constantly with the Chaulukyas, and the Hoyasalas to retain their territory. Some times Malwa region remained with southern powers for long spell of time. During one such spell, one Ballalsat on the throne of Malwa as their

1. The Struggle for Empire, p. 66.

2. D. C. Ganguti, op. cit., pp. 167-169

representative. Then the Chaulukya Kumarapala killed Ballal and kept Malwa, including this region, as part of his realm. In this way the Paramara kings continued their precarious position till A. D. 1305, when the last of them Mahlak Deo was defeated and killed by Ala-ud-din's general. In the earlier part of the 13th century Arjunavarman became the king of Chara. His association with Ujjain is established by the discovery of his inscription. He was a patron of learning and himself a writer. His court was adorned by Madana, Asadhara and many more scholars. Madana composed *Parijata Manjari* or *Vijayasri* on the occasion of Arjun's marriage with the daughter of the Chaulukya king Jayasimha.¹

Siyaka II, however, subsequently threw off the yoke of the Rashtrakutas but the Rashtrakuta king Krishna II in about A. D. 963 gave him a defeat in Malwa and occupied Ujjain. After the death of Krishna III, Siyaka II not only declared his independence but also fully avenged his previous defeat inflicted by Krishna III. Siyaka II pursued the invading Rashtrakuta king Khottiga (A. D. 967-972). He carried his arms to the Rashtrakuta capital Manyakheta which was captured and plundered in A. D. 972. It may be mentioned that, pushed from the west by the Chaulukyas, the Paramaras were gradually driven into Malwa which must have passed into their possession sometime before A. D. 973-74. For in that year, the Paramara Maharaja-dhiraja Vakpatiraja issued his Dharampuri grant from Ujjayini.²

Siyaka II was succeeded by his son king Munja in A. D. 972 or 974. He is known as a great general, a great poet and a patron of art and literature. He carried on his expeditions successfully in all directions. Chalukya Taila II who usurped the Rashtrakuta throne, in vain attacked Malwa six times. He was no match for Munja who turned offensive and invaded the country of Taila³ II. Munja was entrapped and killed by Taila II in between A. D. 993 and 998. He was succeeded by his another powerful brother, Paramara king Sindhuraja. Malwa was under him till A. D. 1000, when he died.

The first Muhammadan writer to mention Ujjain is Al-Biruni (A. D. 973-1030), who describes it as a stage on the route between Dhar and Bhilsa, and also refers to the Mahankal idol at Ujjain⁴. In 724 A. D. Junaid, the governor of Sindh sent a force against Ujjain which made incursions into the town⁵. In 1008 A. D. Anandpal appealed for help to some Hindu rajas in his struggle against Mahmud of Ghazni. According to a historian, the raja of Ujjain was one of them. The Hindu

1. *ibid.* p. 203.
2. H. C. Ray, *The Dynastic History of Northern India*, Vol. I, p. 594.
3. *ibid.* p. 380.
4. Alberuni's *India*. Ed. by E. C. Sachau, Vol. I, p. 202; Elliot and Dowson, *History of India as told by its own Historians*, Vol. I, p. 59.
5. Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, pp. 125-26.

rajas had either marched in person or sent troops to Anandpal's assistance.¹ Qutb-ud-din Aibak, the first Sultan of Slave dynasty, ravaged Malwa as far as Ujjain in the year 1196-97 A. D.²

In 1234 A. D. (631 A. H.), Iltutmish marched towards Malwa and reduced the fort and town of Bhilsa. He then marched on Ujjain and sacked it, destroying all the temples, including the famous shrine of Mahankal.

The image (effigy) of Vikramaditya, the famous ruler of Ujjain, together with the stone idol of Mahankal were also carried away to Delhi, the capital.³ In 1250, when Devapala's son Jaitugideva Paramara was reigning, the region was again raided by Sultan Balban.⁴ During the reign of Jalal-ud-din Firoz Shah Khalji (1290-96 A. D.), the capture of a town called 'Jhain' is mentioned in *Turikh-Alai* (Khazainu-Futuh) of Amir Khusru and *Tarikh i-Firoz Shahi* of Ziauddin Barni. It is difficult to determine whether this is certainly Ujjain or not but the description undoubtedly points to it as the temples of great beauty and wealth have been mentioned and the historian adds that the destruction of this place 'made a hell of paradise'⁵.

In 1305 A. D., Ala-ud-din Khalji sent Ain-ul-Mulk with a large army to effect the conquest of Malwa. Ain-ul-Mulk defeated Koka, the Minister of the Paramara King of Malwa, and reduced the cities of Ujjain, Mandu, Dhar and Chanderi⁶. From this time Ujjain remained a Muslim possession till the middle of the 18th century.

The city of Ujjain was occupied and made the capital city by the Parmaras in the last decade of the eighth century. Raja Bhoja (1011-1055 A.D.) however, shifted the capital to Dhar and Ujjain lost its importance.⁷ Later Hoshang Shah, the Malwa Sultan, transferred his capital from Dhar to Mandu. Ain-ul-Mulk was then appointed governor of Malwa and the region came to be known as the province of Dhar and Ujjain.⁸ The rule of the Khalji Sultans of Delhi over this tract continued up to the year 1320 A. D. when the region passed into the hands of Tughluq dynasty. Malwa was one of the twenty-three provinces of the vast empire of Muhammadbin Tughluq. He appointed Aziz Himar governor of Malwa.⁹

1. *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. III, 1928, p. 15.
2. Tabagat-i-Nasiri, Tr. by H. G. Raverty, Vol. I, pp. 516-17.
3. *ibid.* pp. 621-623; Ferishta, *History of the Rise of the Mahomedan Power in India till the year A. D. 1612*, Tr. by John Briggs, Vol. I, p. 211.
4. *The Struggle for Empire*, p. 70.
5. Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. III, pp. 75-76, 146-, 541-42.
6. Ferishta, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 361; Pratipal Bhatia, *The Parmaras*, pp. 160-161; U. N. Day, *Medieval Matra*, p. 6; K. S. Lal, *History of the Khaljis*, p. 114.
7. Ujjayini Darshan, 1957, p. 58, K. B. Dongray, *In Touch with Ujjain*, pp. 32-33.
8. K. S. Lal, *op. cit.*, pp. 115-168.
9. Mahdi Husain, *Tughluq Dynasty*, p. 106; *The Delhi Sultanate*, p. 79.

Malwa continued to be a Tughluq province till about 1401 A. D. From 1401 to 1531 A. D. The tract of Ujjain was included in the territories of Malwa Sultans, but Ujjain not being the capital the tract lost its importance.

Dilawar Khan Ghuri, the last Tughluq governor of Malwa (1390-1401 A.D.), assumed independence at Dhar and laid the foundation of an independent kingdom of Malwa¹ in 1401 A. D. Thus the tract comprising the present district of Ujjain became a part of the territories of Malwa Sultans.

On the death of Dilawar Khan, his son, Alp Khan, ascended the throne of Malwa in 1406 A. D. with the title Hoshang Shah. A year later Muzaffar Shah of Gujarat attacked Malwa and appeared before Dhar. Hoshang Shah received the news of this invasion when Muzaffar had reached Ujjain, and hastily collected the forces to take up his position in the fort of Dhar. Hushang Shah resisted bravely but was defeated and imprisoned. Muzaffar Shah annexed Malwa to Gujarat and appointed Nusrat Khan, his brother, as governor of Malwa. He then returned to Gujarat taking Hushang Shah away with him as a prisoner.² Nusrat Khan, however, failed to understand the situation in Malwa and "created extreme discontent in places like Dhar, Ujjain, etc."³ Soon a rebellion broke out and Nusrat Khan was obliged to flee to Gujarat.⁴ Ultimately Muzaffar Shah sent his grandson Ahmed Khan with an army to recover the province of Malwa and hand it over to Hushang Shah.⁵ Ahmed Shah came upto Dhar and after occupying that place and some neighbouring districts, handed them over to Hushang Shah and left for Gujarat.⁶ Hushang then transferred his capital from Dhar to Mandu and appointed Malik Mughith as his Naib and Wazir.⁷

In 1418 A. D., Sultan Ahmed Shah of Gujarat attacked Malwa and reached Kaliadeh near Ujjain, where Hushang Shah had encamped. Here a fight took place in which Hushang was defeated, and he fled to Mandu. Ahmad Shah came up to Mandu, but failed to subdue it. He then devastated the country around Dhar and returned to Gujarat.⁸

Ahmad Shah again invaded Malwa in 825 A. H. (1421-22 A. D.). He subdued Malwa, and during the rainy season of the year reached Ujjain. Here his detachments helped his men to collect the *Khareef* revenue from several districts

1. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V, p. 898.
2. U.N. Day, op. cit., pp. 26-28.
3. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V, p. 900.
4. The Delhi Sultanate, p. 173.
5. The Cambridge History of India, Vol. III, p. 349.
6. U. N. Day, op. cit., p. 32.
7. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V, p. 901.
8. U. N. Day, op. cit., pp. 38, 68.

of the province.¹ Hushang Shah distributed jagirs to his faithful nobles and divided the kingdom into divisions with headquarters at Sarangpur, Ujjain, Chanderi and Bhilsa.²

Hushang Shah nominated Ghazni Khan, his eldest son, as his successor. This was not liked by Usman Khan, his son from another wife, and his group. The rebellious attitude of this group deeply offended Hushang and he, therefore, took the counsel of his Wazir, Malik Mughith, in the matter. On his advice he realised the necessity of not taking any drastic action at that time and quietly returned to Ujjain. At Ujjain he held a general *majlis* and summoned Usman Khan and his brothers.

They were then reprimanded and taken under custody. Later they were taken to Mandu where they were to be detained and closely guarded.³ Ultimately Ghazni Khan, on Hushang's death, ascended the throne of Malwa on 8th July, 1435 A. D., and assumed the title of Sultan Muhammad Shah Ghuri.⁴ But a few months later the Sultan was administered poison by Mahmud Khan Khalji, the son of Malik Mughith, and died of it in 1436 A. D.⁵ Thus ended the rule of Ghuri dynasty of Malwa in 1436 A. D.

Mahmud Khalji ascended the throne of Malwa on Monday, the 29th Shawwal 839 A. H. (14th May, 1436 A. D.) at Mandu.⁶ During his reign, Ahmad Shah of Gujarat made fresh attempts to subjugate Malwa, but without any success. In 1438 A. D., Ahmad Shah, on the pretext of restoring Masud Khan on the throne of Mandu, proceeded towards Malwa and reached Ujjain.⁷ His advance army, however, soon besieged the fort of Mandu. But Ahmad Shah soon left for Gujarat, as plague was raging in his camp and the mortality was very heavy.⁸

In 1466 A. D. Mahmud Khalji made another attempt on the territory of Rana Kumbha of Mewar. On 20th December, 1466 A. D. he moved to Ujjain. From Ujjain he proceeded to Ujjain fort and captured it. He later made an attempt to besiege the fort of Kumbhaner but finding the siege impossible left for Chittor after a month's stay at Kumbhaner. He was, however, obliged to return to Mandu on account of the exhaustion of his army.⁹

1. ibid. p. 40; The Delhi Sultanate, p. 175.
2. U.N. Day, op. cit., p. 65.
3. ibid. pp. 68-70.
4. ibid. p. 78.
5. ibid. p. 82.
6. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V, p. 907.
7. ibid. p. 910.
8. ibid.
9. U.N. Day, op. cit., pp. 195-96.

Mahmud Khalji I spent great wealth in erecting buildings in various parts of his kingdom. At Ujjain also he constructed a building called *Imarat-i-Nur*.

Mahmud Khalji died on 31st May, 1496 A. D. at the age of sixty-eight years. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Muhammad, with the title of Ghiyath Shah on 3rd June, 1496 A. D. He entrusted the work of administration into the hands of his eldest son, Nasir Shah, who soon became rebellious and defeated the forces sent from Mandu. He was soon joined by a number of nobles and with increased power finally came to Ujjain where *aimrs*, *faujders* and *thanadars* began to come and wait upon him.¹

Ultimately he succeeded in ascending the throne of Malwa, during the lifetime of his father, on 20th November, 1500 A. D. Ghiyath Shah virtually became a prisoner and died on 29th March, 1501 A. D.²

Nasir Shah was a weak ruler and after a rule of nearly 11 years died in December, 1510 while he was far away from his capital Shadiabad (Mandu). Sultan Nasir-ud-din Khalji of Malwa is said to have suffered agonies from internal heat brought on by the habit of eating quick-silver (mercury). To relieve himself of the pains, he used to spend his days in the tanks and cool precincts of the palace at Kaliadeh. It is believed that he fell into one of the tanks here and died. Jahangir, however, states in his *Memoirs* that he disinterred Nasir-ud-din's bones from his tomb in Mandu and ordered his men to throw them into the Narmada.³ After his death, his third son Mahmud Shah ascended formally on the throne of Malwa on 3rd June, 1511 A. D.⁴

Mahmud Khalji II lacked strong will, firm determination and indefatigable energy. The result was that Malwa soon became a cockpit of rival factions. Later Muhafiz Khan and Shahzada Sahib Khan even besieged the palace of Mahmud to seize the latter. Mahmud Shah found himself in great difficulty and managed to escape from the fort of Mandu at midnight and marched towards Ujjain.

Muhafiz Khan then raised Shahzada Sahib Khan to the throne and gave him the title of Sultan Muhammad.⁵ After some days Sahib Khan left Mandu and reached Nalchha. Here he made necessary preparations for the march to Ujjain. Thereupon Sultan Mahmud Shah marched from Ujjain to Depalpur where a

1. *ibid.* pp. 220, 235 and 240.

2. *ibid.* pp. 240-43.

3. Gwalior State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 250; Tuzuh-i-Jahangiri, Tr. by A. Rogers, Vol. I, p. 367.

4. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V, p. 928.

5. The Tabaqat-i-Akbari, Tr. by B. De, Vol. III, p. 582.

number of *amirs* deserted him and left for Mandu. The next day Sultan Mahmud marched from Depalpur in the direction of Chanderi and halted at the village of Behishtpur. At Behishtpur Raichand Purbia, better known in history by his title Medini Rai, came from his *thana* and joined his camp. Medini Rai's arrival at once changed the outlook of Mahmud's camp which otherwise looked dismal. Ultimately, Mahmud besieged Mandu and conquered the fort on 6th January, 1512 A.D.¹ As Mahmud's success was entirely due to the support and efforts of Medini Rai, he appointed him *Wazir* and placed his reliance upon him.²

In 1512, Sikandar Khan, the governor of Satwas, raised the standard of rebellion against the Sultan. Ultimately Mahmud sent Medini Rai with a large army from the town of Depalpur to put down the rebellion of Sikandar Khan, and himself went to Ujjain.

Medini Rai acted quickly and obliged Sikandar Khan to submit to him. Medini Rai then took Sikandar Khan to Ujjain and obtained pardon for his actions from the Sultan. Mahmud soon restored Sikandar Khan to his former position and jagir.³ The Sultan then marched from Ujjain and came to the town of Agar. From here he moved to the hill of Bahar Baba Haji in the direction of Chanderi, with the intention of punishing Bihjat Khan, the governor of Chanderi. Here he learnt that Sikandar Khan had again revolted and had forcefully occupied a number of villages. Mahmud sent Malik Lodha, the governor of Khandwa, to proceed against Sikandar Khan. Malik Lodha was, however, assassinated and Sikandar Khan's rebellion remained unsubdued.⁴ Ultimately Mahmud took about two years to settle the affairs of Chanderi and expelled Shahzada Sahib Khan from the province. During all these months of anxiety and fear, Medini Rai and his followers helped the Sultan in every way to quell the rebellions.⁵

In 1517 A.D., Mahmud finding it difficult to check the hegemony of the Hindus under Medini Rai, escaped out of the fort of Mandu and hurriedly proceeded towards Gujarat. Muzaffar Shah II of Gujarat received him cordially and the Gujarat army, led by the two kings, invaded Malwa and besieged Mandu. At this Medini Rai and his brother Silhadi went to Maharana Sanga of Chittor to seek his help. In the meanwhile the fort of Mandu fell to the invaders and Muzaffar Shah restored Mahmud to his throne and returned to Gujarat.⁶

Soon after Medini Rai entered Malwa with the army led by Maharana Sanga. Mahmud, on hearing the news, advanced towards the Rajput army. He was,

1. *ibid.* pp. 583-86.

2. U. N. Day, *op. cit.*, p. 277.

3. The Tabaqat-i-Akbari, Tr. by B. De., Vol. III, pp. 587-89.

4. U. N. Day, *op. cit.*, p. 281.

5. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol V, pp. 929-30.

6. The Delhi Sultanate, pp. 184-85.

however, defeated and taken prisoner. Mahmud was then taken to Chittor, but was later released and restored to his throne by the Rana. Rana Sanga, however, annexed a part of Malwa to Mewar, and Silhadi, brother of Medini Rai, became the independent ruler of the territory extending from Sarangpur to Bhilsa and Raisen.¹

Mahmud soon tried to regain his lost position and sent a large force to conquer Chittor and in turn Maharana Ratansinha of Chittor advanced up to Ujjain. At this juncture, Sultan Bahadur Shah of Gujarat had come near the frontiers of Malwa to put down some local disturbances. His appearance near the Malwa frontiers compelled Maharana to return to his own kingdom.²

Mahmud offended Bahadur Shah of Gujarat by granting asylum to Chand Khan, brother and rival of Bahadur Shah. Bahadur Shah, therefore, decided to punish Mahmud Shah and proceeded against Mandu in 1530 A. D. and laid siege of the fort. The fort fell to Bahadur on 28th March, 1531 A. D. Mahmud was unable to escape and he along with his sons was sent under an escort to be confined in Champaner. On the way Mahmud made an attempt to escape, but his guards overpowered him and killed him along with his sons on 2nd April, 1531. Thus ended the Khalji dynasty of Malwa and for the duration of Bahadur Shah's reign Malwa remained a province of Gujarat Kingdom.³

Though Bahadur Shah's rule over Malwa was formally proclaimed on 31 March, 1531, his hold over the region had yet to be consolidated. His main task was to reduce Silhadi, the successor of Medini Rai, who had established his authority over Ujjain, Sarangpur, Bhilsa and Raisen. Bahadur Shah enticed Silhadi to come to his camp by false promises and then imprisoned him. He then captured Ujjain, Sarangpur, Ashta and Bhilsa, and finally marched on Raisen. After a severe fight Bahadur Shah captured the fort on 6th May, 1532 A. D.⁴

During Bahadur Shah's second invasion of Chittor in November, 1534, Humayun marched on Malwa and moved about freely in the province. He arrived at Sarangpur by January 1535. From Sarangpur he moved to Ujjain and thence to Mandsaur. After conquering Chittor, Bahadur Shah, turned south and reached Mandsaur. Bahadur Shah, realising his weak position, left his camp and fled to Mandu, and Humayun soon after occupied the Gujarat camp. Humayun followed him to Mandu and easily conquered the fort. Bahadur Shah, however,

1. *ibid.* p. 185.

2. *ibid.* pp. 185-86.

3. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V, pp. 932-33; Ferishta, *op. cit.*, Vol. 1, pp. 265-68.

4. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V, pp. 933-34.

managed to escape from Mandu and took shelter at Champaner.¹ Thus the province came under the control of Mughal Emperor Humayun in 1535 A.D.

After the settlement of Gujarat, Humayun marched on Malwa, where local elements had organised resistance against the Mughals. Mallu Khan of Mandu, Sikandar Khan of Satwas and Mihtar Zambur of Handia had collectively attacked Ujjain which was then held for Humayun by Darwesh Ali. When Humayun returned to Malwa, Ujjain had already been lost. Humayun's timely arrival, however, saved the situation from becoming worse. He then set up his headquarters at Mandu and stayed in Malwa for some time.²

Humayun, however, could not stay in Mandu for long and evacuated the province in 1537 A. D. Soon after Humayun's departure, Bahadur Shah reestablished his authority over Malwa and appointed Mallu Khan in Mandu and Muhammad Miran Shah to the over-all charge of Malwa.³

At the time of death of Bahadur Shah in 1537 A. D., Muhammad Miran Shah was at Ujjain while Mallu Khan occupied Mandu. The death of Bahadur Shah created a political void in Gujarat and Mallu Khan assumed independence with the title of Qadir Shah sometime in June-July 1537 A. D. Thus Malwa once again became an independent kingdom.⁴

Qadir Shah proved himself a successful ruler of Malwa. He tried to reconcile the Rajputs of Malwa by permitting Bhupat and Puranmal, the sons of Silhadi, to reoccupy the fort of Raisen.

While Qadir Shah was still busy in consolidating his kingdom, he had to face the annoyance of Sher Shah, the Afghan ruler. Sher Shah desired Qadir's military assistance to his son, Qutb Khan, against the Mughals. Qadir Shah, however, promised no assistance in his reply to Sher Shah. Sher Shah, therefore, started for the subjugation of Malwa in April 1542 A. D.⁵ He first took possession of the fort of Gwalior and reached Gagraun where Puranmal of Raisen waited upon him. From Gagraun he moved towards Sarangpur. Thereupon Qadir Shah at once moved from Ujjain to Sarangpur and waited upon him. Though Sher Shah accorded him a warm reception, yet he gave hints to Shujaat Khan to keep a strict watch over Qadir Shah. Sher Shah then moved to Ujjain and occupied it. Thus Malwa was subjugated by Sher Shah without shedding blood.⁶ Soon after his arrival

1. Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.* Vol. I, pp. 190-92.

2. The Akbar Nama, Tr. by H. Beveridge, Vol. I, pp. 317-18.

3. U. N. Day, *op. cit.* p. 329.

4. *ibid.* pp. 329-331.

5. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V p. 935.

6. K. R. Qanungo, *Sher Shah and His Times*, pp. 332-34.

at Ujjain, Sher Shah issued a *farman* bestowing the kingdom of Lakhnauti (Bengal) on Qadir Shah in exchange for the kingdom of Malwa. Being apprehensive of the motives of Sher Shah, Qadir Shah one night escaped from the camp and fled towards Gujarat.¹

Sher Shah then marched from Ujjain to Mandu and Dhar which he occupied without much bloodshed.² He then appointed Shujaat Khan over Handia and Satwas and Haji Khan and Junaid Khan over Mandu and Dhar.³

Qadir Shah and Nasir Khan later made some attempts to regain Malwa, but in vain. Again in March, 1543, Sher Shah returned to Malwa and attacked Raisen. The fort was captured after a siege lasting for a little more than four months. Sher Shah then appointed Shujaat Khan governor of Malwa and returned to the north.⁴

After the flight of Qadir Shah from Sher Shah's camp, Shujaat Khan was sent in pursuit of him. But Shujaat Khan was unsuccessful and returned from the frontier of Mandu. Thereupon Sher Shah in anger deprived Shujaat Khan of his powers, and in lieu of it gave him Satwas and Handia, etc., which had been in Sikandar Khan Miana's possession. Ujjain was then given temporarily to Darya Khan Gujarati, who had been wazir of Sultan Mahmud, king of Gujarat, and who had fled to Sher Shah to seek his protection.⁵

On Sher Shah's death (22 May, 1545), Shujaat Khan had to face some opposition from Islam Shah Sur, the son and successor of Sher Shah. Islam Shah Sur, therefore, removed Shujaat Khan from the governorship of Malwa and appointed Isa Khan in his place. But soon Islam Shah pardoned him and gave him in jagir the territory of Sarangpur and Raisen.⁶ Later Muhammad Shah Adil (Mubariz Khan), the successor of Islam Shah, appointed Shujaat Khan governor of Malwa or, as Nizam-ud-Din says, "conferred the entire country of Malwa permanently on him".⁷

Adil Shah had also to face a rebellion at Ujjain of a Hindu chieftain who had marched on Gwalior. Thereupon Adil Shah proceeded from Chunar to Gwalior and despatched troops against the rebel chief. The Hindu chieftain, after an initial success, was killed and his army fled. The Afghans inflicted on them great slaughter

and Adil Shah pursued the remaining force upto Ujjain, where he captured its late chieftain's wives and children and took much plunder.¹

Shujaat Khan managed the government well and Malwa witnessed some peace under him. He placed Daulat Khan Ajiyala, his adopted son, in Ujjain and its territories, Malik Mustafa, his youngest son, in Raisen and Bhilsa, Miyan Bayazid in Handia and Ashta and himself took up his seat at Sarangpur.²

Shujaat Khan had at the last stage become independent because he felt no obligation towards Humayun when he returned to India. His death in 1555 A. D. followed a scramble for power among his sons and ultimately Miyan Bayazid assumed royalty and took the title of Baz Bahadur Shah.³

Early in 1561 A.D., Akbar thought of the conquest of Malwa which was one of the most prosperous parts of India, but was badly administered by Baz Bahadur.⁴ On 12th March, 1561 Akbar sent a Mughal army under Adham Khan and Pir Muhammad Khan for the conquest of Malwa. Baz Bahadur was defeated near Sarangpur and was obliged to flee towards Khandesh. The victorious Mughal army entered the palace and Baz Bahadur's treasure and harem fell into the hands of Adham Khan.⁵ Adham Khan was then appointed by Akbar as the governor of Malwa. Adham Khan then divided Malwa into four political divisions. He himself took his seat at Sarangpur and appointed Pir Muhammad Khan to Mandu and Ujjain. Qiya Khan and Sadiq Khan were also appointed at Handia and Mandsaur, respectively. Later Akbar recalled Adham Khan from Malwa and appointed Pir Muhammad Khan as the governor of the province.⁶

In the meanwhile, Baz Bahadur sought help from Mubarak II of Khandesh and Tufal Khan, the actual ruler of Berar, and their joint army defeated the Mughal force and obliged Pir Muhammad Khan to flee towards Mandu.⁷ The pursuit continued and the Mughal army fled to Agra. Thus Baz Bahadur recovered Malwa for a short time.⁸

Soon Akbar despatched an army under Abdullah Khan Uzbek to recover Malwa and act as its governor. Khwaja Muinuddin Farkhundi was also sent with Abdullah Khan Uzbek as incharge of revenue administration of the province.⁹

1. *ibid* pp. 334-35.

2. *ibid*, p. 335.

3. U. N. Day, *op. cit.*, p. 334.

4. *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. V, pp. 935-36; Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, pp. 385, 392-97, 402-03.

5. Elliot and Dowson, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, pp. 394-95.

6. U. N. Day, *op. cit.*, p. 336.

7. *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Tr. B. De, Vol. III, pp. 627-28.

1. *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, 1957, p. 66.

2. *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. III, p. 628.

3. Ferishta, *op. cit.*, Vol. IV, pp. 275-76.

4. A. L. Srivastava, *Akbar the Great*, Vol. I, p. 54.

5. *The Akbar Nama*, Tr. by Beveridge, Vol. II, pp. 211-14; A. L. Srivastava, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 55.

6. *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. V, p. 937.

7. *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, p. 82.

8. *ibid*.

9. *Akbar Nama*, Tr. by Beveridge, Vol. II, p. 260.

The Mughal army defeated Baz Bahadur who managed to escape from the country and took refuge with Udai Singh of Chittor. Abdullah Khan soon occupied Mandu and reestablished Mughal rule throughout the province. Baz Bhadur, tired of his wanderings, ultimately submitted to Akbar who enrolled him as a *Mansabdar* of one thousand. He was, however, soon promoted to the rank of two thousand.¹

Abdullah Khan, though an efficient administrator, proved to be grasping and rebellious. Akbar, therefore, left Agra on 1st July, 1564, for making an example of the rebellious governor. Marching through Gwalior, Narwar and Sarangpur, Akbar reached Ujjain. From Ujjain he proceeded to Dhar, where he learnt that Abdullah Khan, who was at Mandu, was not likely to come and submit. Akbar then marched towards Mandu and reached Lawani (seven miles from Mandu and south of Dhar) on 5th August, 1564. A battle ensued between the rebel and the advance troops of Akbar's army near the village of Bagh. Akbar also reached the battlefield and took part in the fight. Abdullah Khan was defeated and he fled to Gujarat. Akbar now came to Mandu and stayed there for nearly a month to set the administration of Malwa in order. The Emperor then appointed Kara Bahadur Khan as the governor of Malwa and left for Agra.² In August, 1564 A.D., Akbar moved from Mandu and on his way to Agra reached Ujjain. He stayed here for four days in consequence of heavy rains.³ Kara Khan was followed by Shihab-ud-din Khan, Qutb ud-din Khan and Muzaffar Khan in that office.⁴ Thus, Malwa was finally annexed to the Mughal Empire and Ujjain became the headquarters of the sarkar of the same name in the Subah of Malwa. In 1567 A.D. and again in 1568 the Mirzas rebelled in Malwa and occupied Ujjain. They were, however, soon ousted from there by the Mughal army.⁵

In 1580 A.D. Akbar reorganised the administrative system of Mughal Empire. According to it, the whole empire was divided into subahs and sarkars. Each sarkar was then divided into mahals. The Subah of Malwa then contained twelve sarkars. The present district of Ujjain was then included in certain mahals of the Sarkar of Ujjain and Sarangpur of Malwa Subah. Out of the 10 mahals of Ujjain Sarkar, the district formed parts of Ujjain, Unhel, Panbihar, Khacharod and Nolai (Badnagar) mahals. Similarly, the mahals of Sundarsi, Kayatha, Muhammadpur (Mehidpur) and

1. A. L. Srivastava, op. cit., Vol. I, pp. 67-68.

2. *ibid.* Vol. I, pp. 94-95.

3. Elliot and Dowson, op. cit., Vol. V, p. 291.

4. Akbar Nama, Tr. by Beveridge, Vol. II, pp. 403, 484, 488; The Cambridge History of India, Vol. IV, p. 106.

5. A. L. Srivastava, op. cit., Vol. I, pp. 114, 121-22.

Tarana (Naugama) in Sarangpur Sarkar included parts of the present district of Ujjain. The Sarkar of Ujjain, containing ten mahals, paid a revenue of 43,827, 960 *Dams* and contributed 3,250 horsemen and 11,170 infantry to the Imperial Army. Out of these, Ujjain, Unhel, Panbihar, Khacharod and Nolai mahals of Ujjain Sarkar paid 13,130,530 *Dams* as revenue and contributed 1,450 horsemen and 5,400 foot to the Imperial Army. Similarly, Sundarsi, Kayatha, Muhammadpur and Naugama mahals of Sarangpur Sarkar paid a revenue of 6,364,350 *Dams* and contributed 585 horsemen and 5,200 foot to the Imperial Army. The Sarkar of Sarangpur, containing 24 mahals, paid a revenue of 32,984,580 *Dams* and contributed 3,125 cavalry and 21,710 infantry to the Imperial Army. Thus, the present tahsils of Khacharod, Ujjain, Badnagar, Tarana and Mehidpur of Ujjain District were then components of the nine mahals of Ujjain and Sarangpur sarkars of Malwa Subah.¹

The first historical reference to Kaliadeh, a very small village situated 5 miles away from Ujjain town, is given in the account of a battle between Hoshang Shah Ghori of Malwa and Ahmad Shah of Gujarat in A. H. 821 (1418 A. D.).

The Gujarat troops finally defeated Hoshang Shah's army and forced the Sultan to flee to Mandu.² An inscription on a spot at Kaliadeh mentions the work done in the reign of Mahmud Khalji of Malwa in A. H. 862 (A. D. 1458³). The *Tarikh-i-Shahi* recounts that Sher Shah Suri in A. H. 946 (1542 A. D.) when encamped here received the submission of Sikandar Khan Miana of Siwana and Hindia.⁴ In 1585, the traveller Robert Fitch visited the town of Ujjain. He writes about the extensive local trade in raw cotton goods and the 'great store of drugs', alluding to the opium traffic.⁵

According to an inscription on one of the Kiosques dated 1008 A. H. (1599 A.D.), Akbar who had a mind to conquer the Deccan, happened to come over here and halted for some time.⁶ Abul Fazl refers to this halt in the *Akbar-nama* dating it 1st *Rajjab* 1007 A. H. (25th January 1599 A.D.). He also refers to Kaliadeh as "one of the most delightful places in the world."⁷ In his *Ain-i-Akbari* also a reference has been made to a reservoir at Kaliadeh which is continually overflowing yet ever full. Around the reservoir are some graceful dwellings, the monuments of a past age.⁸ In January, 1616, Sir Thomas Roe stayed at Kaliadeh in the train of Jahangir,

1. *Ain-i-Akbari*, Tr. by H. S. Jarret, Vol. II, pp. 209, 214-215.

2. *Ferishta*, op. cit., Vol. IV, p. 21; U. N. Day, op. cit., p. 38.

3. Gwalior State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 248.

4. *ibid.*

5. R. Haklyut, Collection of the Early Voyages, Travels and Discoveries of the English Nation, 1809, Vol. II, p. 385.

6. Gwalior State Gazetteer, 1907, pp. 248-49.

7. Elliot and Dowson, op. cit., Vol. VI, pp. 133-34.

8. *Ain-i-Akbari*, Tr. by H. S. Jarret, Vol. II, p. 207.

and relates in his diary a tale about Nasir-ud-din Khalji. Jahangir himself, however, never mentions this particular visit in his Memoirs. Jahangir, however, liked the place so much that he visited the place several times and met Jadrup at Mathura also in the fourteenth year of his reign (1619 A. D.).¹

In 1683 A. D., J. A. Mandelslo, the French Traveller, mentioned about Kaliadeh, but it seems doubtful if he saw the place.² In 1785 A.D., C.W. Malet, the former Resident at Cambay,³ in his journey from Bombay to Agra visited Kaliadeh, which in his diary he calls "Gerasha-ke-mehal" (*Ghori-Shah ke mahal*) and remarks on its good state of preservation.⁴ Both Franklin and Ghulam Hussain Khan, the author of the *Sair-ul-Mutaquherin*, describe Kaliadeh, but evidently from hearsay only.⁵ C.W. Malet also passed through Badnagar while on his way to Agra in 1785 A. D., and notes that it was a flourishing town and the headquarters of a pargana of 175 villages.⁶ During Akbar's reign, the first Christian Mission from Goa passed through Mandu and Ujjain in February, 1580.⁷

Prince Salim's rebellion caused much anxiety in Akbar's mind and he called Abul Fazl from the Deccan for consultations. Thereupon Prince Salim directed Bir Singh Deva Bundela of Orchha to attack and slay Abul Fazl while on his way to Agra. While at Ujjain Abul Fazl learnt that Bir Singh was proceeding towards him with the intention of holding the road. It was at Antri that Bir Singh gave a spear thrust to Abul Fazl, and killed him.⁸

During Akbar's reign Ujjain was one of the mint-cities where silver was coined for the Mughal Empire. The Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah I also struck coins at Ujjain in Malwa.⁹

During the serious illness of Shah Jahan, the war of succession broke out which caused much blood-shed and upheaval in the Mughal Empire. The decisive battle of this war of succession was fought at Dharmat, 14 miles from Ujjain, on 15th April 1658 in which Aurangzeb came out victorious and Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur, who was fighting on behalf of Prince Dara, was defeated. Raja Ratan Singh of Ratlam, one of the Rajput chiefs on the side of Jaswant Singh, also fell

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 249; Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri, Tr. by A. Rogers, Vol. I, pp. 354-56, 59; Vol. II, pp. 49, 52, 104-106.

2. Gwalior State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 250.

3. Poona Residency Correspondence, Extra Volume, p. i.

4. G. W. Forrest, Selections from the State Papers preserved in the Bombay Secretariat, Maratha Series, Vol. I (Malet's Diary), p. 497.

5. Gwalior State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 250.

6. *ibid.*

7. V. A. Smith, Akbar the Great Mogul, p. 123; A. L. Srivastava, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 253.

8. A. L. Srivastava, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 467.

9. Lane-Poole, The History of the Moghul Emperors of Hindustan, pp. iii and viii.

on the battlefield. To commemorate his memory, a cenotaph has been constructed on the battlefield of Dharmat, where the members of the ruling family made offerings during the marriage ceremonies. The place was then renamed Fatehabad by Aurangzeb. It is now a railway station and is also called Chandrawatiganj.¹

After the wonderful escape of Shivaji from Agra, in 1666, Shambhaji, his son, was also brought home safe and well within a few weeks time by Krishnaji Vishvanath. Krishnaji Vishvanath and Shambhaji, on their way to Poona, stayed at Ujjain for some time, where a Mughal Officer's suspicion about the identity of the boy (Shambhaji) was also cooled down by Krishnaji.²

During the last decade of Aurangzeb's reign, the Marathas invaded Malwa for the first time in 1699 A. D. under the leadership of Krishnaji Samant and were allowed to return unmolested.³ The Maratha raids in Malwa were then frequent and Abu-Nasar Khan (Shaiyasta Khan II), the governor of Malwa, dared not to face the invaders and remained sheltering within the fort of Ujjain. Aurangzeb, therefore, dismissed him from the governorship of the province.⁴

Tara Bai, the regent mother of Maratha ruler Shivaji, a boy of ten years, adopted a new offensive policy against the Mughal Empire. During her regency the Marathas attacked and destroyed the country as far as Ujjain, but all their efforts to get a footing in Malwa failed at that time.⁵

In early 1704, the Marathas made an attempt to raid Mandu. Nawazish Khan, the faujdar of Mandu, soon sought help from Abu Nasar Shaiyasta Khan, the Governor of Malwa. But Shaiyasta Khan sent only sixty horsemen to Mandu and himself lay sheltering at Ujjain.⁶

Early in March, 1704 the Emperor desired the treasure to be brought from Ujjain and to be sent to the Deccan. But the Maratha inroads in Malwa made it a difficult task. Therefore, Prince Bidar Bakht left Khargon and started for Malwa. As he reached Sironj, the Marathas, hearing of his approach, fled towards Bundelkhand and Allahabad. Bidar Bakht, therefore, immediately returned to Ujjain and after arranging for the despatch of the treasure, came down to Khargon.⁷

1. B. P. Saksena, History of Shah Jahan of Dihli, p. 328; Raghubir Sinh, Ratlam ka Pratham Rajya, pp. 115-27.

2. Kincaid and Parasnisi, History of the Maratha People, Vol. I, p. 222.

3. The Cambridge History of India, Vol. IV, p. 295; Raghubir Sinh, Malwa in Transition, p. 54; V. G. Dighe, Peshwa Baji Rao I and Maratha Expansion, p. 88.

4. Raghubir Sinh, Malwa in Transition, p. 34.

5. *ibid.* pp. 56-57.

6. *ibid.* p. 62.

7. *ibid.* pp. 63-65.

Bahadur Shah I, immediately after his accession to the throne of Delhi, appointed Prince Khujista Akhtar, the fourth son of the Emperor, as governor of Malwa with permission to nominate anyone his deputy in the province. The Emperor, while returning from the Deccan campaign, encamped at Kaliadeh in Ujjain on January 28, 1710 A.D. From Ujjain he proceeded to Punjab to suppress the revolt of the Sikhs.¹

After the death of Bahadur Shah in February, 1712, there began a war of succession at Lahore. Ultimately, Jahandar Shah succeeded to the Imperial throne. He made Amanat Khan the Governor of Malwa who ruled over the province till February, 1713.

Ratan Singh of Rampura, taking advantage of the disorders prevailing after the death of Bahadur Shah, captured Ujjain. Amanat Khan, the Governor of Malwa, thereupon asked Ratan Singh to withdraw from Ujjain, but the latter paid no heed to it. Amanat Khan, therefore, invaded the territory. A battle was fought at Sunera (10 miles south-west of Sarangpur) in which Ratan Singh was killed. Consequently, Amanat Khan recovered and occupied Ujjain, Sarangpur and Rampura.²

Jahandar Shah was also soon after defeated and Farukhsiyar succeeded to the Imperial throne. He appointed Sawai Jai Singh of Amber (Jaipur) as the Governor of Malwa and ordered him to march straight from his capital to the province of Malwa.³ On his way to Ujjain, Jai Singh visited Bundi a few days before its invasion by Bhim Singh of Kota.

During his governorship of Malwa Sawai Jai Singh established an observatory at Ujjain on the bank of river Sipra, for the study of astronomical observations. Earlier, he also got constructed observatories at Delhi and Jaipur. The locality near the observatory is known as Jaisinghpura.⁴

Jai Singh was, however, soon called from Malwa to join the Emperor in his attempt to overthrow the Saiyyads. The affairs of Malwa were, therefore, naturally neglected by him. His absence from the province helped the Marathas to make exactions from Malwa. Farukhsiyar, therefore, appointed Muhammad Amin Khan

1. *ibid.* pp. 96-97.

2. *ibid.* p. 133.

3. *ibid.* pp. 97-99.

4. *ibid.* p. 332; *Ujjaini Darshan*, p. 97.

Governor of Malwa in November, 1717, A.D.¹ Amin Khan was replaced by the Nizam in 1719 A.D.

The Nizam, during his first governorship, reached Ujjain by the middle of May, 1719. He spent the monsoon months at Ujjain and set out to reduce Malwa only after the rainy season.²

At the end of October, 1728, Baji Rao I was anxious to pay off the debt incurred by Raja Shahu in his struggle with Nizam. He, therefore, ordered Chimnaji, his brother, to make heavy exactions from the city of Ujjain, and then immediately to proceed to neighbouring States to collect money and thus to refurnish the army.

After the death of both Girdhar Bahadur and Daya Bahadur in the battle of Amjhera (29 November, 1728), Bhavani Ram, the son of Girdhar Bahadur, assumed the charge of the governorship of Malwa. He was asked by the Mughal Emperor to remain at Ujjain and defend Malwa against Maratha raids. Soon after Chimnaji Ballal, the Maratha general, was in the vicinity of Ujjain and halted for four days. But Udaji Pawar moved towards Ujjain with an advance force and besieged the town. Chimnaji also joined him ten days later. After a siege of nearly 35 days, Bhavani Ram attacked the Maratha forces and obliged them to retreat to Kaliadeh. The Marathas, however, collected money from Ujjain and the neighbouring districts during this period. The Kotwal of Ujjain is also said to have paid Rs. 5,000 to the Marathas.⁴

Muhammad Bangash was appointed the Governor of Malwa in September 1730. He advanced against the Marathas in December, 1730. He relieved Shahjahanpur (Shajapur) on 17 January, 1731, and three days later occupied Ujjain. Malhar Rao Holkar, however, soon made an attempt to attack Ujjain but failed to make any impression on the town and turned towards Dhar.⁵ Bangash held the charge of Malwa till October, 1732.

Meanwhile, according to the settlement of 1731 A. D. made by the Peshwa, Ranoji Sindhia was also associated with Malhar Rao Holkar in the management of Malwa. In 1731 he attained a position in Malwa equal to that of Holkar. In the settlement of that year, Sindhia was also given an equal share (35 per cent) in the dues of the province by the Peshwa.⁶ Though he did not receive any individual grant in Malwa yet he made Ujjain his headquarters, as early as 1735 A. D.⁷

1. *ibid.* pp. 100-102.

2. *ibid.* pp. 117-118.

3. *ibid.* pp. 189-90; C. K. Srinivasan, *Baji Rao I The Great Peshwa*, pp. 62-63.

4. *Malwa in Transition*, pp. 165-67.

5. *ibid.* p. 214.

6. *ibid.* p. 275.

7. *ibid.* p. 278; *Selections from the Peshwa Daftar*, Vol. XIV, Letter No. 29.

Yashwant Rao Holkar, after his escape from the custody of Nagpur Raja, conducted a relentless war against the Sindhia in Malwa. He even suddenly raided the widows of Mahadji Sindhia on 1st November 1800, while they were camping at Ujjain. Lakba Dada, a general of Sindhia, however, soon arrived on the scene and effected a reconciliation between Yashwant Rao and the widows. On receipt of the news of the activities of Yashwant Rao, Daulat Rao Sindhia left Poona in December 1800 and marched northward to meet him. Sindhia, however, took a long time to reach the Narmada. In the meanwhile, Yashwant Rao inflicted a severe defeat on Sindhia forces at Ujjain on 2 July, 1801 A. D. He plundered Ujjain and carried away all the wealth he could collect by exacting a heavy contribution from the city. Sindhia, to retrieve his position, advanced with a large force against Indore. Yashwant Rao was completely defeated and was obliged to flee to Jam Ghat in the fastness of the Vindhya¹ and Sindhia's army looted the Indore city.

Seeing that Sindhia was strong in Malwa, Yashwant Rao transferred the scene of his activities to the Deccan and carried fire and sword through Sindhia's territory in Khandesh and reached the gate of Poona. He gave battle to the combined forces of the Peshwa and Sindhia on 25 October 1802 at Poona and defeated them. Baji Rao II, the Peshwa, fled to secure British help and signed the treaty of Bassien with them forfeiting his independence. Baji Rao regained the throne in May, 1803 and Yashwant Rao retired towards the North. Thereafter, Yashwant Rao gave tough time to the British for next two years. By the end of December, 1805 a treaty of peace was concluded between him and the British. According to this treaty the British declared that they would have no concern with the ancient possessions of Holkar's family in Malwa.² Mewar and other places. Due to over-work Yashwant Rao developed symptoms of insanity in 1808 and Tulsa Bai, his wife, administered the State on his behalf.

Sindhia made Ujjain his capital town which remained their headquarters till 1810 A.D. When Daulat Rao Sindhia moved the capital to Lashkar (Gwalior), Ujjain became the headquarters of Malwa districts of his dominions.

Yashwant Rao died in 1811 leaving behind a four year old son, Malhar Rao, to succeed him. Tulsa Bai became Regent of the State. Meanwhile, Amir Khan the Pindari Leader started exercising tremendous influence in the Holkar's Darbar and worked against Tulsa Bai. Therefore, Tulsa Bai, inclined to secure British alliance. Before her efforts could materialize, the Peshwa declared war against the British in November 1817. The Holkar's army in sympathy with the Peshwa also opted to fight the British against the wishes of Tulsa Bai. She was murdered on 20 December, 1817 at Mahidpur.³

1. G. S. Sardesai, *New History of the Marathas*, Vol. III, pp. 365-68; M. W. Burway, *Life of Maharaja Tokoji Rao Holkar II*, pp. 85-86, 88-89.

2. Burway, *op. cit.*, pp. 105-106.

3. *ibid.* p. 134. In the Mughal times, the town of Mahidpur, a tahsil headquarters, was known as Muhammadpur. In the 18th century it fell into the hands of the Marathas and Wagh Jagirdar renamed it "Mahatpur" or "the great city." see *Indore State Gazetteer*, 1908 pp. 306-7.

After the tragic end of Tulsa Bai the army of Holkar fought a severe battle with the British army, led by Malcolm and Hislop, at Mahidpur. The battle lasted from midday till 3 O'clock in which the British troops gained a decisive victory. The British losses amounted to 174 killed, and 604 wounded. Holkar's army lost nearly 3,000 men.¹ After the Treaty of Mandsaur (1818 A.D.), the army of Holkar was reorganised and reduced. Mahidpur was also selected as a place for cantonment and it remained a military station till 1882 A.D.²

The military post at Mahidpur in Malwa was of great importance. The Revolt at Indore on 1st July, 1857, also affected the military station of Mahidpur.

In the beginning of July 1857, the wild reports of the intended murders and plunders, the paucity of British officers, and the absence of British soldiers, obliged Major Timnis, the Commander of the Mahidpur Contingent, to abandon the cantonment and repair to Neemuch on the 5th of July, 1857, with his subordinate European Officers. Thereupon Captain S. C. Showers, officiating Political Agent at Mewar (Rajputana), persuaded Major Timnis to reoccupy the place on account of its strategic position in Malwa. So Major Timnis soon returned to the place and made necessary preparations to face the impending danger.

In the meantime Shahzada Firoz Shah came to Mahidpur early in September and appointed one Mirza, son of a former Subedar of Mahidpur, as the head of the rebels. The Nawab of Jaora, on the other hand, warned Major Timnis of the impending outbreak and advised him to arrange for reinforcements.

Major Timnis reviewed the position at Mahidpur and reported that the Wilayatis stationed at Alot and Agar were all bent upon mischief. In addition to this, a large force of Wilayatis and Mewatis at Unhel, about ten miles south of Mahidpur, was also a source of constant danger to the military station of Mahidpur. The rebel leader Aira Singh also encouraged the rebels to make an advance upon the Cantonment. Baba Aptia, the Sindhia's Sir-Subah at Ujjain, cunningly advised Major Timnis to attack the rebels at Unhel and thus gave a chance to the rebels to occupy the Cantonment easily. But Major Timnis suspected the danger of the step and remained at Mahidpur only. Ultimately the cantonment was attacked on 8th November, 1857, at 7-30 a. m. by a large force of Wilayatis, Mewatis and the people of Mahidpur. The rebels numbered about two thousand and came from the directions of Unhel, Ujjain and Khachrod. While the Company's troops were engaged in many-sided attack of the rebels, the bungalows of

1. Kaye, J.W., *The Life and Correspondence of Sir John Malcolm*, Vol. II, pp. 212-15, 222-24.

2. C. U. Aitchison, *A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads*, Vol. IV, Pt. I, p. 185; *Indore State Gazetteer*, 1908, p. 308.

the Cantonment were set on fire by the people of the town themselves. The engagement lasted for about eight hours in which the rebels captured four guns of the Company and Major Timnis was obliged to run away towards Badnagar accompanied by Lieut. Dysart and a party of about 55 cavalry-men.

Lieut. Mills, the commandant of the infantry, was severely wounded in leading a charge of Gwalior Contingent Horse. Some sepoys made an attempt to carry him away, but he was discovered and killed. Dr. Carey and Sergeants Major O' Connell and Manson were also killed in the engagement. Mrs. Timnis was, however, saved by her *darzi* (tailor) who concealed her in his hut. Sergeant-Major Bradshand with a *subahdar* and 35 of all ranks, who had remained loyal to the British, managed to escape to Indore, where they were hospitably received by Tukoji Rao Holkar II who gave them clothes and food. Thereupon remaining troops also soon joined the rebels at Mahidpur.¹

The success of the rebels at Mahidpur produced a great sensation in many parts of the country. W. R. Shakespeare, the officiating Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, remarked. "This news has caused no little excitement at Indore." Thus the rebels were completely successful and the Company's administration at the cantonment came to an end.

The strength of the United Malwa Contingent (Mahidpur Headquarters) was Artillery-129, Cavalry 787 and Infantry 640, making a total of 1,556 men. There were in all only six guns. The number of British military officers at the station was about half a dozen. This paucity of the British soldiers and officers at the station was much lamented by Major Timnis, Commandant, United Malwa Contingent, in his official report to Colonel H. M. Durand.² Sheikh Rahamatullah, who commanded the Mahidpur Contingent, was an active participant in the councils of the rebels. He was, therefore, in constant communication with the Mhow and Indore Troops.³

After the capture of Dhar fort, the rebels tried to divert the march of the British troops by renewing revolt at Mahidpur. The plan was partly successful and Captain Keatinge was obliged to go there. After a severe fight Major Orr's forces defeated the Mahidpur rebels at Rawal due to their superiority in number and arms.⁴

Baba Aptia, a great revolutionary, Sar-Subah of Malwa at Ujjain, used to send secret letters containing revolutionary schemes to his followers at Gwalior

1. K. L. Srivastava, *The Revolt of 1857 in Central India-Malwa*, pp. 146-49; *Bombay Times*, November 27, 1857; *Indore State Gazetteer*, 1908, pp. 308-09.

2. K. L. Srivastava, *op. cit.*, pp. 87-88.

3. *ibid.* p. 93.

4. *ibid.* p. 174.

and elsewhere. The British officials failed to know about his secret and deep-rooted plots before the progress of rebels in their plans. Even Col. Durand, as late as September, 1857, could not judge the course of his secret plots against the British.¹

Shahzada Firoz Shah, the prominent rebel leader, first appeared at Khacharod in the middle of August, 1857, and raised the flag of religion and waged a crusade. He was soon after placed on the throne at Mandsaur and proclaimed the ruler. From Mandsaur he sent several rebel pickets into the neighbouring country. One hundred mercenaries with some horsemen were sent to establish their out-post at Khacharod. Moreover, the rebels at Mandsaur, under their leader Firoz Shah, were in constant communication with the rebels at Khacharod.²

Col. Durand himself marched to Dhar and sent separate detachments to suppress the rebels at Amjhara, Ujjain and Mandleshwar. During this campaign, the British troops killed several artisans and traders of Ujjain and looted their property. The people of the town and the adjoining country suffered a lot from their ravages.³

After the Great Revolt of 1857, Mahidpur became the headquarters of Western Malwa Political Charge until 1860, when it was transferred to Agar. Until 1882 A.D., when it was finally abandoned, the Cantonment of Mahidpur continued to be garrisoned by a native infantry. The town declined after it was abandoned as a cantonment in spite of the fact that the surrounding country was very fertile.⁴

Growth of Freedom Movement

The Sandipani Ashram of Ujjain was a great centre for the teaching of Sanskrit and Astrology. Pandit Narayan Vyas, the head of the institution, had the opportunity of meeting Lokmanya Tilak in a conference held at Bombay for amending and revising the *Panchang*.

Between 1894 and 1905 A.D., the staff members of the Madhava College of Ujjain were a source of inspiration for acquiring knowledge. During this period, a library was established and *Sarvajanik Ganeshotsava* had a beginning in the town. Mrs. Annie Besant and other scholars of repute also delivered their lectures at Madhava College, Ujjain.

In 1908, the waves of political awakening in the country also influenced the masses of the district. The award of rigorous imprisonment to Lokmanya Tilak led to a strike in the educational institutions of the city.

1. *ibid.* pp. 29-30.

2. *ibid.* pp. 142-44.

3. *ibid.* pp. 169-70, 208.

4. *Indore State Gazetteer*, 1908, p. 307.

The entry of Shri T. D. Pustake (November, 1911) in the public life of Ujjain is a landmark in the history of freedom movement of the district. He was constantly associated with the political, social and cultural activities of the town. He is usually called the father of public awakening in the Malwa region. In 1912, Shri T.D. Pustake organised a Bar Association at Ujjain. The Sarvajanik Vyayamshala, Seva Samiti and Yuvaraj Vyayam Shala were started by him in the years 1913, 1915 and 1917, respectively.

In the princely states of the country, the organisation of political parties was prohibited in those days. Hence efforts were made to carry on political activities under the garb of cultural and social institutions. Thus 'Sarvajanik Sabha' came into being in 1917 at Ujjain with the object of starting political activities in the city. Since then the Sarvajanik Ganeshotsava were also organised on a new pattern.

In 1927, the Bar Association of Ujjain established the 'Pleaders' Conference' for the whole of Gwalior State. The first session of the Pleaders Conference, was held at Ujjain. This body held its annual sessions upto 1938 at various places in the State. The Pleaders Conference gave impetus to the spread of *Khadi*, village industries, eradication of untouchability and other constructive activities through its annual sessions and other activities. Its annual sessions advocated fundamental rights of the people and also suggested administrative reforms in the Government. Thus a group of advocates entered the political life of the region and advanced the cause of political awakening in the State. The Pleaders' Conference also prepared the background for the organisation of Sarvajanik Sabha of Ujjain at the State level. It also produced persons like Jagmohanlal Shrivastava, Takhtmal Jain and Ramsahay Pandey who gained popularity and fame in public life in later years.

The Sarvajanik Sabha of Ujjain (established in 1917) played an important role in the task of political awakening among the masses of the southern part of Gwalior State. Till 1937 the organisation continued to function as a central body of the region.

The Satyagrah Movement of 1930 in Ajmer was primarily inspired and conducted by the people of Ujjain. The political and constructive activities of Indore city in particular were also much influenced by the people of Ujjain. Besides, Ujjain was a constant centre of the Movements carried on for the eradication of untouchability and for the popularity of *khadi* among the masses.

In 1930, Shri Haribhau Upadhyaya of Ajmer came to Ujjain in connection with the movement of *Salt Satyagraha*. Shri T. D. Pustake of Ujjain then collected

funds for *Salt Satyagraha* from the citizens of the town. He, alongwith Shri Shivshankar Rawal, also went to Khacharod and Badnagar for the collection of funds.

As a result of the enactment of the Government of India Act, 1935, the people of the princely states of the country were also inspired to achieve responsible government for themselves. Therefore efforts were made in Gwalior State to establish a political party with the title of Praja Mandal in 1937. But the State Government did not permit the people to form such an organisation. Ultimately it was decided to convert the Sarvajanik Sabha of Ujjain, already registered, into a statewide political organisation. Accordingly, it was renamed as 'Gwalior Rajya Sarvajanik Sabha' and its branches were established throughout the State. As a result of this new decision, the membership of the organisation increased from 39 to 777 within a short period of five months.

After the inauguration of *Majlise-i-Aam*, the ruler of erstwhile Gwalior State nominated the members of the Constitutional Reforms Committee in order to suggest administrative reforms for the State. As all the members of the Committee were Government officers, the *Sabha* protested against these nominations. The ruler, therefore, ordered to include five members in the Committee from the publicmen. Shri T.D. Pustake from Ujjain was one of these members. The Sabha then put up a memorandum of administrative reforms before the Committee for consideration.

The first conference of the newly constituted Sarvajanik Sabha was held in the first week of November, 1938, under the Presidentship of Shri Gopikrishna Vijayvargiya. On 1st January, 1939, the executive committee of the Sabha demanded the introduction of reforms with a view to the establishment of responsible government in the State within a period of five years.

During 1938-39, the Sarvajanik Sabha organised meetings in the district on different occasions to infuse the ideas of freedom and democracy among the masses. The main speakers in these meetings were Sarvashri T. D. Pustake, T. S. Gokhale, V.V. Ayachit, G. P. Hirve, Krishnarao Date, Shivshankar Rawal, Dr. Haribhau Chaube, H.L. Masurkar, Kanhaiyalal Manana and Ram Kinkardas.

Besides Sarvajanik Sabha, a number of social and cultural organisations started their activities in the district leading to political awakening and consciousness among the masses. The important among these are Sarvajanik Ganeshotsava, Rashtrashringar Mitra Mandal, Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya, Gwalior Rajya Khadi Sangh and Gwalior Rajya Harijan Sewak Sangh.¹

1. For details, see Ujjayini Darshan, p. 108-10.

Later a number of organisations sprang up in the district which started multifarious activities in the social, political, cultural and labour welfare spheres. The noted organisations which carried on these activities were Kisan Sabha, Mazdoor Sabha, Mazdoor Sangh, Students Federation, Muslim League, Communist Party, Central India Civil Liberties Union, Hindu Maha Sabha, Swadeshi Prachar Samiti and Khaksar Party.¹

On June 14, 1939, the ruler of the Gwalior State announced certain administrative reforms which were contrary to the proposals laid down by the Sabha. The Sabha, therefore, opposed it and demanded that its programme be implemented in full.

The second annual conference of the Sabha was held at Gwalior under the presidentship of Shri Shivshankar Rawal. The conference decided to achieve a responsible government by peaceful and legal means. It also decided to adopt the tri colour flag as the flag of the Sabha in future. In December, 1940, the Working Committee of the Central India States People Conference held meetings at Ujjain from 21st to 23rd under the presidentship of Acharya Narendradeo.

In June, 1941, Government adopted repressive measures and Sarvashri Kanhaiyalal Manana, Radhelal Vyas, Swami Ramanand and Dr. Haribhau Chaube were exiled from the State. In order to oppose this order of exile, meetings, processions and strikes were organised throughout the State. During the 'Quit India Movement' of August 1942, a number of leaders of Sarvajanik Sabha were arrested in the District. The Sabha had organised a movement for establishing responsible government in the State from 1st September, 1942, and for pressing the ruler of the State to sever his connections with the British Government. They were, therefore, arrested and sent to jails for various terms of imprisonment.

In 1943, the annual session of the Gwalior Rajya Kisan Sabha was held at Nagda (Ujjain District) under the presidentship of Shri B.K. Sharma. Next year the annual session of the Central India Trade Union Congress was held at Ujjain (15th and 16th April) under the presidentship of Comrade Yusuf.

In September, 1944, the fifth annual conference of the Sarvajanik Sabha was held at Ujjain under the presidentship of Shri T. S. Gokhale. The session was inaugurated by Shri Nagin Das Master, Mayor of Bombay. It was attended by nearly 4,000 workers. Then followed the elections for the legislature of the State. The Sabha captured 43 seats out of 55 in the elections and dominated the working of the Legislature.

The sixth annual conference of the Sabha was held at Shivpuri in 1945 under the presidentship of T. S. Gokhale. The conference decided to change its nomen-

1. For details, see Files of History of Freedom Movement in Madhya Bharat, Northern Division, Gwalior.

clature to 'State Congress' and adopted a resolution to affiliate it to 'All India States People's Conference'.

Shri Liladhar Joshi succeeded Shri T.S. Gokhale as the President of Gwalior State Congress and the annual session of the Congress was held at Guna under his presidentship. The ruler accepted in principle to establish a responsible government in the State. The agitational activities of the Congress were, therefore, suspended for some time under the guidance of All India States People's Conference. Ultimately five public men were included in the Ministry of 11 members, and a Constituent Assembly of 11 members was formed to frame the Constitution for the State within six months.

The new Council of Ministers resolved on 8th August, 1947, that the drafts of the 'Instrument of Accession' and the 'Stand-still Agreement' may soon be accepted and signed by the ruler of the State.

The working of the new cabinet and the Constituent Assembly was, however, unsatisfactory and soon the Congress party boycotted the Legislature. Again a period of struggle began which ultimately came to an end in January 1948 when a popular ministry was formed under the Primeministership of Shri Liladhar Joshi with wide powers.

The Praja Mandal came into being in former Holkar State in 1935. In 1939 the branches of this organisation were established all over the State. An annual session of Indore Rajya Praja Mandal was held at Mahidpur under the Presidentship of Shri Rameshwar Dayal Totala. The conference was inaugurated by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur. In the session it was decided to organise an independent unit of Swayamsevak Dal for social and cultural activities.

The Mandal was, however, soon declared an illegal body by the government of former Holkar State. In the elections of 1944, the Mandal, though illegal, contested 30 seats and captured 28 seats, losing only two. The Government, therefore, lifted the ban from the Praja Mandal in September, 1944.

In 1947, the new ministry was formed in the State, consisting of three popular ministers and three nominated ones.

After the attainment of Independence in August, 1947, efforts were made to form a union of States in Central India. In February, 1948, the Working Committee of Gwalior State Congress, in its meeting held at Ujjain, decided to give a concrete shape to the formation of a union of states in the region. On 3rd and 4th March, 1948, a session of Madhya Bharat Deshi Rajya Lok Parishad was held at Ujjain in which the formation of a union of Central India States was decided upon. But soon it was clear that the states of Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand region would not agree upon the new formation of a union. Ultimately the States and estates of western Central India agreed to form a union to be called Madhya Bharat.

Finally the covenant was signed on 22nd April, 1948, and the new State of Madhya Bharat came into being on 28th May, 1948. The district of Ujjain now became one of the 16 districts of the new State. This arrangement continued till 31st October 1956, when Madhya Bharat became a part of the State of Madhya Pradesh on 1st November, 1956.¹

The present District of Ujjain was constituted in 1948 from the merger of Badnagar, Khacharod and Ujjain tahsils of former Gwalior State, and Mahidpur and Tarana tahsils of erstwhile Holkar State. In fact, Badnagar, Khacharod and Ujjain tahsils were parts of former Ujjain district of erstwhile Gwalior State, while the Mahidpur and Tarana tahsils were parts of former Mahidpur district of erstwhile Indore State.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

Population

The District extends over an area of 6,081 sq. km. and has a population of 8.63 lakh persons (4.50 lakh males and 4.13 lakh females) according to Census 1971. Registering an increase of 30.38 per cent during the last decade, it ranks twenty-first in the State, in population ranking. Its boundaries were reconstituted after the formation of Madhya Bharat Union in 1948. Carved out from Badnagar, Khacharod and Ujjain tahsils of former Gwalior State and Mahidpur and Tarana tahsils of Holkar State, there has since been no change in the boundaries. It now occupies about 1.37 per cent of the total area and 2.7 per cent of the total population of the State. Divided into 5 tahsils, 1, 139 villages and 6 towns, Ujjain returned a density of 142 persons per sq. km.

The tahsil-wise break-up of population is shown in the following table :

Table No. III—1

Area and Tahsil-wise Population, 1971

District/ Tahsil	Area in sq. km. 1971	Density per sq. km.	Population			Population in 1961
			Persons	Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Ujjain	1,392.8	241	3,35,548	1,75,927	1,59,621	2,48,326
Khacharod	1,282.7	132	1,69,399	88,417	80,982	1,26,438
Badnagar	1,225.3	102	1,25,449	64,919	60,530	1,02,194
Mahidpur	1,131.2	100	1,12,783	58,421	54,362	88,561
Tarana	1,041.8	115	1,89,337	61,967	57,370	95,501
District Total	6,081.0	142	8,62,516	4,49,651	4,12,865	6,61,720

Note : 1. Total area of the District is from Surveyor General of India and is provisional.

2. Tahsil area figures are from Director, Land Records Department, M. P. Gwalior.

As is clear from the above table, Ujjain Tahsil presents a picture of less sparse living, being the more densely populated one. The other tahsils trail far behind, largely because of lower urban component as compared to Ujjain Tahsil, with an urban density of 2,788 persons. Ujjain Tahsil returned an over all density of 241

1. H. N. Dwivedi, Madhya Bharat ka Itihas, Vol. IV, pp. 31—42, 45—46; Ujjayini Darshan, pp. 107—108; Files of the History of Freedom Movement in Madhya Bharat, Northern Division, Gwalior, File Nos. 8/55; 16/55; 8/56; 14/56; 28/56; 4/57.

persons per sq. km. in 1971. In other tahsils, urban density being less, the overall density was also much lower than Ujjain Tahsil, the least being in Mahidpur.

The District is divided into four sub-divisions for administrative purposes, of which the largest in respect of population was Ujjain. Divided into 6 blocks, the earliest to establish was in 1954, namely, Ujjain and the last to be established was Tarana during, sixties. In respect of area and population (1961), Khacharod Block was the largest. The following table shows the area and population of blocks and names of the Sub-divisions according to Census 1961.

Table No. III-2

Population Distribution in Sub-Divisions, Blocks, etc.

Name of Sub-Division	Name of the Block	Area of Block in sq. km. (1961)	Population of Block	Percentage of	
				Area under Block	Population under Block
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ujjain	1. Ujjain	271.8	52,008	14.00	14.35
	2. Ghatia	265.9	52,167	13.70	14.40
Khacharod	1. Khacharod	497.3	95,369	25.62	26.32
Mahidpur	1. Mahidpur	433.7	77,076	22.34	21.27
Badnagar	1. Badnagar	472.6	85,717	24.34	23.66

Source : Ujjain District Census Hand Book, 1961, p. 314.

Proportion of Sexes

Of the 8,62, 516 persons in the District, the males constituted about 52.13 per cent and females 47.87 per cent in 1971. Recording a sex-ratio of 921 (females per 1,000 males), Ujjain was much below the State sex-ratio of 941. Compared with the contiguous districts, Ujjain stood mid-way, while Indore on the one hand returned the least sex-ratio (880) and Dhar on the other the highest (962).

There are proportionately more females in rural areas than in urban. The proportion being 935 and 889 per 1,000 males, respectively. Among the tahsils, the sex-ratio ranged between 973, the highest in Ujjain Tahsil, and 915, the lowest in Khacharod Tahsil, as per 1971 Census.

Analysing the growth of males and females during the past it may be seen that there has been a consistent increase in their population during the last seventy years, except for the decade of 1911-21. This decade was exceptionally bad owing to the outbreak of devastating influenza and plague epidemics, which decimated much of the population. Table No. III-3 shows that there was a decrease of 0.63 per cent in male and 0.89 per cent in female population during this decade.

The recovery was, however, faster among the females than males, who grew by 17.25 per cent in 1931, 15.92 per cent in 1941 and 20.68 per cent in 1951. During the corresponding period, males grew by 17.89 per cent, 13.17 per cent and 14.29 per

cent, respectively. But in 1961, the pattern of growth was disturbed and males increased at a faster rate (23.76 per cent) than females (19.03 per cent). There was, however, a parallel rate of growth during the last decade (1961-71) when males (30.51 per cent) and females (30.15 per cent) recorded almost an equal growth.

According to Census 1961, the analysis of population in age-groups shows that as the age advances the proportion of population decreases. Contrary to this, the sex-ratio improves as the age advances. From 40.9 per cent of population in 0-14 age-group, it recedes to 20.5 per cent in 35-59 age-group. The sex-ratio on the contrary improves from 927 in the former age-group to 944 in 15-34 and 1,028 in 60 and above age-group. This is in contrast with the State ratio (974), where sex-ratio declines upto 60 years of age (905) and then improves to 1,090 in 60 and above age-group.

Growth of Population

During the past 70 years, the population of the District, as adjusted to the present boundaries, has shown a consistent increase excepting for the unhealthy decade of 1911-21. Registering an over all increase of 197.2 per cent during these 7 decades, in 1971 the population stood at about 8.63 lakhs.

The following table shows the growth of population in 70 years since 1901.

Table No. III-3

Growth of Population, 1901-71

Year	Population			Percentage	Decade	Variation
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1901	2,95,312	—	—	—	—	—
1911	3,40,132	1,77,128	1,63,004	+ 15.18	—	—
1921	3,37,554	1,76,007	1,61,547	— 0.76	— 0.63	— 0.89
1931	3,96,894	2,07,482	1,89,412	+ 17.58	17.89	+ 17.25
1941	4,54,370	2,34,811	2,19,559	+ 14.48	13.17	+ 15.92
1951	5,43,132	2,78,368	2,64,957	+ 19.58	14.29	+ 20.68
1961	6,61,720	3,44,515	3,17,205	+ 21.79	23.76	+ 19.03
1971	8,62,770	4,49,651	4,12,865	+ 30.38	+ 30.51	+ 30.15

The opening decade recorded a population of 3,40,132 in 1911, about 15.18 per cent higher than in 1901. The next decade was, however, an unhealthy one owing to the devastating outbreak of influenza and plague in the area. The epidemic decimated a considerable section of the population, thus recording 3,37,556 persons in 1921, a decrease of 0.76 per cent.

But soon after, as the years rolled on, the effects of the epidemics were vitiated, and again the population was poised for a sizeable increase. Registering an increase of 17.58 per cent in 1921-31, 14.48 per cent in 1931-41 and 19.58 per

cent in 1941-51, the population of Ujjain reached 5.43 lakh mark by the year 1951. There were no adverse factors operating during all these decades.

Little less than a fourth of its population (1,14,837) was constituted of immigrants in 1951. It was natural for Ujjain to have strong migration links with the then Madhya Bharat area from where 65,254 persons immigrated to Ujjain. Indore and Ratlam districts were the chief of them, from where 15,670 and 10,228 persons immigrated. Amongst the extra-provincial links, Ujjain showed strong links with Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. In 1951, 15,743 and 11,112 persons of these provinces, respectively, were recorded. Immigrants of foreign origin were recorded to be 5,484, of which 5,448 were from Pakistan alone.

The District population grew at a faster rate of 21.79 per cent in 1951-61 and it reached a level of 6,61,720 persons. About a fifth (21.8 per cent) of the population was constituted of immigrants, of whom 99,891 came from other districts of the State, mostly contiguous. The strong links with Indore and Ratlam were still maintained, from where, 21,058 and 19,368 persons, respectively, were immigrated. Extra-provincial links also grew still stronger in this decade, particularly with Rajasthan. Nearly 38,573 immigrants from other States were enumerated in 1961, of which, 21,159 alone came from Rajasthan.

A faster rate of population-growth was recorded during the last decade (1961-71). Enumerating 8,62,772 persons in 1971, the District registered 30.38 per cent increase and stood 21st in population ranking in the State. Amongst the tahsils, the most urbanized, namely, Ujjain increased by far the most (87,222) while, Badnagar, the least urbanized, increased only by 22,555 during the decade.

Density of Population

With an adjusted population of 5,43,132 in an area of 6,081 sq. km., the average density of Ujjain District was 89 per sq. km. in 1951.¹ Because of a sizable increase in the population of the District there has been considerable improvement in density, which increased to 109 per sq. km. in 1961 and 142 in 1971. Thus, in density ranking, the District ranks sixth in the State.

There is a vast difference between the rural and urban density. Whereas the density in rural areas was 93, the urban density was 2,787 persons per sq. km. in 1971. The growth of urban density during the decade 1961-71 can be seen from the following table.

1. Calculated on the basis of present area of the District.

Table No. III-4

Growth of Urban Density, 1961-71

Town City	Area in sq. km, 1971	Population		Density per sq. km,	
		1961	1971	1961	1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ujjain	74.84	1,44,161	2,08,561	872	891
Badnagar	4.20	17,177	20,057	919	901
Nagda	23.83	16,276	32,569	693	815
(Industrial Colony)					
Khacharod	0.78	14,793	17,726	935	935
Mahidpur	4.60	11,490	14,772	942	932
Tarana	1.50	10,805	12,917	942	935
District Total	109.75	2,14,702	3,06,602	1,007	2,787

Source : Ujjain District Census Hand Book, 1961 and 1971.

It is evident from the above table that, both in urban area and population density there has been a large increase during the past decade. While urban area increased from 20.81 sq. km. to 109.75 sq. km. in 1971, the average density moved from 1,007 per sq. km. to 2,787 or by 177.4 per cent during this period. Among the towns, the growth of density in Ujjain city has been phenomenal, on account of various factors, mainly its industrial and commercial expansion.

Rural and Urban Population

Nearly 35.55 per cent of the District population lived in its 6 towns and the rest 64.45 per cent in 1,139 villages (including 19 deserted ones). In the year 1971, the respective population was 3,06,602 and 5,55,914, which is 24.3 per cent and 43.2 per cent higher than in 1961. The following table shows the number of villages and growth of population in respective areas.

Table No. III-6

No. of Villages, Towns, Rural and Urban Population 1961 and 1971

Tahsil	No. of Villages 1971	No. of Towns 1971	Rural Population	
			1961	1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Badnagar	193	1	85,717	1,05,392
Khacharod	223	2	95,369	1,19,104
Mahidpur	227	1	77,071	98,011
Tarana	211	1	84,696	1,06,420
Ujjain	285	1	1,04,165	1,26,987
Ujjain District Total	1,139	6	4,47,018	5,55,914

(Table continued)

Tahsil	Urban Population		Percentage increase	
	1961	1971	1961	1971
(1)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Badnagar	17,177	20,057	22.9	16
Khacharod	31,069	50,295	24.8	61
Mahidpur	11,490	14,772	27.1	28
Tarana	10,805	12,917	25.6	19
Ujjain	1,44,161	2,08,561	21.9	44
Ujjain District	2,14,702	3,06,602	24.3	43
Total				

Since 1961 the number of villages has increased from 1,131 to 1,139 in 1971. It was because of converting 8 revenue areas in Khacharod (4) and Ujjain (4) tahsils into separate villages. Essentially a District comprising of small villages, 708 of its 1,090 populated villages were with less than 500 persons. Medium sized villages of the population ranging between 500 to 2,000 persons numbered 370. The rest 12 villages may be classed as big villages with population ranging between 2,000 and 5,000 and above.

During the last decade, whereas the rural population grew by 24.3 per cent the urban population increased by 43.2 per cent. Mahidpur Tahsil grew by far the most, registering an increase of 27.1 per cent in its rural population, followed by Tarana (25.6 per cent), Khacharod (24.8 per cent), Badnagar (22 per cent) and Ujjain (21.9 per cent).

The growth of population in urban areas during the opening decade of the century (1901-11), received a setback when all the towns except Tarana lost in population. Badnagar and Khacharod towns lost by 20.47 per cent and 29.28 per cent respectively. This was owing to famine in Malwa towards 1900-01. Ujjain city and Mahidpur also lost, respectively, by 1.50 per cent and 15.88 per cent. It is significant that during the unhealthy decade of 1911-21 when severe epidemic of influenza swept across the area, the urban population showed slight increase, except for Badnagar and Tarana towns, where population declined by 1.05 per cent and 8.53 per cent respectively. Ujjain city increased by 11.74 per cent, Khacharod by 20.84 per cent and Mahidpur by 25.66 per cent. It was mainly owing to drift from rural to urban areas where the epidemic was less severe. So in search of medical facilities, the rural population moved to urban areas. Since then there has been a large and continuous increase till the last Census count of 1971. The decade 1941-51, has been the period of phenomenal growth, when largest population increase was registered in the towns. Ujjain city, recording 55.73 per cent increase, headed the list. It was trailed by Tarana (33.95 per cent) Badnagar (26.98 per cent), Khacharod (25.69 per cent) and Mahidpur (22.94 per cent). The last decade witnessed an increase of 100.1 per cent in Nagda, 28.3 per cent in Mahidpur, 43.5 per cent in Ujjain city, 19.8 per cent in Khacharod, 14.7 per cent in Badnagar and 15.5 per cent in Tarana town.

During this period, the number of towns and cities in the District has not increased except for Nagda Industrial Colony, which was classed as a town in 1961. Ujjain city, with its 2,08,561 population continues to be a class I City. Comprising 2,03,278 persons in Ujjain Corporation and 5,283 in outer areas of the city, Ujjain is the biggest town in the District and Tarana the smallest with a population of 12,917 in 1971.

Four towns, namely, Ujjain City, Badnagar, Khacharod and Mahidpur have had a continued existence since 1901. Unhel in the District was also classed as a town for two censuses, i. e., 1931 and 1941. Its population then was 2,871 and 3,407 in respective years. It was declassified in Census 1951. Industrial Colony of Nagda was classed as a town only in Census 1961.

Displaced Population

Consequent upon the partition of the country in 1947, considerable displacement of population occurred in the following years of the decade. Ujjain District also had its share of rehabilitating 7,110 displaced persons, out of whom 3,667 were males and 3443 females. A majority of these persons settled in the urban areas of the District which is borne out from the following table.

Table No. III-6

Displaced Persons — 1951 and 1961

Year	Total			Rural	Urban
	Persons	Males	Females		
1951	7,110	3,667	3,443	323	6,787
1961	5,448	2911	2,537	122	5,326

Source : Census 1951 and 1961.

Those who settled in this District mostly came from West Pakistan. The main stream of refugee population was over by the year 1949 by which time over 29 per cent of refugees had arrived in the District. Protected by various statutory measures, they began settling in different occupational sectors. Urban areas, besides many facilities, also offered ready means of livelihood and, thus, over 95 per cent of them found their abode in these areas. Capturing trade, commerce and transport, they fast assumed important place in the economic and social life of the District. In due course of time, they were fully assimilated in different walks of life, though, maintaining their separate identity, they could not escape the interaction of social and linguistic influences.

Language

Being in the heart of Malwa, Malwi is spoken by the greatest number of persons in the District. In the year 1961, in all 537 persons per 1000 were reported

to be speaking Malwi, followed by Hindi with 342 speakers per 1000. Urdu was the third in order with 66 persons speaking Urdu out of every 1000 population.

The rise of Malwi as mother tongue was phenomenal. In the year 1951, only 93 persons per 1000 were reported speaking this dialect. The fact is that it has always been the language spoken in the rural areas and also at home in the urban areas. Its returns, therefore, rose from a meagre 50,366 in 1951 to the highest 3,55,358 in 1961.

Malwi has been termed by Grierson as distinctly a form of Rajasthani dialect having relation with both Marwari and Jaipuri. Thus except in Central Ujjain town and parts of the District certain sub-dialects of Malwi are spoken elsewhere, e. g., Sondhwari, a sub-dialect of Malwi is spoken in Mahidpur tahsil of this District. Immigrant Rajputs and others from Rajasthan, and Ratlam and Mandsaur districts speak another sub-dialect of Malwi called *Rangri*. This name suggests remote contacts with Rajasthani. This sub-dialect also partakes of Gujarati influence to a limited extent. Besides its peculiarities enumerated by Grierson, it has been observed to show traits which clearly mark it out from Malwi. In this sub-dialect (*Rangri*) *Sa* changes into *Ha* while speaking, showing Rajasthani influence. Similarly unlike ordinary Malwi, in Sondhwari and *Rangri*, 'N' changes into 'NH'.

Malwi dialect was studied in detail by Ramagya Dwivedi 'Sameer'. He pointed out that Malwi is a form of the central Rajasthani, which in turn is influenced by Bundeli on one hand and Gujarati on the other. So far nobody noticed a relation between Malwi and Rajasthani. As a matter of fact, Malwi has been equally influenced by Rajasthani, Gujarati and Marathi because of the geographical situation of Malwa. Malwi is regarded as the main dialect of Ujjain and its surroundings.¹

In pure Malwi pronunciation, the sounds of *ai*, *ou* and *oo* change into *ay*, *o* and *aa* respectively. In the same way sometimes the vowel *ee* changes into *a*, e. g., *Hareen* becomes *Haran*, *din* becomes *dan* and even *Thakur* becomes *Thakar*.

The suffix *Hon* is added to certain words like *Baap* (father) *Nana* (maternal grandfather), etc., to make them *Baap Hon*, *Nana Hon* to denote plural number. In rural areas of the District, this is a general practice. Sometimes the suffix *Na* is also used to denote the plural number, e.g., *Aadmeena* (people), *Logna* (men) *Lugaena* (women).

The conjunctions *Ne*, *Ane*, *An*, are used in Malwi which are very close to Gujarati. Seven mother tongues recorded an increase during the decade 1951-61. They have been tabulated below :

1. Chintamani Upadhyaya, Malwi-Lok. Geet Ek Vivechanatmak Adhyayana, p. 55.

Table No. III-7
Mother Tongues Progressing in the Number of Speakers, 1951-61

S. No.	Language	Speakers	
		1951	1961
1.	Urdu	22,949	43,811
2.	Malwi	50,366	3,55,358
3.	Marwari	2,405	4,266
4.	Mewadi	125	566
5.	Sindhi	5,707	6,704
6.	Bengali	121	160
7.	Punjabi	1,808	2,784

Source : Census Reports, 1951 and 1961.

On account of the element of migration, mostly from the surrounding districts, the number of speakers of Sindhi and Punjabi languages increased, more so in case of the latter wherein it increased by about 50 per cent. But some other reasons shall have to be attributed to the almost doubling of the number of Urdu Speakers. The extraordinary percentage increase of speakers of Marwari and Mewari is also due to the in-flow of these business communities from Rajasthan, of course, through the surrounding districts of the State.

On the other hand there are more languages (10) which suffered a heavy loss in the number of speakers in the same decade. The following table gives the particulars of loss of speakers of these languages during 1951-61 period.

Table No. III-8
Mother Tongues whose number of Speakers diminished during 1951-61

S. No.	Language	Speakers	
		1951	1961
1.	Hindi	4,28,908	2,26,200
2.	Bundelkhandi	981	162
3.	Hindustani	1,291	4
4.	Banjari	1,173	916
5.	Jaipuri	1,399	1,432
6.	Rajasthani	3,199	379
7.	Bhili	1,234	810
8.	Gujarati	7,566	5,661
9.	Marathi	13,237	11,223
10.	English	15	11

Source : Census Reports, 1951 and 1961.

As a matter of fact the total number of languages and dialects returned from the District during Census 1961 were not less than 66 but the number of speakers of most of them was nominal. As regards a few other foreign languages apart from

English, which deserve mention, names of Nepali (66), Persian (65), Chinese (10), Pashto (7), Arabic (4) and Portugese (2) may be given.

Religion and Caste

Lying on the Malwa tract of Central India, Ujjain, then known as *Awanti*, has been the seat of religion and culture from the ancient period. Ujjain's name is frequently met with in almost all the Buddhist and Brahmanical records.

The religious importance of Ujjain is further advanced owing to the existence of one of the twelve *Jyotirlingas* in the *Mahakala* temple, which is a sacred place of pilgrimage of Hindus. In the month of *Magha*, at the time of Shivratri, pilgrims congregate in large numbers and take a holy dip in the sacred tank, nearby.

Abounding in Hindu temples, Ujjain is also famous for its *kumbha* fair, held once in 12 years. *Simhastha*, as is popularly known, is held on the banks of the sacred Sipra river. *Sadhus* from all over India congregate and take sacred dip in the holy waters of the river. Thronged with thousands of pilgrims, it is a great occasion in Ujjain.

The original inhabitants of this area were from various tribes, of which Gonds Bhils and Korkus are the present descendants. Though animists in their religious beliefs, these tribals, by and large, follow various beliefs, customs, and religious practices of the Hindus. The Rajputs appeared in this part around the 9th century, and founded many principalities in Malwa and Nimar. Later, when Aurangzeb pursued the policy of persecution, the Hindus of Malwa began to aid the Marathas in their advance from the Deccan. Thus in about 17th century, the Maratha incursions brought the Marathas and Deccani Brahmans, Dhangars, Kunbis, etc., to this area. Ujjain of today thus reflects the amalgam of various shades of people from different areas, who in the process of socialization have been influenced by the local Hindu population. The principal tenets of their religious beliefs and practices still distinguish them.

It may be seen from the following table that religious composition of the District population has remained more or less constant during the past few decades.

Table No. III-9
Population by Religion, 1951-1971

Religion	Population in Census Year					
	1951	Percentage of total Population	1961	Percentage of total Population	1971	Percentage of total Population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Hindu	4,74,237	87.13	5,78,903	87.49	7,47,630	86.68
Muslim	59,431	10.92	67,145	10.15	93,104	10.79
Jain	8,763	1.61	11,413	1.72	17,380	2.02
Sikh	670	0.12	2,440	0.37	2,000	0.23
Buddhist	192	0.04	638	0.10	419	0.05
Christian	934	0.18	1,156	0.17	1,961	0.23

Sources : 1. Census Hand Books, 1951 and 1961.
2. Census of India, 1971, Paper 2 of 1972, Religion.

Hinduism

The religious composition of the District, as is evident from the above table shows that Hinduism has been the principal religion of this District. Accounting for 87.98 per cent of the District population in 1941, Hindus in subsequent Census counts returned 4,74,237 or 87.13 per cent in 1951; 5,78,903 or 87.49 per cent in 1961 and 7,47,630 or 86.68 per cent in 1971. They showed 29.14 per cent increase over 1961, which is slightly above the State increase (23.35 per cent) in Hindu population. With this overwhelming majority, the influence of Hindu surroundings on the local population following different faiths, including Islam, are perceptible in their customs, dress, food habits, and even in marriages, etc., in rural areas.

Castes

Every Hindu is born into a caste (*jat or jati*) and his caste determines his social position through life. Though there are a number of sub-castes connected with each caste, except in some cases, a man's sub-caste is not generally known to others though his caste is known. Several castes have the same traditional occupation, but signs are not wanting of a coming change. The abandonment of the traditional occupation has become a most marked feature of Hindu society as a result of the equal opportunity and freedom in the choice of occupations afforded even during the pre-Independence period. The Brahmans, the Rajputs, the Mahajans, the Telis, Ahirs, etc., have taken to agriculture as their main profession on a large scale and the traditional occupation has been either relegated to a secondary position or altogether abandoned.

Important castes among Hindus, living in the District, are Brahmans, Mahajans (Baniyas), Rajputs, etc.

Divided into a number of sub-castes, some of the Brahmans are still performing priestly or religious functions. Most of them are landholders and are engaged in Government Services or in white-collar professions in the private sector as well. Their different sects have not been recorded at any Census. Amongst the Brahmans, Saraswatas, Shri Gaur, Gurjar Gaur, and Choubisas are believed to be preponderant in the District. Other Brahmans found in the District are Parrek, Dahima or Dadhich, Sikhwal, etc.

Mahajans or Baniyas are well established in trade and business, traditionally. They form the wealthy section of the population. Most of them trace their origin to Rajasthan e.g. the Oswals trace their origin to Jodhpur or western Marwar. The name Maheshwari is derived from Mahesh or Mahadeva whom they worship. They refrain from the use of liquor and meat. The Agarwals trace their origin to Raja Agrasen of Agroha in the Punjab. They are divided into various clans.

The Rajputs are the descendants of the traditional fighting and land owning caste. Formerly they were divided into two economic classes, namely, (i) the aristocracy, consisting of *Jagirdars*, and (ii) the tillers of the soil. The abolition of *Jagirs* has affected them adversely; many of them have not yet attuned themselves to adoption of new occupations in a competitive social set-up. The important Rajput clans living in the District are Chauhan, Dhakar, Kachhwaha, Sesodia, Solanki, Somvanshi, Suryavanshi, etc.

They are the writer-caste overwhelmingly engaged in services, Government and private. They are mostly educated and, therefore, their position has greatly improved during the last century.

Among functional castes, the *sunar* (goldsmith), *Kasera* (brass-worker), *Sutar* (carpenter), *Luhar* (blacksmith), *kori* (weaver), *Kalar* (liquordistiller), *dhobi* (washerman), *darji* (tailor), *nal* (barber), *tamboli* (betel-grower), etc., are found in almost every village. There is concentration of certain castes in particular villages.

Muslims

The next principal group of religious faith is Islam. Accounting for 10.38 per cent of the total population in 1941, Muslims, including Boharas, returned 56,431 or 10.92 per cent of the population in 1951. In 1961 and 1971 Census counts also the Muslims maintained almost a similar proportion, i.e. 10.15 per cent and 10.79 per cent, respectively and returned 67,145 and 93,104 persons. During the last decade Muslims registered an increase of 38.66 per cent.

Accounting for an important section of Muslim population, Bohara community in Ujjain is principally engaged in trade and commerce. Belonging to Daudi Sect (after their own *Dai*), they are all Shias and differ from other Muslims in many ways in regard to their religious and social customs. They do not shave their bearded, but many of them shave the head clean. They do not traditionally smoke tobacco in any form. They generally do not inter-marry with other Muslim communities. Fond of fire-works display and music, but not dancing, Hindu influence is said to be evident in some of their customs. At Diwali time they illuminate the houses and enjoy other manifestations of joy. They change their account books as well. *Sari* is worn by their ladies and they even wear nose rings. Their high priest (at Surat) has been supreme in all matters relating to religion and commands great reverence. In spite of their being urban dwellers, they have not changed much with times. They have their separate *Jamaikhana*s and cemeteries, distinct from that of other Muslims.¹

Jains

Jains, the next most important religious group after Hindus and Muslims returned a population of 8763 or 1.61 per cent of the District population in 1951

1. Indore State Gazetteer, 1931, pp. 104-5.

Census. Showing a slight increase of 1.47 per cent over 1941 figures, a similar increase to 1.72 per cent in 1961 and 2.02 per cent in 1971 was recorded in their population.

Buddhists, Christians and Sikhs

Buddhism seems to have penetrated into Ujjain (Ujjaini) during the life time of Lord Buddha. Mahakattyan, the son of Ujjaini's King Chandpradyot's priest, having turned a disciple of Buddha, alongwith seven others, laid the foundation of Buddhism in this area. He made Ujjain and Mathura as his principal centres and preached the message of Lord Buddha.¹ A *Stupa* was erected at Ujjaini after the death of Lord Buddha in 543 B. C. During the Ashoka period (272 B. C.), Ujjaini was at its pristine glory. Ashoka's son Mahendra and daughter Sanghmitra were born at Ujjain. Similar references testify that till the sixth century A.D., the members of the ruling houses were influenced by this religion, and became disciples. Hieun Tsang, the celebrated Chinese traveller (629-645 A. D.), recorded that there existed 50 *Buddha Viharas* in Ujjaini, which were then in dilapidated condition. Nearly 300 Bhikshus lived in Ujjain at that time.³ Further references testify to Ujjain's being the centre of this religion till the 12th century A. D.

Buddhists were not returned in 1941 Census but got a foothold in 1951, when 192 persons of this faith were enumerated. There has since been a sort of resurgence of Buddhism on account of adoption of Buddhism by many members of Scheduled Castes, during this decade, under a neo-Buddhist movement. The State interest in celebration of 2500 years of Buddha appears to have triggered off this conversion. In 1961, they returned 638 persons or constituted about 0.10 per cent of the population. But in 1971, the followers of this faith declined by 34.33 per cent and constituted 0.05 per cent of the total population.

There has been some significant change in the composition of Christian and Sikh population. Sikhs who formed only 0.05 per cent in 1941 increased to 670 or 0.12 per cent in 1951 and to 2,440 or 0.37 per cent in 1961. Largely it was on account of the post-partition developments, which resulted in waves of migration of these persons moving to other areas. A small section of these refugees also came in Ujjain and settled here. Since then they have declined by 18.03 per cent and constituted about 0.23 per cent of the total population in 1971. The Christian population, however, maintained a natural rate of increase in initial decades of the century. Increasing by 69.64 per cent in 1961-71, they formed about 0.23 per cent of the population in 1971.

A characteristic feature of the minority religions has been their concentration in urban areas, which indirectly throws light on their occupational interests. Of the 2,440 sikhs and 11,413 Jains, as large as 2,232 and 8,950 were found in urban areas, largely, because of their primary engagement in trade and commerce. Boharas

1. Ujjaini Darshan, 1957 (Directorate of Information and Publicity, M. P.), p. 24.

2. *ibid.* p. 25.

3. *ibid.*

among the Muslims too show preference for urban living owing to their commercial interest. Of the 67,145 Muslims in 1961 in all 46,833 were enumerated in urban areas.

General Structure, Religious Beliefs, Manners and Customs of Castes, Classes and Tribes

Hindus of the District may be grouped into three classes, namely, the *saivas* or those who worship *Siva*, the *Vaishnavas* or those who worship *Vishnu* and the *Saktas* or the worshippers of the creative energy *Sakti*. The *Saivas* and *Vaishnavas* together form the majority.

A large number of people believe in astrology and palmistry. The astrologer is consulted to prescribe the auspicious date and time (*muhurta*) for any important work such as laying of foundation stone of the house (*bhoomi-pujan*), and entry into new house (*grih-praveshi*) etc. Some people believe in the effect of evil eyes and women-folk generally apply lamp-black on the forehead and cheeks of their children.

There are many superstitions prevalent, mostly in the rural areas and even among some of the educated people. While setting out on a journey, it is believed that seeing a woman carrying a pitcher full of water, or seeing a cow, brings success in mission, and meeting a cat or a widow, is considered an ill-omen.

There is much similarity in the customs of the Hindus and Jains. The birth of a male child is an event to rejoice over; guns are fired in high families and sweets are distributed. On the sixth day, after the birth, *Chhathi* is worshipped. On the tenth day the Sun is worshipped. In the first, third or fifth year, for the first time, the hair of the child is cut with some fanfare. However, only the twice born castes' boys are given a sacred thread (*upanayana*). The ceremony is held with great pomp and show.

Among the Muslims, if it is a boy, *Khatna* (circumcision) is performed on any auspicious day, before the age of nine.

Both Hindus and Jains cremate the dead, whereas the Muslims exclusively bury it. Funeral feasts are a common feature of all.

As elsewhere, all the traditional functional castes and classes are found in Ujjain District also. The village society is a homogenous fabric of traditional *Varna-Vyavastha* comprising Brahmins, Kshatriya, Vaishya and the service castes. Further sub-divided in a number of sub-castes and classes, they include the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, which numbered 1,83,888 in 1951 and 1,55,574 in 1961. Their population in 1971 was 2,02,004, of which 2,00,760 or 23.28 per cent were Scheduled Castes and 1,244 or 0.14 per cent were Scheduled Tribes. The following table gives the tahsilwise population of these castes and tribes according to Census 1971.

Table No.III—10
Population of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, 1971

District/ Tahsil	Total	Scheduled Caste		Percentage to total population	Total	Scheduled Tribes		Percentage to total population
		Rural	Urban			Rural	Urban	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Khacharod	42,017	35,664	6,353	24.80	654	28	626	0.39
Mahidpur	30,587	29,158	1,429	27.12	205	191	14	0.18
Tarana	35,577	33,815	1,762	29.80	7	5	2	0.01
Badnagar	24,556	23,253	1,303	19.57	11	4	7	0.01
Ujjain	68,023	39,989	28,034	20.27	367	235	132	0.11
Total	2,00,760	1,61,879	38,881	23.28	1,244	463	781	0.14

Source : Ujjain District Census Hand Book 1971.

Of the 22 Scheduled Castes, the prominent in the District were Bagri (24,601), Balai (64,958), Chamar (48,225), Mehtar (5,598) and Nat (2,492) in 1961. They constituted the bulk of the population. Since these figures were not tabulated in 1951 Census, no comparison is possible. Inhabiting mostly the rural areas, 1,61,879 persons of Scheduled Castes were enumerated in 1971. The rest, 38,881, were enumerated in urban areas. Constituting 23.28 per cent of the population in 1971, they mostly inhabited Tarana Tahsil, where their population was about 30 per cent. Badnagar Tahsil shared the least, i. e., about 20 per cent of the population.

A sprinkling of Scheduled Tribe population is also enumerated in Ujjain. Gond (356), Sahariya (12) and Korku (3) were returned in 1951 Census. A decade later in 1961, of the 130 Scheduled Tribe persons, 107 were Gond, 11 Korku and 12 others. In 1971, of the 1,244 tribals, constituting 0.14 per cent of the total population, Khacharod Tahsil accounted for the most of them (626). Mostly engaged as labourers in industries, including household and 'other services', a very small proportion pursued cultivation.

Educationally still backward, only 11,255 among the Scheduled Castes and 15 among the Scheduled Tribes were found literate upto various levels. A considerable number of these were literate, though they never passed any examination. It appears that these persons educate their children upto primary level and because of poverty divert them to gainful occupation. A few of them go up to higher secondary or higher education. Education seems to be more popular among the Balais, the principal Scheduled Caste of the District. Except for 18 persons of Balais, the entire population of these castes and tribes are the followers of Hinduism and share the customs, beliefs and practices of the fellow villagers. Of course in their homes, they still practice their traditional religious faith. In matters of dress and food habits in urban areas, they have mixed up with others and are difficult to distinguish.

It may be of interest to note here, that in Ujjain Tahsil, which accounts for a considerable population of these castes and tribes, most of them were found

concentrated (26,998) in City Corporation limits. The rest of 1,036 persons were enumerated in Nagzhri (231), Lalpur (88), Panwasa (177), Goyala (39), Malanwasa (57) and Ujjain Railway Colony (454).

A few important Castes and Tribes are described here under :—

Balais, an important Scheduled Caste in the District, numbered 64,958 in 1961, and accounted for 41.8 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population. They are the typical Malwa caste, who mostly inhabit the rural areas, especially of Tarana and Mahidpur Tahsils. Traditionally a caste of weavers, they are mostly cultivators of land and a good number of them also worked as agricultural labourers. Educationally still backward, though ahead of other castes in the District, 8 Balais were recorded as matriculates. It may appear strange but 18 Balais embraced Sikhism, the rest, however, returned as Hindus. Balais, customarily do not kill a dog and bear which are held equally sacred. This being probably a residue of some totemistic observance.¹

Balais have usual system of exogamous groups, named after the founder of the clan such as *Bagmar* (tiger-killer) *Bhagori* (a runaway) and so on. They have their own caste priest, who is consulted for marriage, etc. They have the practice of serving for a wife, known as *Gharjamai* or *Lamjhena*. Wedding is followed by *aina* or *gauna* on the attainment of puberty. A widow is prohibited to marry her late husband's brother or other near relatives.

The next largest group of *Harijans* is that of Chamar, who numbered 48,225 in 1961. Almost uniformly spread over the whole of the District, Chamars along with their synonymous groups, such as Bairwa, Bhambi, Jatav, Mochi or Regar are mostly engaged in agriculture, in rural areas, and as industrial labourers in the city area. Only 1,044 of them pursued tanning and currying of hides and skins, their traditional occupation. Educationally little more awakened in urban parts, they are still far too backward in this behalf. Nearly 28 of them were recorded as matriculates and 3 with university degree.

Professing Hindu faith, they worship ordinary village deities. They are divided in a large number of exogamous groups or sections. A man must not marry in his own section, and union of first cousins is also prohibited. Adult marriage is a rule. Widows commonly remarry. In matters of dress, in urban areas, they have adopted the common dress of the people. The youngerfolk is fond of shirt, bush-shirt, pant, etc.

Being the third most numerous in the District, their population was 24,601 in 1961. Abounding in Khacharod Tahsil, Bagris are cultivators and agricultural labourers. Found mostly in rural areas, they are educationally very backward both in rural and urban parts. Very few of them were found with primary school education. Professing Hindu faith, they worship the ordinary village deities and participate in festivities.

Bhangi or Mehtar is the caste of sweepers, who numbered 8,583 in 1961. Spread over the entire District, about a third of them were working as agricultural labourers. Scavenging, their traditional occupation, was pursued only by 987 workers. In urban areas, they found employment in 'other services' also, and about 857 of them were found in this category of occupation. Aware to the needs of education, more so in urban areas, they are increasingly sending their children to school. They profess Hindu faith and participate in all festivities of Hindus.

Scheduled Tribes

As said earlier, only Gond and Korkus have been returned in this District, principally from urban areas. Of the 130 persons of these tribes, 107 were Gonds, who were mostly illiterate. Schooling, perhaps is still not favoured by them because of their poverty. Engaged as labourers in construction work and industries, they all professed faith in Hinduism. But they preserve their animistic beliefs too. Of course, in urban areas, they have become more enlightened and awakened in their social and cultural life. They have adopted the dress, food habits, etc., of their fellow beings. Urban influences are perceptible on younger educated few in matters of dress, etc.

Inter-Caste Relations

Coming to the actual functioning of the caste system in a village community, it may be observed that broadly inter-caste relations constitute 'vertical' ties. They may be classified into economic, ritual, political and civic ties.

Different castes in a village, as described earlier, are necessarily bound together with economic ties in the first instance. In all the villages, generally, peasant castes abound, and are assisted in their agricultural work by the functional castes, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, leather-workers, potters and the like. Other service castes such as priest, barber, washerman, water-carrier, etc., cater to the needs of everyone, barring *Harijans*. Specialized services, which are not available locally, are procured from neighbouring areas. These traditional economic ties bind the village community in a strong functional relationship.

Together with payment in cash, payment to essential artisan and service castes are made in grain and sometimes in free food, clothing, fodder and shelter, etc. At the time or religious functions, these castes perform extra duties. This type

1. R. V. Russell and Hiralal, *The Tribes and Castes of the C. P. of India*, Vol. II, P, 107,

of relationship in rural parts is generally known as *Jajmani* system. This system binds together different castes in a village in strong ties. Thus, inter-dependence of castes usually has been so strong that it used to cut across all the ties of caste or creed. These days, the weakening of these 'vertical' ties and strengthening of 'horizontal' ties have created some problems in some areas. In agricultural pursuits, the non-cultivating owners, cultivating owners and tenants and landless labourers form a universal hierarchy in villages. The Caste Hindus, usually constitute the former two classes and *Harijans* the latter one, namely labourers. This stratification runs deep and strengthens the ritual stratification ties also. It has its merits and evils too, for exploitation of tenant class and *begar*, etc., crept into the system. Thus the patron and client-relationship is widespread and crucial in this District, as in other rural parts. This has its definite bearing on voting at election times.

The ritual ties still continue, though a general laxity in observance of rigid details in respect of life-cycle, ceremonies, festivals and fairs, etc., have made them more liberal. Concerted move for the abolition of *begar* bounded labour and liquidation of past debts of certain weaker sections of the society, the master-servant relations, etc., are likely to assume new dimensions.

Inter-Caste Conflicts

Though the village community continues to consist of hierarchical groups, with its own rights, duties and privileges, deeply stratified on the basis of inequalities of land ownership, yet this did not prevent the village from functioning as a homogenous community. Conflicts and co-operation went together. But in recent years, the weaker sections have shown an increasing desire to free themselves from the control of locally dominant castes. This has been assisted by political forces operating from different levels.

Social Life

Property and Inheritance

In mainly an agricultural society, the joint family is still favoured, because agriculture provides employment opportunities to one and all in the family. It is only in the urban areas that the families are found broken, real brothers living apart in the same town. This is true of all, irrespective of caste and creed. Due to the impact of industrialisation, more and more families are being bisected to form small families of husband, wife and their children. This poses a social problem of partition and the head of the family usually prefers to do so before any one of the members demands it.

The distribution of property or inheritance, as the case may be, are usually governed by the traditional laws of respective communities and the new enactments in the Hindu Law have little effect. Rarely cases are referred to the civil court and the petty disputes, which are there in practically all cases, are decided amongst the members of the family themselves with or without the volutary assistance of a respected caste fellow, who enjoys the confidence of all the parties concerned.

The family property is divided equally among the sons, their mother too getting an equal share, the daughters claiming nothing, although a few of them are aware of their rights under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 and the subsequent amendments.

The 'will' is in vogue only in very rich urban families.

Marriage and Morals

In the District, as in the entire Malwa region, monogamy is the rule and polygamy an exception. The *Sanatan* Hindu Laws are deep seated in the minds of the people. It is the privilege of every Hindu, according to them, to beget a son, whose primary duty is to perform the funeral rites of the parents, the *pind-daan*, the *shraddha*, etc. Thus, a second wife becomes a necessity only if the first one fails to deliver a male heir. In exceptional cases, however, polygamy is practised, though it is not appreciated at all by the present generation. The provisions of the law in this respect are binding upon all except the tribals. The Madhya Pradesh Prevention of Hindu Bigamous Marriage Act of 1955 made Hindu bigamous marriage void and penal under Section 494 of the Indian Penal Code. Further, the guardian of a minor offender and the abettor are punished with imprisonment upto six months, or a fine, or both. The tribes were exempted from the operation of the Act, however, in recognition of their practice of bigamy.¹ The Muslims too, though permitted by their Personal Law, to have four wives, are not ordinarily bigamous and rarely have more than one wife.

polyandry is not at all in vogue in any caste in the District. However, cases are there when women leave their first husbands on various grounds such as impotency, constant illness, etc., with the permission of the respective caste panchayat and get another one in his place while the first one is alive. In such cases, relatives of the first husband cut off all relations with the woman and avoid even facing her new husband even in market.

The traditional restrictions on marriage alliances are well defined and no family is seen overlooking them. Those who do, are treated with utter contempt and are cast off the caste or simply not invited to any social get-together. This is specially the case in *Brahmans* and *Banias*, *Kayasthas* and upper caste *Rajputs*. The marriage within the caste is a must but *Sapinda*² marriage is to be avoided. All the offshoots of a *gotra* are regarded brothers and marriage between any of them is strictly prohibited.

Marriage Customs and Rituals

Hindu weddings provide a complex of rites which last for about a week in which all the kith and kin participate. Many variations of content exist in different

* 1. K. M. Kapadia, *Marriage and Family in India*, p. 115.

2. Male members of the family within four generations are called Sapindas by Manu.

sub-castes. However, the invocation to Ganesh is the starting point in all of them. This is called *Ganesh Pujan*. It is followed by *bana baithana*, the installation of the bridegroom. The week that follows is characterised with the rubbing of the bride and bridegroom with purificatory turmeric and colouring their palms with *mehndi* designs at their respective places. This is known as *haldi lagana* and *mendi mandna*. It is done to the accompaniment of folk songs such as "*Mendi ne bavi malwe, ne rang gayo Gujarat, Mendi rang lagyore*" (*Mehndi* has been sown in Malwa, but its colour has spread upto Gujarat. The colour of Mehndi has decorated the palm as desired). A marriage booth each is erected at both the houses, the clan goddesses are worshipped to invoke their blessings and these celebrations are performed under the canopy.

The *mamera* i. e., a set of dress for each member is given to the bridegroom's family by his maternal uncle, followed by a feast to the assembled relatives by the groom's father.

The *barat* (marriage-party) is welcomed with great courtesy at the bride's place. The wedding rites start soon after. In the evening, the party reaches the bride's place with pomp and show after taking a round of the village, and the bridegroom strikes a carved wooden frame, *toran* with his sword at the bride's door, marking the age-old practice of marriage by victory. Thereafter, the two together are seated near a holy fire. The family priest enchanting certain Sanskrit verses, ties their clothes together. He gives them a lesson to pass a pious life, having faith in each other. The *Phera* (circumambulation) or *Saptapadi* (taking seven rounds together) is then performed, marking the culmination of the wedding proceedings. It is followed by *paharavani*,¹ i.e., the gifts giving ceremony from bride's people to the groom, his parents, brothers, sisters, in-laws and *baratis*. It is *dahej*, (dowry) which includes ornaments, utensils, clothes, and other accessories.

Then follows the *bida*, the departure of the marriage party with the bride. Youngest brother of the bride usually accompanies her to help her negotiate with the new relatives and fulfil her requirements as she remains veiled and is not supposed to talk directly with anybody except the youngsters. After a short stay of three-four days, her elder brother comes to take her back for a short visit to her *maika* or *peehar* (parent's house). This is a must. After a short stay, her husband comes to take her to her *sasural* (father-in-law's house).

The influence of Hindu surroundings on the local population including Muslims is noticeable not only in customs relating to dress and food but even in marriages, especially in rural areas.

1. A. C. Mayer, op. cit., p. 229.

However, in Islam, marriage is said to be a contract signed by two parties, one for each-side. The consideration of the contract is *mahr*, gift to the bride,¹ the amount of which varies according to the economic status of the contracting parties.

Dowry is usually prevalent among all the castes in one shape or the other. It varies from a meagre Rs. 500 to Rs. 2 lakhs or so in cash or kind or both according to mutual pre-settlement. This is given at various Dowry rituals viz., *sagai*, *dwarchar*, *paharavani*, *bida*, etc. It is woven in the fabric of the ceremonies in such a complex way that it appears difficult to get rid of it altogether, despite the provisions of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. Rarely any case is reported to the police. Hence the nil report received from the Superintendent of Police, Ujjain. It needs the uppermost priority on the list of social service activities. Recently a few hundred young girls and boys of the Vikram University, Ujjain have taken oath to marry without dowry and to undertake this social work.

Now and then, the various organisations of women and youth launch an anti-dowry campaign but they seem to have very little impact on society. No body can hazard a guess as to when, if ever, this social evil would be eradicated.

Civil Marriages are a rare occurrence in the tradition ridden society of the District. The minimum and maximum number of cases registered for court marriage was 7 in 1961-62 and 15 in 1966-67. Eight cases each Civil Marriages were registered in the years 1967-68, 1969-70 and 1970-71. The maximum number of marriages solemnized in a particular year were 9 in 1966-67. The particulars of number of such marriages solemnized and the number of cases rejected are tabulated below:

Table No. III—11
Civil Marriages, 1961-1972

S. No.	Particulars	1961-62	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1.	No. of cases registered under the Special Marriage Act, 1954	7	15	8	10	8	8	13
2.	No. of Marriages solemnized	4	9	4	5	1	2	6
3.	No. of cases rejected	3	6	4	5	7	6	7

Source : Collector and Marriage Officer, Ujjain.

1. K. M. Kapadia, Marriage and Family in India, p. 206.

A total number of 62 cases were registered during the six years' period 1966-67 to 1971-72 and, in all, 27 marriages were solemnized and 35 cases were rejected indicating that majority of cases registered for the purpose were not found genuine. Again, during the three years, 1973, 1974 and 1975, in all 37 cases were registered and in 11 of them marriages were solemnized leaving the majority (26) in the category of rejected cases.

The marital age has advanced considerably in recent years, especially in the case of boys, more so in urban areas, where adult marriage is becoming the rule. The general masses have also not remained untouched. However, the lower strata of society is still in darkness in this respect and this state of affairs justifies social welfare activities among them. The Sharda Act, 1939 is generally adhered to by the educated classes at least.

Being an orthodox society, widow remarriage is a taboo in middle and higher classes. However, most of the Scheduled Castes, the few Tribes, inhabiting the District, a few Rajput sub-castes and Arya Samajists allow widow remarriage. There are certain castes in the lower strata of society which are called *natra* castes and in them there is no bar to widow remarriage. Under the auspices of Sir Ganga Ram Trust a *Vidhava Ashram* (Widow Home) was established at Ujjain. Now it is being looked after by a local institution which has been registered.¹

Divorce as a practice is common among the Tribes as well as the lower strata of society, especially among the Scheduled Castes. But they seldom take recourse to the law courts and are ruled strictly by their respective tribal or caste panchayats, whose approval is necessary for divorce to be socially effective. The elders command respect and are obeyed by both the parties. Divorce or *faragat*, as it is locally called in the concerned quarters, is taboo in the middle and upper castes. It is looked down upon by them. Stray cases, however, are found. They generally resort to the law courts for this purpose. An overall picture of such divorces in the District during a decade may be gathered from the following table.

Table No. III—12
Divorce: 1961 to 1972

S. No.	Particulars	1961	1962	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
1.	The number of divorce cases registered under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.	6	9	5	4	6	1	2	5	4

1. Ujjain Darshan, p. 110.

S. No.	Particulars	1961	1962	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
2.	The number of couples who took divorce	1	1	2	1	2	—	1	3	2
3.	The number of cases rejected	5	7	3	2	4	1	1	2	
			+ 1 Case transferred to A. D. J.		+ 1 case transferred to U. P.					(2 cases pending)

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Ujjain.

From the above table it is concluded that out of the 42 cases registered during a decade, only 13 persons could obtain divorce and the rest of the cases were rejected indicating that the grounds put forth for divorce were inadequate and that the courts too discouraged them unless found based on sound footing.

Economic Dependence of Women and their Place in Society

The urban component of the population of the District being more and the proportion of workers in general being less than that of the surrounding region, the women in the District are economically more dependent on their male counterpart as compared with contiguous districts.

Out of a total of 282,062 workers only 51,307 were women and most of them were working in rural areas (42,404). The urban area comprising six cities and towns viz., Ujjain, Badnagar, Mahidpur, Tarana, Khacharod and Nagda returned only 8,903 women workers in 1971.

Again in rural areas too, agriculture provided the maximum scope for women, employing 28,258 of them as agricultural labourers and 12,182 as actual cultivators. The following table shows the number of women engaged in various economic activities in the District as full time wage earners.

Table No. III—13
Women workers, 1971

S. No.	Occupation	Number of Women Workers			
		Total	Rural	Urban	Percentage
1.	Agricultural Labourers	29,815	28,258	1,557	58
2.	Cultivators	12,741	12,182	559	25
3.	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs,				
	(a) Household Industry	1,914	878	1,036	
	(b) Other than Household Industry	1,506	132	1,374	

S. No.	Occupation	Number of Women Workers			
		Total	Rural	Urban	Percentage
4.	Trade and Commerce	606	87	519	
5.	Construction	296	115	181	
6.	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	228	182	46	17
7.	Transport, Storage and Communication	130	2	128	
8.	Mining and Quarrying	47	40	7	
9.	Other Services	4,024	528	3,496	
	Total	51,307	42,404	8,903	100

Source : Census Report, 1971.

From the above table it is also evident that in practically all the occupations except agriculture, plantations, mining and quarrying, the urban component of the women workers was much more than that of their rural counterpart.

Among tahsils, Tarana had the maximum percentage of working women (15.16) whereas Ujjain had the least (9.47).¹

Social service forms an important activity of the urban elite women through various women's organisations at the district and Block level. These organisations have done commendable work in the field of women's social education. This has led to the amelioration of the social status of women, which is visible at least in the *kasbas* and towns.

Prostitution and Traffic in Women

These evils, though not totally absent, are of rare occurrence and that too among the lower strata of urban society. However, those who indulge in these anti-social activities appear to be doing so on account of economic considerations. Police are often after them and find that they do so in the name of dancing and music. The District Superintendent of police, Ujjain, informed the existence of 60 prostitutes in Pinjarwadi, Ujjain. Such cases are seldom reported to the police, looking to the future of the concerned girl. Hence the nil report for the decade 1965-76 under the Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956.

1. Ujjain District Census Hand Book, 1971, p. 101.

Drinking

This social evil is on the increase. It has been adopted as a habit by a few people belonging specially to the lower rung of the society. In fashionable upper classes also it is assuming alarming proportion. During the fifteen years period, 1961-75, in all 754 cases were registered by the police under the Prohibition Act, ranging from a minimum of 7 in 1961 to a maximum of 138 in 1973. The number gradually declined to 103 and then to 51 in 1974 and 1975, due to strict vigilance. However, the entire female population and the people of superior caste hierarchy may be treated as free from the evil.

Gambling

The evil is there from time immemorial, but has increased during the post-Independence period on account of unemployment problem. There may be found some relation between the evils of drinking and gambling. They usually go hand in hand. On *Dhan-Teras* especially and during the entire five day *Diwali* festival, it is a must and is considered a good omen by many whether they are professionals or casual gamblers. The card games become the most usual source. These days *satta* is also very popular, which is a form of gambling. In all 4,509 cases were registered in the District by the police under the Gambling Act, ranging from a minimum of 37 in 1963 to a maximum of 707 in 1973. Later on the number decreased to 685 in 1974 and suddenly to 410 in 1975 on account of police vigilance and alert.

Home Life

Types of Dwellings

The rural houses are small mud-walled tile roofed constructions. They are generally in rows and are kept neat and clean from outside. Wherever space is available, a small *kac ha chabutra* on either side of the entrance is a must and the walls have small *aliye* (*tak*—some vacant space to keep something in) one on each side. The entrance is usually low and one has to step in lowering his head lest it would get hurt.

According to Census 1971, there were 93,102 occupied residential houses in the rural and 43,540 in the urban areas of the District, Ujjain Tahsil having the biggest share (36.30 per cent). There were 28,470 houses in Ujjain city only.

Big villages have burnt-brick houses but the roofs are mostly tiled. Those who have tin-sheets also prefer to cover them with tiles for cooling effect. Ground floor houses are preferred. Only well-to-do ones have first floor and second floor which is a rarity in villages.

The towns have all sorts of houses, i.e., those resembling the utmost rural to the most modern urban structures. The tendency for *pakka* construction is developing and cement or *chuna* (lime) is being used extensively to enhance

their life. In Ujjain city and other towns, the upper storeys of the houses are often ornamented by picturesque carved wooden balconies and projecting windows.¹

Ujjain is an important city of the District. It was in the year 1720 that remodelling of the city of Ujjain on modern lines was undertaken by Raja Jai Singh who was the then Governor of Ujjain. There is considerable congestion in the old part of Ujjain city. It represented the highest concentration for any city of the same class in the State.

An important feature of the population of the District is that persons of the minority religions are concentrated in the urban areas. Among the Muslims, Bohra community is a merchant class known for their business acumen and they are to be found in good number in Ujjain city where they have their ancestral homes. The Jains are mostly the trader class, hence their preference for urban areas. Sikhs too have settled in the urban areas for trade and commerce. These communities being rich, also own multi-storeyed and modern cement concrete houses with all amenities.

Furniture and Decorations

People in general are poor and in the name of furniture, they only have a bamboo or wooden cot, finely knitted with locally made hemp string.

Petty government servants, members of the Panchayat, office bearers of co-operatives, and a few educated ones in the rural areas own some furniture of bare necessity, e.g., a wooden table or a small desk, one or two chairs either of wood or iron, a stool, one or two small *patias* or a *chowki*, rarely a bench. Almirahs are seldom found, wall almirahs serving the purpose. Well-to-do agriculturists own very big iron boxes to keep their beddings safely.

In urban areas economically well placed people are fond of a variety of furniture, though costly one is owned by a few only. Well-to-do urban people decorate their homes with first class modern upholstery articles and steel furniture mostly locally manufactured on order, and the rest, the products of famous all-India firms. They rennovate it in a couple of years and sometimes even dispose it off in open auction and replace with the latest arrivals in the market.

Dress

Agricultural classes which form the bulk of the population wear *dhotti*, a *bandi* or a small coat, a *pichhoda* of *khadi* (hand spun and hand woven) or handloom (mill spun, hand woven) cloth and a *pagri*. Except *pichhoda* they are all usually made of coarse grey or white mill cloth.

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 48.

In towns and *kasbas*, there is now a habit among the well-to-do and the middle classes to dress after the modern fashion and the educated ones in the lower classes also imitate them as far as possible.

Hindu female dress consists of a bright red, green or yellow coloured *lagra*, light printed thick *ghaghra* and multi-coloured *kanchli* with strings going to the back, in the villages, and *sari* or a *lehenga* (petticoat) of coloured cloth, *orhni* (a sheet used as an upper garment to cover the face and upper part of body), and a *choli* or a *kanchli* (bodice) in *kasbas*.

Muhammadan women usually wear *churidar pajama* instead of the *sari* or a *lehenga* and a thin *kurta* over the *choli* or *kanchli*.

In towns most modern and latest fashionable dresses are in vogue in all classes according to the size of the pocket. This western dress is common among upper and middle classes and officials in the cities, school and college going boys and girls and business and service classes. Local Hindus have adopted all types of dress, the Muhammadan, the Punjabi, the Sindhi, the Gujarati, the Bengali, etc., but the vice-versa is not true. *Dhoti* and *sari* are, however, exceptions. Muhammadans and Sikhs do not wear *dhoti* although their women have adopted the *sari*, which is the most elegant dress of a female. This untailored, single-piece garment covers the body from head to toe.

Footwear

The post-Independence period has brought a visible change in the footwear pattern of the urbanites. They have sole liking for boots and *chappals*. *Mojdi* is still the most used locally made leather footwear, while performing agricultural operations by men and women, but all others go in for cheap and light footwear made out of leather, tyre, rubber, cloth and plastics. An open sandal, known as the *chappal* is, however, the most favoured footwear of all.

Ornaments

The women in Malwa are said to have more than usual attraction for ornaments. The agriculturists earn and invest in gold, which adorns the upper part of the female body. A golden *bor* on the head is a must for a well-to-do married rural lady. It is a conical heavy ornament and is replaced by *teeka* in urban area, which is light but attractive. *Nath* is a golden ring worn on the nose. It is replaced by a *long* (a clove shaped ornament) in the towns. *Karn-fool* decorate the ear lobes. Their substitute in towns are small *bale*, ear-rings.

Bajatti is the ornament of the neck. It is made of tucked golden beads and has silken strings at the ends. *Mangal-sutra* is its replacement in the urbanites.

Various kinds of *kanthis*, golden chains, locket, *latakan*, *bajuband*, *jhanjhar*, *jhela jodi*, *kandora*, *pyjeb*, *payal*, *kade*, *langar*, *bichhudi*, decorate the person of a woman in the District. *Mahjan* and well-to-do *Brahman* women are seen loaded with ornaments when they participate in any festival.

The lower strata of society imitates them. They use baser metals to satisfy their hunger for more ornaments. For them, number is important and not the metal.

As men are exhausted in fulfilling the ornament need of their wives, and also for the prospective marriages, they seldom use one. Their *kanthis* and rings are now becoming fast out of use, being taken to the goldsmith for conversion into a female ornament.

Food

The staple food of the District is wheat (Ujjain, Badnagar, Tarana), *jowar* (Ujjain, Mahidpur, Tarana, Badnagar), and maize (Badnagar, Tarana, tahsils). Their superior, medium and inferior varieties are consumed by the people of the so called high, medium and low income groups. However, *deshi gram* and *tur* (*arhar*) find place in all the households irrespective of economic status. As in entire Malwa, the people generally eat bread made of *jowar* or maize with pulses, vegetables, or onions and *rabri* or maize porridge. There is a saying, '*Malwa ko pyaro bhojan dhan maka ki rabri*' (the favourite dish of Malwa is the maize porridge).

Laddoo and *bati* with *urd* or *tuar dal* form another favourite dish of the Malwa region. The poor people, whenever out on journey, prefer to prepare *dal bati* under the sun. At Ujjain this delicious dish is also available in the nearby hotels at the bus-stand.

Rice is also eaten by middle class families casually and by the urban upper classes regularly in the mornings and casually in the evenings too. Fruits and vegetables are comparatively minor produce in the District, and these are drawn to the urban areas for marketing.

Amusement

The Malwa of today reflects various influences, the local tribes, the incursions of Rajputs and Muslims from north and the Marathas who came from central regions lying to the south and west of Central India. Every one of them has his own source of amusement, peculiar to the clan to which he belongs.

The people of Ujjain are fun-loving. The buffalo fight on *Dasahra* and a two day's donkey 'fair' in mid-November are the glaring examples. The owners of buffaloes feed them well for months and give wine before the fight commences. The

fight usually ends in a draw, none of the buffaloes leaving the field. They are hurt, blood oozing out from their body. They are to be forcibly separated. The donkey owners decorate them by painting their bodies, making them look attractive. About 1000 donkeys are brought from the surrounding States. However, the main purpose is their sale and purchase.

Madaris (jugglers) bring trained monkeys, bears, mongooses (*nevlas*), serpents, parrots, cocks, hens, sand-grouses (*titars*), etc., and give befitting shows to the assemblage on road side. It is rather a daily street show. These people occasionally go to the villages as well where children run after them throughout the day in utter curiosity.

The village *chaupal* is the usual meeting place of all the ruralites in the evenings. All the day long they work hard in the field and get leisure time only in the evenings. The village school master, or any other local official of the panchayat or co-operative society may also be found there. The singing of *bhajans* (devotional songs) to the accompaniment of *mridang*, *manjeere*, etc., is a usual feature. In the *kasbas*, *peti* (harmonium) is also a necessary musical instrument. The women folk, however, are totally absent from these gatherings. Celebration of festivities is the only occasional amusement they have. Their folk-art can be seen at its best on such occasions in the vivid and fascinating designs, called *mandna*, drawn on the floor.

Cinema is now a days the most easily accessible source of amusement of the urban masses. There are eight cinema houses in Ujjain, three in Nagda, two each in Khacharod and Mahidpur, and one each in Tarana and Badnagar. People from surrounding rural areas who are economically connected with these places also enjoy their evenings there and amuse themselves. Other villagers find this opportunity in fairs, where touring talkies usually come.

There are thirteen public libraries with reading-room facilities at Ujjain. Other towns also have a few such places where people get together, read newspapers and magazines, consult books and enlighten themselves. *Kala Pathak* parties of Social Welfare Department also occasionally go to the tahsils and give their performances in a few selected villages.

The towns have the additional facilities of circus, magic-shows, drama troupes, *Ramlila* parties, etc., coming from far and near, all the year round. The arrival of any one of such parties is welcomed by people.

Festivals

The District is studded with festivals throughout the year. There is a colourful religious festival almost every month. These festivals are usually accompanied by religious fairs and *jatras*.

In Malwa *Dasahra*, *Deepawali*, *Holi* and *Raksha Bandhan* are the foremost festivals celebrated by all the castes and creeds with religious zeal and gusto.

Dasahra festival is the culmination of *Navratri*. The propitiation of *Durga-Mata* and *Ramlila* performance mark the specialities of this holy period of nine nights. On *Dasahra* (October), a *teli* (oil-presser) worships his *gheni* (oil-press), a blacksmith worships his anvil and hammer and those possessing arms and weapons worship them.

There are other picturesque ceremonies. One such ceremony consists in having a *darshan* of the blue jay, *neelkantha* (blue-necked). In the evening *Rama-Ravana* fight after heroic roles of Angada and Hanuman at the *Dasahra Maidan* and burning of effigies of Ravana, Kumbh-Karna and Meghnad with or without a show of fireworks, is the usual picturesque scene.

Diwali (October/Novembr) just after twenty days of *Dasahra*, is celebrated to mark the triumphant home return of Rama after his victory over Ravana. On the night of the festival rows of earthen lamps (*diye*) are placed on the parapet walls of all Hindu homes to welcome Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth and prosperity, who is supposed to ignore unlit homes. People wear new clothes, perform worship, visit one another, enjoy fireworks and exchange presents of sweets.

Holi (February/March) is the most colourful spring festival. It is celebrated with abandon and gaiety. People roam about the streets next morning armed with sprays of coloured water, coloured powders (*gulal*), etc. Those who venture into the streets are drenched. The victim, who more often than not, also has a stock of coloured water ready at hand, retaliates with vigour.

Shivratri (February/March) is observed by the devotees of Shiva as a night of fasting and prayer. The Mahakal temple is the celebrated venue where people from as far as Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan come for worship.

Raksha Bandhan or *Rakhi* is the festival of brothers and sisters. Sisters tie colourful *rakhis* on the right wrists of their brothers expecting protection from unexpected odds in life. Brothers promise them all help and present some cash and clothes as a token.

Basant Panchmi (colour fifth), *Nag Panchmi*, *Akhatij*, *Gangaour*, *Janmashtami*, *Ram Navmi*, *Makar Sankranti*, *Navratri*, etc., are other festivals which deserve mention.

Sarvajanik Ganeshotsava, which was started in the beginning of this century, is now celebrated on a grand scale with several illuminated *zankis*, and *akharas*, the *akharas* taking a round of the city late in the night.

The Muslims celebrate *Barawafat*, *Shab-e-Barat*, *Idulfitr*, *Id-uz-zuha* and *Muharram* in their traditional style. Very tall and attractive luminous *tazias* in the form of procession taken on the Muharram night form a special attraction in cities. Many villagers come from around to watch them. Even Hindu mothers take their children in their lap and pass from underneath the *tazias* to ward off evil.

The Jains celebrate the birth and the *nirvan* anniversary of Lord Mahavira, their twenty-fourth *tirthankar*. Other important Jain festivals are *Paryushan*, *Ashtanika*, etc. Being a rich community, their festivals are full of splendour and glory.

The birthdays of Guru Nanak and Guru Govind Singh are the chief Sikh festivals. Their speciality is large colourful processions including many decorated trucks, having statues or photos of their *gurus*, duly garlanded and escorted. The accompaniment of *bhajan-kirtan* and community recital from *Guru Granth Saheb* on loud-speakers is their special feature.

Christians who are not many in the District, celebrate Christmas on the 25th December which is the birth day of Jesus Christ. It is celebrated with pomp and show and sweets are distributed to the friends. Good Friday and Easter are the other festivities.

Communal Life

Pilgrim Centres and Jatras

Ujjayani (present Ujjain) situated on the banks of sacred Sipra river has been a famous seat of learning, culture and religion for centuries and has attracted pilgrims from all over the country since early times. The city abounds in numerous temples of ancient origin which have made it a pilgrim centre and a holy place. The Mahakal temple which contains one of the twelve *Jyotir Lingas* is considered one of the most sacred temples in the country. According to tradition, Lord Krishna, in his childhood, along with his elder brother Balrama and dear friend Sudama and many others had been the student of *Maharshi Sandipani*. The places at the Sipra bank, where Krishna used to wash his slate are known as *Ankpat* (*Ank-pat* washing off the numbers).

Jatra Panchkroshi is an important event in and around Ujjain in the month of *Vaisakha* (April/May). Religious minded men and women of all ages take a round of various pilgrim centres covering a distance of 105 km. with their bags and baggages. A one day fair is also organised in this connection at Jethal (Ujjain) on *Vaisaka* 13 (April/May). Thousands of people attend the *jatra* and the fair. At Mangal

Nath *Panchkroshi* one day *Ankpat* (Sandipani Ashram) fair is organised in this connection in the same month.

Another fair of the same name (*Ankpat*) is also arranged at Jiwajiganj (Ujjain) but it is in the other part of the year. This is also a day's affair (*Asvin Sudi 11*, September/October).

Ganga Dashmi Ankpat is a 11 days' fair at Ganga ghat (Ujjain) in *Jyaistha* (May/June). In this connection a 10 days' *Ganga Mata* fair at Ujjain is also worth mentioning (*Vaisakha*, April/May).

In the month of *Magha* (January/February) on *Shivratri*, as stated earlier, vast crowds visit the Mahakal Temple at Ujjain. The worship is very significant. During the month of *Sravana* (July/August) on each Monday '*Savari of Mahakal*' (idol of decorated Shiva placed in a palanquin) is taken out in a picturesque procession. The *Savari* is taken to the bank of river Sipra and the procession returns after going through the principal streets of Ujjain city. Another temple of equal religious importance is that of *Har Siddhi Mata* at Ujjain. A similar temple of the same name exists at a Gujarat port called Miani. A popular belief is that goddess *Har Siddhi Mata* migrates to Ujjain temple after '*arti*' ceremony for her sleep every day.

Once in every twelve years in the month *Kartika* (October/November) when the planet Jupiter stays in the zodiacal sign Leo, a great one month long fair known as *Singhasht (Kumbh Mela)* is held at Ujjain on the banks of the sacred river Sipra. *Sadhus* from all over India come with their *akharas* or assemblage for bathing. Ujjain city is jam-packed with pilgrims who throng by rail, road and on foot to perform *puja*. Lakhs of people enjoy this rare occasion, which is a speciality of the State. There are only three other places in the country, viz., Allahabad, Haridwar and Nasik, having privilege of organising *Kumbh* in rotation, one after the other in every three years.

However, the month of *Kartika* is regarded sacred and a holy bath early in the morning in Sipra is a must throughout the month for religious minded men and women. Especially on *Poornima*, over 2 lakh persons enjoy the holy dip. Beginning from this day (*Kartika Sudi 15*, October/November), a *mela* for a fortnight is arranged at Ujjain near Sipra bank, in which people from far and near participate.

A modern interesting development at Ujjain is the periodical cultural festival held in honour of Kalidasa, the great dramatist and poet of the Gupta age. Each year in the month of *Kartika* (October/November), *Kalidasa Samaroh* is celebrated with great enthusiasm and Sanskrit scholars from all over the world attend these celebrations. It is a great occasion in the life of the city, for the erudite

assemble, give learned discourses which are listened to in wrapt attention; the plays of Kalidasa come to life once again as the audience marvels and nods in appreciation, offering a modest tribute to the performers. The multifarious activities of *Kalidasa Jayanti* celebrations recreate the atmosphere of the days of the benign king Vikramaditya, who is still considered to be the lord of the city of Ujjain. To honour his victory over Shakas in 58 B. C., Vikram Samvat was initiated which begins from the first day of the bright half of the month of *Chaitra*¹ (March/April). The city thus fulfils the dual obligation of being a religious as well as cultural seat. Geographically, it may be called 'Greenwich' of India.² Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh, therefore, erected an observatory (*Vedh-shala*) here. In this connection, it is worthwhile to remember that Varahamihira, the celebrated ancient Hindu astronomer, is believed to have lived in Ujjain.³

On *Kartika Sudi 2* (October/November) a week long *Farnaji Mela* at village Farnaji in Khacharod tahsil attracts thousands of people.

On *Sravana Sudi 15* (July/August) a day's Bhuiariya *Mela* is also held at village Bhujariya Nikas (Ujjain Tahsil).

On *Shivratri*, a week long fair is held each year (*Phalguna Sudi 8-15*, February March) at Tarana where a famous Shiva temple known as Tilleshwar Mahadeo was constructed by Maharani Ahilya Bai Holkar, the most famous ruler of the Holkar dynasty.

Another *Mahadeo ka Mela* is held at Jharda in tahsil Mahidpur for 8 days (*Chaitra Badi 10*, March/April). A one day fair at Mahidpur is also held on *Shivratri*. This is called the Gangawadi fair (*Phalguna Badi 13*, February/March).

At Badnagar a *Shiv puja* fair is arranged for a day in *Chaitra* (March/April).

Another important one day fair which is popular in the District is that of Tejaji. The *Tejaji ka Mela* is arranged on *Teja Dashmi* (*Bhadra Sudi 10*, August/September) simultaneously at 7 places, 3 each in Khacharod (Chirola, Badagaon and Lekoda Tank) and Ujjain tahsil (Jethal, Garathiya and Kagzi Karathiya) and one at Tarana.

Ramdeoiji is another deity revered by the masses. In his honour a one day fair is held at Narsingarh in Khacharod tahsil on *Bhadra Sudi 10* (August/September).

A ten day fair is organised to honour the goddess *Nav-Durga* (*Chaitra Sudi 9*, March/April) at two places in Ujjain tahsil (Kalka, Nagarkot) and at Badnagar.

1. Hari Bhau Upadhyaya Abhinandan Granth, p. 202.
2. *ibid.*
3. P. Thomas, Festivals and Holidays of India, p. 26.

Another goddess revered in the District is *Strala-Mata*. A three days' fair is held in her honour at Indokh (Mahidpur tahsil) on *Chaitra Badi 7* (March/April).

Hanumanji ka Mela is arranged for a day at Ankia and Naredipata in Khacharod tahsil in *Chaitra* (March/April) and *Hanuman Jayanti* fair is organised at Panbihar in Ujjain tahsil on *Vaisakha Sudi 15* (April/May). All the three are single day fairs.

A four day fair is arranged at Bichharod (Ujjain tahsil) and a 5 day fair at Mahidpur on *Holi* (*Phalguna Sudi 15*, February/March). Similarly a four day fair is organised at Malkhedi (Ujjain tahsil) and a day's fair at Ghat Piplya (Mahidpur tahsil) on *Rang Panchami* (*Chaitra Badi 5*, March/April).

Janmashtami fairs are organised at *Gomti Kund* (Ujjain tahsil) and Badnagar for one day on *Bhadra Badi 8* (August/September). Connecting this fair is the fair of *Phool Dol* at Badnagar on *Bhadra Sudi 11* (August/September).

The tahsil headquarters Mahidpur and Badnagar celebrate Dasahra with great enthusiasm and arrange a one day fair on *Asvina Sudi 10* (September/October).

A few other fairs of local importance, e. g., *Gogapur Mandi Mela* for 8 days in July in Mahidpur tahsil, *Tulheda Mela* for 3 days on *Chaitra 7* (March/April) at Tulheda and a day's Badiye fair at *Nadiyo ka Somawariya* (both in Ujjain tahsil) on *Asvina Sudi 9* (September/October) also deserve mention.

The Muslim population as well as other religious groups of the District also participate in most of these and in a few religious fairs and festivals of their own. On *Moharrum*, three day fairs are organised at Panbihar and Bichharod (Ujjain Tahsil) and a one day fair at Badnagar. This town has also the distinction of arranging a fair on *Id-ul-Fitr* for a day, along with Mahidpur.

An *Urs* is organised at Panbihar (Ujjain tahsil) for a day in *Chaitra* (March/April). Both the Hindus and Muslims enjoy the cultural programmes, *qawwalies*, etc., specially arranged on the occasion.

Communal Dances and Festivities

In Malwa, dances are usually arranged in connection with some festival or festivity. Men and women dance separately. However, the *dhol* (drum) is the most necessary accompaniment of any such dance. Women are veiled while dancing and only the close relatives and friends can participate. As the opportunity of dance is seldom offered, they generally feel shy. The drummer beats the drum slowly in the beginning and after some initial adjustment of steps, its speed and sound

are gradually increased. The dancers move round the drummer, singing and dancing. At times, e.g., at a marriage, there is a sort of competition among the various participants, and they come one after the other, old and young, to show their skill. This is watched by their male counterparts standing by and is thoroughly enjoyed. This dance is regarded auspicious for the couple. *Garba* is a popular dance among the local Gujarati women and is performed during the *Navratri*.

Maach is a renowned musical dance-drama of the Malwa region made up of colourful rags and buntings. Ujjain has been an important seat of this folk theatre since long. It is performed late in the night and is usually for adults. The actors, both male and female, are well dressed and act in the traditional style. The actors come one by one on the stage to pay the preliminary homage to the presiding deity and the '*ustad*'. Through *maach*, even message of family planning is being propagated in the villages.

University students have also some say in the Malwi folk-dances. They have recently given some all-India performances and their feat was highly acclaimed and rewarded in the inter-University dance competitions.

Public Games

Kabaddi, *khokho*, *kushti* and *malkhamb* are important Indian outdoor games popular in the District. The latter two are practised in various *vyayam shalas* (gymnasiums). During the post-Independence period inclination towards Western games such as volleyball, football, hockey, cricket etc., has been gradually increasing and the various sports clubs have been regularly organising District, State and even all-India level tournaments in Indian as well as Western games. Since the establishment of the University, Ujjain has found a place of pride on the map of India in matters of sports as well.

Kite-flying has a special attraction for urban youths, whenever the sky is clear and the atmosphere quiet, especially on and around *Makar Sankranti* (January).

Small and school going children derive pleasure in playing *ankh-michoni*, *gulli-danda*, *anti* and *panche*.

Young boys in the *kasbas* have their own volleyball and *kabaddi* clubs and the social welfare schemes of the Community Development Blocks occasionally come to their help.

Tennis, table-tennis, badminton, gymnasium and carrom are games of selected people, generally in urban areas alone. In this context it is interesting to know that Ujjain city has eight big play-grounds and other towns also have one or two of them each being used by general public for sports activities.

Women as such have no regular sports activities, barring a few arranged by their organisations on certain auspicious occasions. School and college going girls, however, have ample facilities for sports and they are at par in performance with their counterparts. Basketball, *khokho*, musical chair, and athletics too attract them. All-India level tournaments in *kabaddi* even for girls under the auspices of *Ujjain Krida Kendra* and *Adarsh Club*, Badnagar separately may be mentioned as special feature.

The Yuvraj Vyayam Shala, Ujjain, established in 1917, provides training and playing facilities in Indian games and sports. Some of the trainees of this *shala* have acquired fame both at the national and international levels.¹

The Corporation Area Gymnastic and *Malkhamb* Association arranges district level competitions. The Golden Club, Ujjain organises State-level basketball competition. The Municipal Corporation, Ujjain also takes active interest in sports activities and manages all-India volley-ball tournament. Gandhi Sports Club, Ujjain, Nehru Sports Club, Ujjain, etc., are some other sports institutions of repute functioning in Ujjain.

The Vijay Shining Club, Badnagar, arranges a Gold-cup all-India Volley-ball competition. Adarsh Club, Badnagar, is another reputed sports institution which arranges all-India *kabaddi* competitions.

Economic and Professional Groups and Classes in Relation to Social Life

The society in the District is mainly agricultural. A major part of the urban people is, however, engaged in pursuits other than agriculture, namely, business, industry, transport, communication, services, etc. The change in the urban areas is less perceptible because though security of profession everywhere in all labour intensive schemes in general was assured during the post-Independence period, the price-level and the orthodox traditions could not keep pace together resulting in generation gap. But in rural areas, the farmer is no more a down-trodden man now. He is the sole owner of his land (*bhoomi swami*) and enjoys full right over it. His direct relationship with the State Government in matters of land revenue, *taccavi*, improved seeds, fertilizers, irrigation facilities, pesticides and levy, etc., has improved his social and economic status. This has been the outcome of the abolition of the age-old systems of *zamindari* and *jagirdari*. There are more persons to help him now at his own door. The entire Community Development Block complex, the co-operative, the panchayat and other educational, health and social welfare agencies, by their combined efforts, have made him happier.

1. Ujjayani Darshan, p, 109.

Thus the strong hold of upper castes in the sphere of social and cultural life in the pre-Independence period has given place to increasing political and social consciousness among the under-privileged classes. Consequently, old social values have changed rapidly during the last few decades, yielding place to new in the field of caste system, untouchability, etc., Joint families are breaking up, especially in the urban areas, under the stress of economic conditions. This change is distinctly visible in urban areas and is penetrating into the progressive sections of the rural masses.

Thus Ujjain District appears to effectively combine the rich heritage of past with an unquenchable longing towards industrialisation—a symbol of the future. However, the lack of a strong strain of tribal population in the District makes the overall cultural content predominantly Malwi, which has a speciality of its own, with a tint of Gujarati and Rajasthani cultures.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Bulk of the population of the District derives its livelihood from agricultural sources. At the Census of 1951, 61.39 per cent of the people of the District including their dependants, were engaged in agricultural occupation. Despite industrial growth the District has not shed its agricultural character. This becomes evident from the fact that at the Census of 1961, cultivators and agricultural labourers accounted for more than seven-tenths (71.45 per cent) of the total workers in the District. Cultivators claimed 53.10 per cent and the agricultural labourers 18.35 per cent of the total workers. However, as compared to other districts of the Division, Ujjain, returned a somewhat lower percentage of workers in agriculture.

The agricultural character of the District is reemphasized by the results of the Census of 1971, which point out that of the total workers, 66.0 per cent were engaged in agriculture, either as cultivators (41.6 per cent) or as agricultural labourers (24.4 per cent).

The principal crops of the District comprise wheat (111.2 thousand ha in 1971-72), *jowar* (112.0 thousand ha), cotton (62.9 thousand ha), groundnut (17.9 thousand ha), linseed (14.9 thousand ha), *tur* (12.6 thousand ha) and maize (8.9 thousand ha).

The main communities engaged in the calling of agriculture are Rajputs Sondhia Rajputs Anjanas, Kulmis, Khatis, Dhakars and Nayatas. Rajputs constitute the predominant agricultural community, but as agriculturists, they are not so industrious either. They are regarded as martial race. Sondhia Rajputs resemble Rajputs. Anjanas are akin to Rajputs in their mode of living and food habits. But in comparison with Rajputs they pay greater attention to their profession. Female-folk are equally efficient in agriculture. So Anjanas are generally more prosperous than Rajputs. Kulmis and Dhakars are very industrious, free from vices and good agriculturists. Kulmis are rated as the best agriculturists paying greatest attention to irrigation. Khatis are also rated high for their proficiency in agriculture but they are next to Kulmis. Both men and women folk of Nayatas are hard working

and painstaking. Balais and Chamars amongst Harijans, who were previously agricultural labourers are proving to be good farmers. They have been allotted land and given other facilities for agriculture by the Government for their settlement on land and general uplift.

Land Utilization

The table given below shows the pattern of land utilization in the District in the year 1976-77 :—

Table No. IV—1

Land Utilization—1976-77

Land Use	Area (Thousand ha)	Percentage
1. Total Geographical area	12	100
2. Forests	8	1.3
3. Area not available for Cultivation	45	7.3
3—1. Area put to non-agricultural uses	33	
3—2. Barren and unculturable land	12	15.6
4. Other uncultivated land	96	
4—1. Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	74	
4—2. Miscellaneous tree crops and groves	—	
4—3. Culturable waste	22	1.6
5. Fallow lands	10	
5—1. Old fallows	4	
5—2. Current fallows	2	
6. Net area sown	453	
7. Sown more than once	47	
8. Gross area sown	500	



A glance at the relevant table in Appendix-A will show the geographical area of the District has changed little and that too largely due to classificational reasons. All the othe land uses with the exception of area sown have tended to decline over the years 1950-51 to 1976-77, for which statistics are comprised in the table. Net area sown has expanded during the period from 357 thousand ha in 1950-51 to 453 thousand ha in 1976-77. Thus net area sown which amounted to 58.9 per cent of the total geographical area of the District in 1950-51 and 63.3 per cent in 1960-61, further increased to 74 per cent by 1976-77. During the same period area sown more than once in absolute figures increased many times from

7 thousand ha in 1950-51 to 47 thousand ha in 1976-77. Increasing tendency to take out a second crop from the same land is the real sign of progress of agriculture. Expansion in net area sown and double-cropped area is naturally reflected in the expansion in gross cropped area.

Culturable Waste

The land classified as culturable waste has tended to decline in extent. In 1976-77, land measuring 22 thousand ha was under culturable waste. Further analysis showed that out of this 14 thousand ha could be brought under cultivation immediately, 4 thousand ha after some improvement and 4 thousand ha consisted of uneconomical patches of land which could be brought under cultivation at prohibitive cost.

During the Third Plan, on the recommendations of the Central Planning Commission a scheme for the settlement of landless agricultural labourers was taken up for implementation in the State. In the year 1964-65, families numbering 25 were settled on 200 acres agricultural land. Each family was provided financial help to the extent of Rs. 750, out of which 75 per cent was treated as subsidy and the rest as loan. No further progress was made in settlement operations until 1974-75 when again 25 families were settled on Government Land. Subsequently, in 1975-76 and 1976-77 the number of families settled amounted to 24 and 50, respectively.

Irrigation

In the year 1971-72, Ujjain District occupied almost the mid-position amongst the Districts of Madhya Pradesh, as regards the gross area in receipt of irrigation occupying the 23rd rank. However, the proportion of area in receipt of irrigation in relation to the total area cropped may give a better assessment of position of the District in the State. From this stand-point the District fares no better—the position declining to 26th. The actual percentage was 4.5 in comparison to the State average of 8.2. Khachraud Block is comparatively better served by irrigation facilities where the percentage of irrigated area was 6.9. In other Blocks it was uniformly spread—percentage varying from 4.1 to 4.7. Evidently all the Blocks are thirsty and clamouring for water.

Considered absolutely, irrigation facilities have developed in the District. From 1950-51 to 1968-69 the increase was steady though not pronounced from 4,385 ha to 9,528 ha. During the years 1969-70 to 1971-72, the progress has been marked—from 13.7 to 21.9 thousand ha. The percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area rose from 2.2 in 1968-69 to 4.5 in 1971-72. This was lower than the minimum need target of seven per cent fixed at the time,

by the State Government. The latest position by 1976-77 showed the percentage at 5.8. However, this expansion in irrigation facilities had benefited largely the area already under plough—it has not yet been instrumental in bringing virgin land under the plough.

Crops Irrigated

In the year 1976-77, the principal recipients of irrigation were wheat (16.22 thousand ha), gram, (3.94 thousand ha), sugarcane (3.6 thousand ha), spices and condiments (1.7 thousand ha), fruits and vegetables (1.8 thousand ha). It may also be interesting to study these details of irrigated area against the total area of the crops as compared with the earlier position in 1971-72.

Table No. IV—2
Main Irrigated Crops (In '000 ha)

Crops	Years	Total Area	Acreage in Receipt of Irrigation
Wheat	1971-72	111.2	14.58
	1976-77	69.0	16.22
Gram	1971-72	55.7	1.39
	1976-77	108.6	3.94
Sugarcane	1971-72	1.86	1.86
	1976-77	3.6	3.6
Spices & Condiments	1971-72	5.6	1.62
	1976-77	5.9	1.7
Fruits & Vegetables	1971-72	1.47	1.17
	1976-77	2.5	1.8

Sources of Irrigation

As in other districts, sources of irrigation are canals, wells, tanks and others. However, it is the relative position of the different sources that is of importance. In Ujjain District, the responsibility for providing the bulk of the irrigation rests upon wells. In the year 1971-72, wells provided irrigation to the extent of 16.5 thousand ha out of the total gross irrigated area of 21.9 thousand ha; i.e., 75.3 per cent. Canals accounted for 2.1 thousand ha (9.6 per cent). Tanks provided irrigation to a still lesser extent, 0.9 thousand ha (4.1 per cent). Rest of the area, i.e. 11.0 per cent was irrigated by other sources. By 1976-77, the gross irrigated area had increased to 28.9 thousand ha with wells claiming 21 thousand ha, canals 2.8 thousand ha tanks 0.7 thousand ha and other sources 4.4 thousand ha out of it.

Well irrigation has shown continuous expansion during the period 1950-51 to 1976-77 from 3.6 to 21.0 thousand ha. The number of wells used for irrigation has also continuously increased from about 9,300 in 1966-67 to 18,200 in 1976-77.

Canal irrigation also shows expansion from 0.5 to 2.8 thousand ha during 1950-51 to 1976-77. There are no canals which are fed directly from rivers. Most of the canals take off either from tanks or pick-up weirs. There is no major canal either.

Tanks as a source of irrigation have languished during the same period. There are 36 tanks in the District which are maintained by the Public Works Department. Most of these tanks existed in the pre-Plan period but were rather in dilapidated condition. They were renovated during the plans. 'Other Sources' have also increased considerably as a contributor of irrigation from 0.1 to 4.4 thousand ha.

This source of irrigation mainly comprises 'lift irrigation'. Lift irrigation is made possible by constructing regulators and stop dams for heading up water to be lifted by pumps for irrigation. The Pat lift irrigation in Agar Tahsil of the District is an example of departmentally managed lift irrigation schemes.

Progress of Construction of Irrigation Works

Some references to ancient tanks are available. Tanks traditionally known as Munjasagar after the famous Paramara king (B. C. 970-100 A. D.) exist at Dhar, Mandu and Ujjain, which were the most important cities under the Paramara rulers. The Gandhawari copper plate of Munja dated in 974 A. D. also refers to a Shiva Tarag at Ujjain. Other ancient projects include Silarkhedi, Jasthakhedi, Undasa, Antalwasa and Padliya. They had to be restored and renovated but they are still rendering useful service.

Prior to the launching of the First Plan, there were three minor tanks in the District in Khachrod Tahsil, whose antiquity is not known. Their total designed irrigation is 496 ha. During the First Plan eleven minor projects were taken up. Their designed irrigated area aggregated to 5,506 ha. However, work was launched only on two minor projects during Second Plan, expected to benefit 176 ha. The Third Plan added two more minor irrigation works expected to command 417 ha of cultivated land.

Besides, during the Late 'fifties and 'sixties, work had also been done in the C. D./N. E. S. and Collector's Sector. All the irrigation works comprised within this Sector are minor in nature. They totalled 45 in number, their designed irrigation aggregating 1,334 ha.

The following years and the Fourth and Fifth Plan witnessed feverish activity in sphere of irrigation works. The first medium irrigation works, ever to be taken up of this character, was Bhensakhedi Tank included in the Fourth

Plan for implementation. Located in Ujjain Tahsil, it involved an outlay of Rs. 57.20 lakhs and the work on it was started only by 1974, the start of Fifth Plan. Minor works numbered 13 with a designed capacity to irrigate 1,645 ha. However, as many as 8 of these minor schemes had to be carried over to the Fifth Plan.

During the Fifth Plan, besides continued construction of Bhensakhedi, the works taken up included three medium and 19 minor irrigation schemes. The minor works also included the 8 schemes carried over from the Fourth Plan. There are six Schemes under survey and investigation. On fructification, they will further augment the irrigation potential of the District.

A list of irrigation projects maintained by the Public Works Department appears in Appendix.

Minor Irrigation

Activities relating to development of minor irrigation devolve upon the Department of Agriculture. These activities comprise construction of new wells and repair of old wells and installation of pumps. The progress of such activities has been tabulated below:—

Table No.IV—3

Progress of Minor Irrigation

Year	Construction of New Wells & Repair of Old Wells	Installation of oil Engine Pumps	Installation of Electric Pumping Sets	Deepening of Wells through Boring & Blasting
1950-51	494	47	—	—
First Plan	—	—	—	—
Second Plan	299	81	10	81
Third Plan	3,389	299	373	972
1966-67 to 1968-69	2,536	536	1,499	999
1969-70	1,676	224	717	1,983
1970-71	1,362	429	672	770
1971-72	1,449	375	744	675
1973-74	1,429	262	268	N.A.
1974-75	1,947	615	1,366	N.A.
1975-76	632	205	344	N.A.
1976-77	355	80	1,222	N.A.

Source : Deputy Director of Agriculture, Ujjain.

Lift irrigation offers the greatest scope for expansion of irrigation in the District looking to the topography of the District. Storage works will mean submergence of large areas of rich agricultural or inhabited land—and this will not be desirable. The District is fed by a large number of streams having substantial catchments. There are sites full of big pools and with the accessibility of electric power, they will provide ideal sites for lift irrigation.

Efforts are being made for the fuller utilization of irrigation water. This will result in economy in the use of water thus making available benefit of irrigation to a larger area with the existing supplies. This is being ensured through two-fold measures :—

1. Wastage of water is avoided by the proper maintenance of canals and tanks.

2. Gauge-record is maintained daily and hence the quantity of water going out from the tank and irrigation done by it are checked. This is a very desirable step since canals and tanks wholly depend upon rainfall for the water, they carry. There being no underground perennial source of water, they fail to provide any protection to withering crops in case of continuous drought.

Soil Conservation

Conservation of soil against erosion, which surreptitiously takes place through the natural agents of wind and water, aided and abetted by faulty farming practices, is an important plank of improved and scientific agriculture and contour-bunding is a valuable means of achieving this end. These operations are undertaken by the Department of Agriculture on regular basis. The extent of contour banded area during some recent years is shown in the following table :—

Table No. IV—4
Contour-Bunding Operations (In '000 ha)

Year	Area Contour-Banded
1970-71	4.99
1971-72	5.11
1972-73	7.50
1973-74	5.30
1974-75	3.16
1975-76	2.16
1976-77	0.42

Crops

The two principal seasons of crops in the District are known as *kharif* and *rabi*. Food and non-food crops are grown in each season. The following statistics bring out the relevant facts for the year 1976-77 :—

<i>Kharif</i> : (Area in '000 ha)			
	Food Crops	203.2	
	Non-food Crops		104.0
	Total		307.2
<i>Rabi</i> :			
	Food Crops	177.2	
	Non-food Crops		15.3
	Total		192.5
	Grand Total	380.4	119.3
			499.7

A glance at the statistics shows that *kharif* crops are more important than *rabi* crops and similarly food crops command larger area than non-food crops. It may also be seen that while food crops are divided, more or less, equitably between *kharif* and *rabi* the non-food crops are concentrated in *kharif* season.

The table given below will portray the area and production of principal crops of the District during the year 1976-77 :—

Table No. IV—5
Area and Production of Principal Crops, 1967-77

Name of crop	Area ('000 ha)	Production ('000 ha)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Wheat	69.0	57.3
Jowar	128.8	67.8
Maize	15.1	15.7
Gram	103.6	52.1
Tur.	14.6	7.9
Moong, moth	6.5	2.4
Urad	18.8	6.8
Groundnut	23.5	17.6
Linseed	14.4	3.3
Cotton	26.0	11.6*
Sugarcane	4.3	9.1+
Fruits and		
Vegetables	2.5	
Spices	5.9	

*Lint Bales

+Gur (Tonnes)

akharni is done in fields before sowing *kharif* or *rabi* crops. Stubbles are collected and burnt. When the monsoon breaks, and the soil becomes moist and ready to receive the goods. Seeds are sown stat when the crop attains a height of four to six inches, weeding is done by passing the *dora* in the fields. The operation is repeated when the crop is two feet high. The chemical fertilisers are sometimes applied at

this stage. Weeding with *dora* is again done when the crop is 3 to 3½ feet high. Hoeing is done to remove the remaining weeds. On maturity the crop is harvested and collected in *khaliyan*, allowed to dry and threshed under bullocks' feet. Winnowing is done manually. Mechanical aids are also being adopted for threshing and winnowing operations.

In the following paragraphs the principal crops of the District have been described in brief.

Wheat

Area under wheat by the end of the sixties had shown remarkable growth though wavering and even decreasing later in the seventies. While during the period 1950-51 to 1967-68, the area varied between 54 thousand ha (1966-67) and 99 thousand ha (1955-56), it shot upto 105.9 thousand ha in 1969-70 and 111.2 thousand ha in 1971-72. Subsequent variations were more towards the lower side (69 thousand ha in 1976-77). It probably reflected, besides seasonal effects, a greater emphasis on gram cultivation also.

The production oscillated between 21.1 thousand tonnes in 1965-66 and 44.6 thousand tonnes in 1960-61, during the period 1950-51 to 1967-68. It thereafter, showed sudden spurt from 71.2 thousand tonnes in 1969-70 to 107.8 thousand tonnes in 1970-71 and 125.5 thousand tonnes in 1971-72. The production in 1976-77 was 57.3 thousand tonnes. However, yield of wheat, on the whole, showed an increase, being 700 kg. per ha in 1969-70 and 863 kg. per ha in 1976-77. This marks the advance of scientific agriculture where larger yields have been obtained with the greater use of high yielding varieties and other agricultural inputs.

The crop is sown during the second week of October and harvested during the second week of March. Wheat is sown in all the tahsils of the District, but some parts of Tarana, Ujjain and Badnagar tahsils are particularly noted for the excellent quality of wheat produced.

Jowar

Area under *jowar* though varying seasonally has shown no certain trend. During the period 1950-51 to 1976-77, it may be seen that the lowest area was 112.0 thousand ha in 1971-72 and highest 171.1 thousand ha in 1974-75. In 1976-77 it was 128.8 thousand ha. Production, on the other hand shows wider fluctuations. During the same period, the lowest value was recorded in 1950-51 with 28.5 thousand tonnes and highest in 1974-75 with 163.9 thousand tonnes. The 1976-77 production was 67.8 thousand tonnes. The yield was 958 kg per ha in 1974-75, and 527 kg. per ha in 1976-77.

Sowing operations are done in the last week of June while harvesting takes place during second week of December. *Jowar* is grown all over the District and is raised as an unirrigated crop.

Maize

Amongst the major cereals, maize is of minor importance. Though it is the third important cereal crop, yet the area commanded by it is much less in comparison with wheat and *Jowar*. During the period 1950-51 to 1976-77, the cropped area, in all, increased nearly four times from 4.0 thousand ha to 15.1 thousand ha. The production record has been still more promising with an overall rise from 1.6 thousand tonnes in 1950-51 to 15.7 thousand tonnes in 1976-77. This is an indication of the improvement in efficiency of maize cultivation. In 1976-77, the yield was 1,039 kg per ha.

Maize is sown during the last week of June and harvested during the last week of August. It is often sown as an early rain crop near the homesteads.

Gram

Gram is the most important pulse crop of the District. Out of the total area of 151.6 thousand ha under all pulses in 1976-77, gram was responsible for 103.6 thousand ha. Other important pulses are *tur* (14.6 thousand ha) *moong-mooh* (6.5 thousand ha) and *urad* (14.6 thousand ha). Gram is sown in the second week of September and reaped in first week of February.

Cotton

Cotton is a very important commercial crop of the District but the area in keeping with the present day market demand of the commodity has, of late, shown a substantial decline. In 1970-71, an area of 62.2 thousand ha was devoted to the cultivation of cotton which decreased to 36.5 thousand ha by 1974-75 and to 26 thousand ha in 1976-77. Similar trend is seen in the case of production which, in 1970-71, amounted to 24.6 thousand bales and in 1976-77 to 11.6 thousand bales. Cotton is grown in all the tahsils and sold to pressing and ginning factories. Cotton is sown in the last week of June. Picking continues from November to February.

Sugarcane

From the point of view of the area covered, it is not an important crop. However, it plays an important role in the economy of the cultivators of the area where it is concentrated and where there is a sugar factory. The sugar factory of the District is located at Mahidpur.

In 1969-70, sugarcane commanded 3 thousand ha. In 1970-71, the area declined to 2.7 thousand ha and further to 1.8 thousand ha in the subsequent year. The later years however, showed better coverage with the area amounting to 4.3 and 3.6 thousand ha, in 1975-76 and 1976-77, respectively. The yield of *gur* per ha which was 1,577 kg in 1969-70, improved to 2,094 kg by 1976-77. Sugarcane production in terms of *gur* was 4.8 thousand tonnes in 1969-70, 5.7 thousand tonnes in 1974-75 and 9.1 thousand tonnes in 1976-77. In between, in 1975-76 it was even higher with 9.9 thousand tonnes. A scheme for the development of sugarcane is under implementation.

Groundnut

In 1976-77, oilseed crops commanded 38.3 thousand ha of the total cropped area of the District. Little less than two third of this area, i.e., 23.5 thousand ha was appropriated by groundnut. The cultivation of this oilseed crop has grown in popularity. From 2 thousand ha in 1950-51, the over all progress, spread over a period of about a quarter of a century, amounted to nearly 12 times, though the highest level of 26.3 thousand ha was established in 1968-69. Production of groundnut also shows similar buoyancy from 1.2 thousand tonnes in 1951-52 to 17.6 thousand tonnes in 1976-77. Major part of the production is sent to Gujarat. Local oil mills also consume a part of the output.

Linseed

It is an important oilseed amongst the non-edibles. It also defies the estimation of any trend. In 1950-51, linseed had 19 thousand ha as against 8.9 thousand ha in 1971-72. However, the lowest area under this crop was recorded in 1965-66 and 1966-67, when the level had sunk to under 6 thousand ha. The out-turn during this period fluctuated between 7.2 thousand tonnes in 1973-74 and 0.6 thousand tonnes in 1965-66. The year 1976-77 gave an out-turn of 3.3 thousand tonnes.

Hybrid-maize and hybrid-Jowar are early maturing crops. Cultivation of wheat is concentrated in Badnagar Tahsil. Tahsils Khachrod, Ujjain, Mahidpur and Tarana grow more of Jowar, cotton and groundnut.

Production of Food Grains and Oilseeds

The statistics given below show the total quantity, of cereals, pulses and oilseeds produced in the District in recent years :—

Table No. IV—6
Production of Foodgrains and Oilseeds ('000 tonnes)

Year	Cereals	Pulses	Foodgrains	Oilseeds
1974-75	213.1	59.6	272.7	20.2
1975-76	148.4	72.3	220.8	22.1
1976-77	142.7	72.9	215.6	21.0

Fruits and Vegetables

The area devoted to the production of fruits was 743 ha and to vegetables 1,786 ha in the year 1976-77, totalling 2,529 ha. The principal fruits are guava (239 ha), papaya (44 ha), orange (28 ha), mango (361 ha), musambi (7 ha) and lemon (74 ha). The chief vegetables are potatoes, sweet potatoes, and onions. With a view to increasing the production of these nutritive items of food, schemes for the development of horticulture and vegetable production are in operation since 1950-51.

Condiments and Spices

An area of 5,994 ha was attributed to the production of condiments and spices in 1976-77. The main items of production under this head were chillies (4,300 ha), coriander (477 ha) and garlic (159 ha).

Agricultural Machinery

Table in Appendix-A gives the details of agricultural implements and machinery from 1951 to 1976-77. In 1951-52, there were 46,949 wooden ploughs, 107 iron ploughs, 33,280 carts, 31 power cane crushers and 395 bullock driven cane crushers. Statistics reveal that while there have been fluctuations in the number of these implements, irrigation pumps—both diesel and electric—and tractors show continuous increase. This will be evident from the fact that the number of diesel pumps increased from 86 in 1951 to 1,821 in 1971-72 and to 3,110 in 1976-77 while, that of electric pumps rose from just 1 (in 1951) to 3,522 in 1971-72 and as much as 9,841 in 1976-77. The number of tractors rose from 8 to 245 during the same period. This is an indication of the progress of agriculture on improved lines. It may be interesting to study the Block-wise position, in respect of irrigation wells and pumps.

Table No. IV—7
Irrigation Wells and Pumps—1976-77

Block	No. of Irrigation Wells	Tube Wells	Oil Engine Pumps	Electric Pumps
1. Mahidpur	3,549	3	510	1,033
2. Ujjain	2,453	5	460	1,560
3. Ghatia	3,190	3	470	1,560
4. Badnagar	3,537	14	427	2,987
5. Tarana	3,919	6	1894	1,516
6. Khachrod	1,572	13	375	1,185
Total	18,220	44	3,136	9,841

Improved versions of the traditional wooden ploughs are iron ploughs. New implements finding favour with the agriculturists are chaffers, Olpad threshers, power threshers, and winnowers.

Improved Seeds

Distribution of improved seeds as an aid to higher yields of crops is gaining momentum in the District. The programme has covered larger varieties of crops. It has also gradually expanded to embrace improved seeds of wheat, maize, *bajra*, *jowar*, gram, pea and castor. Distribution statistics are as follows :-

1950-51 (113 tonnes), First Plan period (1,181 tonnes), Second Plan period (1,370 tonnes), Third Plan period (2,109 tonnes), 1966-67 (496 tonnes), 1967-68 (474 tonnes), 1968-69 (123 tonnes), 1969-70 (163 tonnes), 1970-71 (118 tonnes) and 1971-72 (164 tonnes). As to the coverage of certain crops by high yielding and improved varieties of seeds, it is given below for the year 1972-73.

Table No. IV-8

Saturation by Improved Seeds, -1972-73

(In hectares)		
S1. No.	Name of Crop	Area Saturated by Improved Hybrid or High Yielding Seeds
1	2	3
1.	Jowar	1,62,626
2.	Maize	12,624
3.	Bajra	2,987
4.	Paddy	738
5.	Soyabean	1,100
6.	Wheat	63,924
7.	Cotton	55,060
8.	Sugarcane	2,077

By the same year the following strains of improved seeds were being sown by the cultivators :-

1. *Jowar* : Vidisha 60-1, Swarna, CHS-1, CHS-3, CHS-4.
2. *Maize* : Ganga-5, Deccan-Hybrid, Chandan 2 & 3.
3. *Bajra* : Hybrid 1 and 4.
4. *Paddy* : Jaya, Ratna, Kaveri, NSJ-5, Bala, Padma.
5. *Soyabean* : Breg.
6. *Wheat* : NP-404, Narmada-4, Hira, Kalyan-Sona, Moti, Hy-11, Hy-65, Hy-633.
7. *Groundnut* : Gangapuri, AJ-12, 24, Jyoti.
8. *Cotton* : Badnawar-1, Malziri, Khandwa-2, A-57-9.
9. *Sugarcane* : CO-1307, CO-419.

Actually, the High Yielding Varieties programme has become the main instrument of increasing the crop returns and is being implemented in a big way. The

total quantity of seed distributed under the programme during the period 1972-73 to 1977-78 amounted to 3,200 tonnes in rabi and 2,725 tonnes in kharif. As to high yielding varieties coverage in the District, the latest available yearwise data is tabulated below.

Table No. IV-9

High Yielding Varieties Average

(In '000 ha)

Name of Crop	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Paddy	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wheat	19.8	21.2	24.9
Jowar	14.6	17.6	13.0
Maize	3.8	2.5	1.2
Bajra	0.1	0.1	0.2

Higher Yields of agricultural crops depend upon important inputs viz., irrigation, fertilizers and seeds, besides a package of improved agricultural practices. Irrigation progress has already been referred to. As regards fertilizers we can not do better than to give the figures of distribution of fertilizers since the year 1950-51. The figures show that the distribution has increased manifold, which has naturally resulted in increased yields from various crops.

Table No. IV-10

Distribution of Fertilizers

(In tonnes)

Year.	Nitrogenous	Phosphatic	Potassic
1	2	3	4
1950-51	30	11	—
Ist Plan (1951-52 to 1955-56)	107	51	—
IInd Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61)	486	191	—
IIIrd Plan (1961-62 to 1965-66)	1,960	1,043	—
1966-67 to 1968-69)	2,730	2,521	153
IVth Plan			
1969-70 to 1973-74	29,633	22,858	1,849
1974-75	1,641	562	165
1975-76	1,987	1,085	224
1976-77	2,768	1,342	289
1977-78	3,520	1,970	400

It may be interesting to note that the various fertilizers consumed in the District in 1976-77 included ammonium sulphate, urea, ammonium chloride, super phosphate, gromor, Di-ammonium Phosphate, Muriate of Potash, *Suphla*, IFFCO, N. P. K. Mix, APEX, and *Samradhi*. The per hectare use of fertilizers (in terms of nutrients) also showed an overall increase from 5.63 kg. in 1970-71 to 8.79 kg. in 1976-77.

Chemical fertilizers have come into use from the last fifteen years. Mixed fertilizers were introduced during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Though the fertilizers are popular all over the District, yet they are comparatively in greater demand in irrigated tracts of Ujjain, Badnagar and Khachrod tahsils.

Farmers understand the utility of cow dung as a valuable manure. But the District is not endowed with adequate forests so much of the cow dung finds its way to the *chulhas* for cooking. It has been roughly estimated that 60 percent of the cow dung goes to the fields and 40 percent to kitchens.

Besides the distribution of fertilizers, equal emphasis is also placed on the development of local manurial resources. The statistics show that rapid strides have been made in this direction. The production of manures which was barely 780 tonnes in 1950-51 increased to 26,719 tonnes in the First Plan, 34,030 tonnes in Second Plan and 1,18,600 tons in Third Plan.

Local manurial resources, which included among them both the urban and rural compost as well as night-soil manure or compost, made further progress, recording over one lakh tonne total production for every single year of the coming decade, i. e., the 'seventies. The highest production during the period 1970-71 to 1977-78 was, however, shown in the year 1972-73 with a figure of 1,97,618 tonnes. The production in 1977-78 was recorded at 1,72,605 tonnes.

Other measures adopted for increasing the fertility of the soil are the growing of leguminous crops, green manuring and rotation of crops. The District in general has a single crop system—generally, only one crop, either Kharif or Rabi, is taken from a plot of land during a single year. Double cropping is limited to and dependent upon the availability of irrigation facilities. In *kharif* season rice, *jowar*, cotton, etc., are taken and the land is kept fallow during *rabi*. Wheat and *jowar* are raised in the alternate years in soils which are not very fertile. Mixed cropping of *jowar* and *arhar*; *jowar*—*moong* and *urad*; cotton and *arhar*; cotton and maize and wheat and gram are generally practised.

Leaves of *moong* and *urad* are utilized for increasing the fertility of the soil. Seating of goats and sheep in the fields, with the same end in view is a common practice.

Plant Protection

If green revolution is to be a success, the crops in the fields at various stages of growth and the harvested produce in storage have to be protected against the various diseases, insects and pests that attack them. The progress of the programme against various items is depicted in the table below :—

Table No. IV—11

Plant Protection Programme

Year/Items	(In '000 hectare)				
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Seed Control	11.5	24.4	23.5	34.4	33.3
Crop Protection	14.1	20.0	14.9	20.3	14.1
Rat Control	4.3	8.9	9.6	5.0	2.9
Weed Control.	0.9	2.3	4.0	5.4	0.8
(In '000 Tonnes)					
Safe Storage	9.3	42.1	61.3	30.9	27.4

Some of the important pesticides consumed in the District include. Endrin 20%; E. C., Dime-cron 100%; Dimethiote Matasystox 25 E. C.; Endosulphon 35 E. C.; Lindane 20 E. C.; D. D. T. 50% W. P.; B. H. C. 10%; B. H. C. 5%; D. D. T. 5%; Aldrin Dust 2%; Parathion Dust 2%; Dithane-278; Lindane 0.65; 2-4-D; Zinc Phosphide and Organo-mercurial 5%.

The plants have to be protected not only against various pests and diseases, but also against a host of weeds. They arrest the growth of the plants. Chief among such weeds are *hirankhuri*, *bathua*, *nagar motha*, *chil bhabra* and *jangal ghobhi*. Their menace is eliminated by interculture, manual weeding and use of weedicides.

Agricultural Farm

There is one research and seed-multiplication farm at Ujjain. It was established in the year 1916 and covered an area of 362 acres. The later statistics as per 1976-77, however, put its area at 285 acres with the cultivated and irrigated area of the farm amounting to 195 and 3 acres, respectively. It is playing a significant role in carrying out research in local problems of agriculture and making available seeds of improved varieties of different crops. It was established as a central experimental farm by the erstwhile Gwalior State to cater to the needs of the then Malwa Division.

Community Development Programme

This programme has also contributed its share in bringing prosperity to agriculture in the District through its publicity and propaganda activities and implementation of various agricultural development programmes.

Cooperative Farming

There were three cooperative farming societies in the year 1966-67. Their number remained unchanged till 1969-70. The year 1970-71, witnessed five-fold increase in their number when it was 15. There was further spurt during the next year when the number came to 18. Service cooperative societies are also functioning in the District which make available essential supplies to the farmers. During the period 1966-67 to 1971-72, their number has remained unvaried at 174 though in 1970-71 their number had slightly increased to 177. During the period the combined membership of these two types of societies increased from 35,313 to 47,565; and the share capital from Rs. 27.36 lakhs to Rs. 70.08 lakhs. Government aid has also been provided in increasing measure.

Animal Husbandary

In the year 1976-77, the entire livestock numbers of the District came to 6,71,360. The main categories of livestock comprised within this number were cattle (3,72,250), buffaloes (1,37,800), sheep (23,016) and goats (1,29,635). Total livestock and these categories of livestock all have increased considerably in comparison to their numbers in 1951. However, goats show the largest expansion in numbers. Other categories of minor importance in 1976-77 consisted of horses and ponies (2,465), mules (107), donkeys (2,799), camels (418) and pigs (1,441).

Fodder and Grazing

Area devoted to the production of fodder crops though, not very large in the District, has shown an increasing trend. In the year 1968-69, area under fodder crops amounted to as much as 54,566 ha. However, the average for the quinquennium ending with 1968-69 was only 22,020 ha. The average too, increased later and was recorded at 44, 593 ha for the six year period from 1966-67 to 1976-77, which amounted to 9.2 percent of the area sown in the District. This indicates that the cultivation of fodder crops is becoming popular in the District. The Veterinary Department has recommended the growing of lucerne and berseem grasses ever since the adoption of the First Plan. As an incentive for the development of feed and fodder, subsidy is granted to the farmers. Even the seed of improved fodder grasses, that give luxuriant yield of nutritious fodder for the cattle, is supplied on subsidy basis. Due to the paucity of forest areas, grazing in forests is not possible. There fore, stall feeding is quite popular. The usual cattle feed consists of gram *chundi*, groundnut cake, wheat bran, and cotton seed, etc., that are derived as by-products of agriculture. As in the case of human beings, variety of agricultural production also determines the type of cattle feed in a particular region.

Dairy Farming

There is one Government Milk Supply Scheme functioning at Ujjain since 15-8-1970. The scheme, which did not have pasteurization arrangements to start

with, is going to be substituted by one of the biggest and most advanced institutions in the field of dairy farming. Though listed for future development in the years following its establishment, it could really go head, in a big way, only after the formation of Dairy Development Corporation in the State in 1975, with the assistance of the World Bank and International Dairy Development Board. An ambitious development programme undertaken by the Corporation in this region has already led to the creation of Ratlam-Ujjain Milk Producers Co-operative Union, Ltd., Ujjain, in 1977. In fact the milk scheme to be implemented through the medium of this Union is to cover all the five tahsils of Ujjain besides tahsils of two other districts namely, Shajapur, Agar, Ratlam, Jaora and Badnawar tahsils. The most notable achievement of the scheme however, consists in the Rs. two-and-a half crore milk plant coming up at Ujjain, some six miles from the city on Maksi road. This plant—a fully modernised and automatic unit to be commissioned before the famous 'Simhasth' fair in 1980—will have a daily capacity of 60 thousand litres of milk which, if needed, can be increased to one lakh litres of milk per day. Other dairy products like butter and ghee, etc., will also be produced at the plant. Besides the existing milk booths, which at present number to over 40, some fifteen automatic milk distribution centres have been envisaged specially to cope up with the expected heavy rush in the fair.

The supply of milk for this plant as well as other schemes of this region will be obtained through the already active Union referred above. For this purpose, two cold storage centres are being constructed at Agar and Ratlam at a cost of Rs. 35 lakh each and were expected to start functioning by march, 1979. Even at present, the Union through its 75 co-operative milk producers societies, sends about 16,000 litres of milk every day to Ujjain, Ratlam and Indore milk schemes. The milk scheme at Ujjain was actually distributing some 2,500 litres of milk daily by June 1978 through its various milk booths in the city. The future development of milk supply can be surmised through the planned increase in the number of cooperative societies working under the Union which is expected to go up to 400 by 1981.

Sheep and Goat Breeding

Only the locally available breeds of goats and sheep are kept. So far no scheme has been taken up for the improvement of their breed. It has been estimated that the annual yield of mutton is 44.5 tonnes and of manures from these animals 19,000 tonnes.

Poultry Farming

The number of birds in the year 1968-69, was estimated at 37,682. Poultry farming is quite popular in the District, particularly in urban areas. There were 17 private poultry breeders in the District with a total poultry stock of 8,325. Improved breeds, viz., White Leghorn and Hyline are becoming popular in the

District. Being considered suitable for the District, they were introduced in the year 1964. The need for introducing improved poultry breeds as a measure for stepping up the efficiency of this industry will be apparent from the fact that egg-laying capacity of *desi* breeds is only 150 eggs per annum as against 220 to 280 of the improved birds. Already the improvement was reflected in the much increased number of total birds in the District which, as per 1976-77 Livestock Census stood at 65,295.

Poultry falls a prey to various diseases, viz., Ranikhet, Fowl-pox, *Spirochitosis*, *Coccidiosis*, C. R. D., etc. Timely preventive inoculations are done to protect the stock. Disinfection of poultry houses and de-worming are also done periodically.

Applied Nutrition Programme was introduced in the Khachraud Block of the District during 1972-73. This may provide incentive to the further development of poultry farming in the District.

Veterinary Department is making available facilities in various forms for the expansion of poultry industry in the District. The present conditions when the taboo on the use of eggs on religious grounds amongst certain communities is vanishing and utility of eggs as a valuable nutritional supplement is increasingly being recognised—are in fact conducive to the growth of this industry. Loan assistance is provided to private poultry farmers through the agency of Commercial Banks. Readymade balanced poultry feed, as well as poultry medicines are made available to them on reasonable rates. Training facilities to intending breeders in advanced and modern techniques of poultry keeping are arranged.

All the necessary technical guidance is extended to them. Day-old chicks of improved breeds are sold on concessional rates through the Regional Poultry Farm. The new poultry farmer is necessarily confronted with the problem of sale of eggs—a breakable and perishable commodity. His marketing problems are solved by arranging to supply eggs to poultry projects at Indore and Bhopal, which are important consuming centres. These facilities together have placed the industry on sound footing.

Fisheries

The commonly found and cultured fish-varieties of the District comprise *Catla*, *Catla*, *Cirrhina mrigala*, *Labeo rohita* and *Cyprinus carpio*. They have been selected principally due to their being: (i) not predatory, (ii) fast growing and (iii) easily available. *Cyprinus Carpio* was introduced in this District in the year 1969.

These fishes can be caught throughout the year but the peak period is in summer for all sorts of water bodies—rivers, tanks, reservoirs and lakes. The months July and August are observed as close period as fishes breed during these months.

Old time fishing equipments continue to be in vogue in the District—with the difference that the fishermen are now using nylon thread in place of the additional cotton thread. This change has improved the quantum of fish catches. The following types of nets are generally in use:—

1. Cast Net (*Ghumaua jal*). It is a net made of nylon or cotton thread with mesh-size varying from one to four inches (knot to knot). It is thrown in water from the boat or ground and removed back with the rope which is held in hand. It is operated by a single person.

2. Rangoon Net (*Phasala jal*). It is also made of nylon thread and is spread in water from a boat. It is kept hanging by means of floats. Its width varies from four ft. to eight ft. Mesh size varies from two to eight inches (knot to knot). It can be operated by a single person.

3. Drag Net (*Maha jal*): It is operated by a number of fishermen. It is spread in a particular water area and then dragged towards the bank. The size is not a fixity and varies from place to place.

Groups of fishermen are encouraged to organise themselves into cooperative fishermen's societies. Then they become eligible to various forms of assistance—technical and financial, extended by the Fisheries Department, i. e., for purchase of craft and tackle. Irrigation Department leases out tanks to them.

The activities of the Fisheries Department are restricted to two tanks. It also controls and issues licences for fishing in rivers. The District has considerable untapped potential for the development of pisciculture.

Measures to Improve Quality of Breeds

The first step to improve the quality of breed is the introduction of improved germ-plasm. This is achieved both through artificial insemination and provision of natural service. An artificial insemination centre has been functioning at Ujjain since 1953. This service has been strengthened by the opening of 4 artificial insemination units and 29 sub-centres. Another measure in the same direction is the establishment of cattle breeding extension units. Eight such units are rendering service in the District. A complete list of these institutions can be seen in Appendix-B.

The former Gwalior State had made arrangements to raise young bulls of Malvi type at the Central Farm Ujjain with a view to encouraging cultivators and *Zamindars* to breed their cows with pure-bred bulls.

Cattle Fairs

Only the principal cattle fairs are mentioned here. In Gangawadi Fair (Mahidpur) bullocks are brought and sold in large numbers. Gogapur Fair

(Mahidpur) is noted for its transactions in bullocks. **Tilkeshwar Fair** is another fair which has considerable attraction for those interested in livestock trade.

Horse Breeding Centre

A horse breeding centre is maintained at Mahidpur. Kathiawadi horses are bred at the centre.

Animal Diseases

The prevalent animal diseases are rinderpest (locally known as *maia*, haemorrhagic septicaemia (*kantha sujan*) and black quarter (*sad*). Ujjain District was notorious for the incidence of haemorrhagic septicaemia and black quarter. Rinderpest Eradication Programme was enforced in the District during the year 1957-58 and this dreadful disease has now been controlled effectively. The traditional remedies of curing animals of their ailments, viz., firing with hot iron and *mantra-tantra* are not in vogue and the livestock owners when in need go in for the expert advice of the veterinary specialist.

Vaccination work is also carried out regularly and protects the livestock of the District against different diseases like rinderpest, haemorrhagic-septicaemia, black quarter, etc. The extent of coverage could be gauged through the annual statistics of vaccination in the District. Thus, the total number of vaccinations carried out during 1969-70 came to, 2,32,672 and in 1970-71, it was 1,98,601. Later the totals for 1976-77 and 1977-78 amounted to 3,61,934 and 3,31,848, respectively.

The occurrence of protozoan and other parasitic diseases is rare in the District. Some times cases of liver fluke infestations are met with, but they never pose a problem.

Breeding Policy

The District is Malvi tract and good specimens of this breed are found. For draught purposes, Malvi breed is preferred as also for milk purposes. The local Malvi is crossed with the Thari or the Jersey bulls.

Veterinary Hospitals

The first veterinary hospital of the District dates back to the year 1908 which was opened at Ujjain. The thirties witnessed the opening of two more hospitals at Badnagar in 1930 and at Khachrod in 1934. Tarana had its hospital in 1941. More institutions emerged on the District map in 1960 at Dharia, in 1966 at Nagda, in 1970 at Mahidpur. and in 1974, a second hospital at Ujjain. Earlier a mobile Veterinary Unit came into being in 1954 to bring veterinary aid at the door-steps of

the cattle-owners. Veterinary services were further strengthened with the addition of veterinary dispensaries. These dispensaries have come up as a gift of the Five Year Development Plans. The first of them was started at Unhel in 1953. They are functioning now in 19 towns. The list may be seen in Appendix-B.

Forestry

There is no forest worth the name. The small jungles lie mostly on the banks of rivers that criss-cross the District. A little jungle, however, lies towards the northern portion of the District in Mahidpur and Tarana tahsils.

State Assistance to Agriculture

Even during the early State days help through remissions of land revenue, loans and assistance in various other forms was provided in times of adversity or stress. However a system of regular, large scale and systematized *taccavi* loans was lacking. Since the early twentieth century (1909) the erstwhile Gwalior State administration had started a chain of agricultural banks in the then tahsil headquarters with a view to give loans for land improvement or raising of crops to the farmers in distress. Later, in 1918 a legislation enacted by the State provided for the substitution of these banks with central co-operative banks to be established in every district and some parganas. They aimed to improve the existing credit system and create an integrated co-operative sector, the which purpose was however, realized to a much greater degree only during the post-Independence planning era. Meanwhile, the earlier established agricultural banks too in some places, ran side by side till 1925 when, eventually, they were merged with the co-operative banks.

Now-a-days, extensive *taccavi* loans for numerous specific purposes, both in times of distress as well as in ordinary years, are granted on a larger and more organised basis through various agencies in the District under the two British time Acts, the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 and the Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884. Besides this assistance which, in time of need, becomes the main succour to the farmers, the now much enlarged co-operative sector also provides for large sums under the three different classes of loans-the short term, medium term and the long term loans.

As for the *taccavi* loans, which have been granted from time to time under three different heads of ordinary *taccavi*, Grow More Food *taccavi* and development *taccavi*, the table below gives the total amount granted under any or all of these heads during the post Independence years.

Table No. IV—12

Loans Granted

(In Rs.)

Year/Plan	Agriculturists Loans Act.	Land Improvement Loans Act.
1950-51	71,342	1,09,950
Total Ist Plan	2,94,018	17,99,270
Total IInd Plan	10,71,077	20,96,658
Total IIIrd Plan	2,97,058	15, 67,983
1966-67	5,09,412	24,85,684
to		
1968-69	20,17,582	33,39,803
Total IVth Plan		
1975-76	31,700	12,09,952
1976-77	16,850	3,25,414
1977-78	40,000	10,48,455

Famine

The term famine may be called foreign to this part of the State. While talking of Malwa, the following statement of the Gwalior State Gazetteer made in the beginning of the twentieth century may be quoted with advantage, "In Malwa scarcity is of rare occurrence and famine almost unknown."¹ It is all the more true in the background of vast improvement in economic growth and scientific advances in different aspects of agriculture leading to better returns on the field coupled with a far more stable economy in the agricultural sector as a whole. The vagaries of weather are still as much there, sometimes, adversely affecting the crops but their edge is felt less and less in face of increasing irrigation facilities and other measures.

Actually, the naturally good soil of Malwa has withstood the ravages of a drought well excepting a lone exception back in the year 1899-1900. This too finds a mention in the old State Gazetteer alongwith the assertion that the people of Malwa, completely unused to such conditions, had to suffer a far greater misery in as much as they, "could with difficulty be induced to leave their villages until it was too late."² Disease followed in the wake of famine which came to be called the *chhapun-ka-sal*, referring to its occurrence in the *Vikram Samvat*, 1956. It caused heavy mortality and in the long run, even resulted in a short fall of the supply of agricultural labour. Thus, the population statistics for the former Ujjain zila of the erstwhile Gwalior State, had shown a decrease to 2,09,670 in 1901 from 2,37,827 of 1891. Amounting to 12 percent this decrease was yet for less than the other severely affected *zilas* of the State like, Mandsaur, Shajapur and Amjhara.

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 86.

2. *ibid*, p. 87.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

Population Dependent on Industries

As enumerated in Census 1951, the population dependent on industrial activities for their livelihood was classified under the occupational class 'Production other than cultivation'. Of the total population of 5,44,260 persons in 1951, 84,078 persons were enumerated in this class. The estimated number of workers in this class was 32,291 against 54,291 non-workers.

In the year 1961, these occupational classes, viz., class-III, 'Mining quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing hunting, plantations and orchards'; class-IV, 'Household industry' and class-V, 'Manufacture other than household industry' were treated as equivalent to class-V, 'Production other than cultivation' of Census 1951. The proportion of workers in all these three classes in 1961, was 13.17 of the total workers. In absolute figures, the number of workers deriving livelihood from industrial activities was 42,224 in 1961 as against 32,291 in 1951.

A decade later in 1971, the conceptual change in classification of workers made it still more difficult to arrive at a near comparable figure. Four occupational classes, viz., III, IV, V (a) and V (b), which were equivalent to class-V, 'Production other than cultivation' of 1951 Census were there. These four classes were equivalent to the three classes of 1961, mentioned earlier. They cover up the extent of population dependent for livelihood on industrial activities. In 1971, the proportion of 'workers' engaged in industrial activities to total workers in all occupational classes was 15.33. In absolute figures the number was 43,251 against 5,80,454 non-workers.

It may be seen from the foregoing discussion that the number of workers dependent on industrial activities have increased by about 31.37 per cent during 1951 and 1961. In the year 1971, however, the number of workers in this class has not increased appreciably. The increase was of the order of about 1.9 per cent. It is difficult to assign any cogent reason for this low rate of increase during 1961-71 decade. In spite of the planned industrial development in the District, as elsewhere,

1. The number of workers in 1951 has been worked out on the basis of "A Note on Working Force Estimates, 1901-1961" Appendix-I to Census of India, paper No. I of 1962.

partly the reason may be the changes made at the time of Census 1971 in enumerating the 'workers', the definition of which was very liberal in scope in 1961. Manufacture other than household industry, which included spinning and weaving in cotton and silk mills, textile garments, manufacture of bricks, structural wooden goods, manufacture of leather goods engaged 20,376 workers in 1961. This number has since increased to 27,225 persons in 1971.

Old Time Industries

Steeped in the labyrinth of antiquity and rich cultural heritage, Ujjain was also a reputed place for weaving and printing in ancient times. During the Shunga period, it is said that Chinese silk was brought here for printing. Historical Perspective As early as A. D. 150, Ptolemy mentioned that Ujjain was a centre from where onyx, porcelain, fine muslins and mallow tinted cottons, (probably dyes with 'Al'), were sent to Broach for export.¹

During the early Moghul period, weavers from Rajasthan came and settled at Barnagar and Ujjain. Malwa in those days was politically fairly stable. It had a good deal of cotton growing area and abundant water-supply, so necessary for printing. The dye used for printing was mostly 'Al' (*Molinda Citrifolia*) which grew in abundance. The art of printing is thus very old in Ujjain and this must surely have been a factor of some importance in the growth of modern textile mills.

The Industries Department established a printing Centre at Bharogarh. Alongwith traditional printing of *razai* here, the workers are instructed in the printing of cloth, saris and curtains, etc.

Ujjain upto the first half of the present century form part of former Gwalior State. After the formation of Madhya Bharat State, some portions of Holkar State viz., Mahidpur and Tarana tahsils were added to the District boundaries. Yet the traditional industries, like handloom weaving, carpentry, black-smithy, tanning of leather and making of leather goods such as foot-wear, potteries, brick-making, printing etc., flourished in the District. All these industries, as is well-known, are the part of agricultural, rural economic set-up throughout the country.

Writing about arts and manufacture, the old Gazetteer of Gwalior State, refers to the erection of ginning factories and cotton presses at Ujjain. The first textile mill was started here in 1891, and was known as the Nazir Ali Mills. Nazir Ali Mills.² It was the first in the former Gwalior State and second in the whole of Central India. The Government gave important concessions to firms for starting such industries. These were free grant of land, relaxation of customs duty and long term financial credit. There were on

an average 500 hands employed in the Mill, at wages varying from 2 annas a day to Rs. 60 a month. A European engineer was in charge of the Mill. On an average 75 maund of cotton was spun daily, the annual out-turn being 168,000 panseries (15,000 cwt.). The yarn was exported to Kanpur and Agra.¹ The Mill was closed after sometime.

Writing about the small scale industries during the 'thirties, the Gwalior State Gazetteer states :

"Ujjain has many small-scale industries in flourishing condition. Several distilleries were engaged in the manufacture of Sandal-wood oil which was exported. Many enterprising Boharas manufactured thymol from *ajwain* and exported it. Sandal-wood combs were manufactured at Ujjain, which oil the hair automatically, were regarded as fine example of Ujjain artisans' art. Rose-water, *agarbattis* (scented sticks), *dhup* were also manufactured for export. Handloom weavers turn out saris which found ready market in Bombay and Poona".²

Power

The history of power generation in Ujjain District dates back to the 'twenties of the present century. The old Gazetteer refers to the provision of electric energy in the city of Ujjain apart from many other cities viz., Gwalior, Lashkar, Mandsaur, etc. The Gwalior Electric Supply Company started a power house at Ujjain in the year 1929-30. This was perhaps the third power house of the Company, the others were at Gwalior and Shivpuri.

As stated above, the Power House was installed during the decade 1920-30, with a view to cater to the increasing demand for power in Ujjain. In the year 1932-33, it was proposed to supplement the existing Power House Power House, Ujjain with another steam turbine and a boiler for the impending *Simhast Mela*. High tension line from the Power House to Bhairogarh, erection of voltage regulator and overhauling of Abdulpura line and lighting of 12 roads in the City was sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 37,017.

During the year 1932-33, the Power House earned a net profit of Rs. 26,459. By the year 1936-37, the Power House had 905 customers and generated 15.83 lakh units. The net profit almost remained the same, i.e. Rs. 26,223 during this year. Malwa Gwalior Electric Syndicate Ltd., Ujjain was granted licence for electric supply for Kachraud in 1938-39. By the end of the decade 1939-40, the net profit of the Ujjain Power House increased to Rs. 32,177. The generation increased to 16.81 lakh units and the number of consumers increased to 1,032. During the year, erection of Spray Cooling Plant and the third turbine was also completed at a total

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 76.

2. Ujjain District Census Hand Book, 1961, p. Lv.

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 76.

2. Gwalior Today, 1931, p. 102.

cost of Rs. 95,000. The net profit of Ujjain Power House was Rs. 2,13,198 (accumulated) in the year 1940-41.

A decade later in 1951-52, a scheme of laying High Tension Transmission line to Ujjain from Indore was under taken by the Government. The transmission voltage in Ujjain was changed over to 11 k. v. instead of 33 k. v., for which phased programme was undertaken at Ujjain. The diesel plant ordered out for water works was installed at the Power House, which alleviated the hardship of the public to some extent.

A new phase in the power generation commenced with the initiation of Chambal River Valley Development Scheme. The power generation and distribution commenced in November, 1960. The Gandhi Sagar Power Station began supplying power to Ujjain also. All the tahsil places of the District are now having electric facility which are catered by Chambal Power. M/s. Birla Concern, Nagda possesses a separate generating set of 13,300 k. w. The Chambal Grid system supplied 50,000 k. w. of power to the western region of the State which included Ujjain, Indore, Bhopal, Itarsi and Ratlam. The decade just gone by (1961-71), witnessed alround development of economy owing to the implementation of various Plan schemes. Rapid industrialization of the District has boosted the demand for industrial power. As a result of this the industrial power—low, medium and high voltage—increased from 12,55,384 kwh. units sold in 1960-61 to 6,12,30,088 kwh. units in 1971-72 in the District. This works out an increase of 387.7 per cent during the decade. Similarly, industrial power—high voltage sold in Ujjain District increased from 83,25,297 kwh. unit in 1960-61 to 7,46,20,269 kwh. units in 1971-72. This works out an eight-folds increase during the period.

The following table gives the kwh. units sold for domestic, commercial, industrial and irrigation purposes in the District.

Table No. V-1

No. of K. W. Hrs. (units) Sold, 1955-56 to 1977-78

Year	Domestic		Commercial		Industrial Power-Low & Medium	Industrial Power-High Voltage	Irrigation
	Light & Fan	Power	Light & Fan	Power			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1955-56	683	8	36	79	700	—	21
1960-61	1,585	41	918	215	1,610	8,335	71
1965-66	3,069	108	798	343	3,423	30,816	1,032
1971-72	—	—	—	—	6,123	74,620	5,257
1973-74	3,200	90	1,393	151	7,247	16,91,28	7,491
1974-75	1,714	39	2,256	98	5,029	19,73,13	8,177
1975-76	1,198	48	1,682	176	6,811	22,54,98	9,301
1976-77	2,392	68	1,681	187	6,938	22,12,43	11,925
1977-78	2,086	66	1,244	175	5,622	10,82,14	9,598

A tremendous increase in the consumption of industrial power—low, medium and high voltage speaks volumes about the spectacular development of industrial sector in the District during the decade. A shortfall, however, in 1977-78 in both the categories of consumers was recorded.

Rural Electrification

Under the Rural Electrification programme, which was initiated in the year 1956, a provision of Rs. 0.784 lakhs was made in the year 1963-64. It was proposed to electrify towns and villages of Tarana, Khachrod and Badnagar tahsils of the District. By the end of the Third Plan period (1965-66), 34 villages and 6 towns were covered under the scheme. During the ensuing period, 247 villages and 6 towns were electrified by the end of the year 1971-72. It is estimated that about 27.8 per cent of the villages and towns in the District were covered under the scheme of electrification by March, 1973.

Since 1974-75, increased emphasis seems to have been given to the programme of rural electrification. As such, by the end of 1977-78, nearly 385 additional villages were electrified, of which 24 villages were electrified in 1974-75, 74 in 1975-76, 152 in 1976-77 and 135 in 1977-78. The expenditure on the schemes, increased from Rs. 21.60 lakh in 1974-75 to Rs. 195.02 lakh in 1977-78. As in 1977-78, several rural electrification schemes were in progress. A provision of Rs. 248.74 lakh was made in the year 1977-78, out of which an expenditure of Rs. 195.02 was incurred over the various schemes during the year.

Energisation of Irrigation Pumps

With a faster pace of rural electrification, it was made possible to install irrigation pumps in the District to help bring about the success of 'Green Revolution'. The following table gives the financial provision under the Plans and the number of pumps installed since 1971-72.

Table No. V—2

Energisation of Power Pumps, 1971-72 to 1977-78

Year	Expenditure in Plan (in lakh Rs.)	No. of Pumps Installed
1971-72	37.24	1,064
1972-73	36.96	1,056
1973-74	58.99	1,571
1974-75	33.71	963
1975-76	66.45	1,899
1976-77	103.71	2,963
1977-78	73.12	1,344

Industries and Manufactures

The District is particularly deficient in mineral resources. Major minerals like coal, iron, manganese etc., are non-existent. Long back in the year 1908-1909, the Geological Survey of India undertook the survey of mineral wealth of the area but the results were discouraging. Only clay was found in the District, which too, is not worth economic extraction. Besides, Deccan trap and Alluvium alone are found which are not known to possess any mineral deposits of value. The trap is used for the plinths of houses. In all tahsils, a number of quarries and *khadans* of *chuna-kankari* are found.

The production of minor minerals and number of labourers during the year 1973-74 to 1976-77 is given in the following table :—

Table No. V—3

*Number, Production and Labourers in Mines, 1973-77**(Production in M. Tonnes)*

Year	No. of Mines	No. of Labourers	Stone	Sand	Minerals		
					Chuna Kankar	Murum	Gitti
1973-74	314	454	1,81,572	26,628	2,049	8,238	19,451
1974-75	221	490	1,51,600	48,128	745	21,022	15,422
1975-76	186	490	1,29,358	59,090	1,416	5,950	28,684
1976-77	210	400	1,12,059	31,860	-	5,869	8,997

Manufactures

From the account of mineral resources given above, it could be seen that the District cannot economically sustain any basic or heavy industry. Agriculture being the main-stay of the economy here extends, however, ample scope for agriculture-based industries. The principal crops raised in the District are wheat, jowar, gram, linseed, groundnut and cotton. In the year 1960-61, the out-turn of cotton was 33.6 thousand bales, as a result of which, in Ujjain there were 32 cotton ginning and 14 cotton pressing factories in 1961-62, registered under the Factories Act, 1948.

In the year 1970-71, the production of cotton was 24.6 thousand bales. The number of registered cotton ginning, and pressing factories was 41 in 1970.

The number of large and medium scale registered factories was 120 in the year 1970. Of these, 41 were cotton ginning, cleaning, and bailing factories and 24 edible oils manufacturing units were important ones. Nearly a decade earlier in 1961, there number was 110, of which a number of factories remained closed during the year. The largest employment was provided by the three cotton textile mills, which employed about 7,500 workers in 1961-62.

The District comes under the cotton growing tract and it was a great cotton mart. Therefore, from amongst the large-scale industries, cotton textile mill was the first to be established in 1891. In the year 1970 four cotton mills, one silk mill, one rayon mill, one staple fiber manufacturing unit, and one sugar manufacturing unit were working in the District. In the year 1977-78 there were thus, large or medium scale units.

Writing about arts and manufacture, the old Gazetteer of Gwalior State refers to the erection of ginning factories and cotton presses at Ujjain. As stated earlier, the first textile mill was started here in 1891, and was known as the Nazir Ali Mills. It was the first in the former Gwalior State and second in the whole of Central India, the other being the State Mill at Indore. The Government gave important concessions to firms for starting these industries. A European engineer was incharge of the Mill. The Mill was closed after sometime.

It was almost about 25 years after the establishment of Nazir Ali Mills that Binod Mills was started at Ujjain with 400 looms and 20,000 spindles. The Kshipra Mills, which was started by a Parsi entrepreneur in the year 1921-22 was also taken over by the management of Binod Mills after about two years of its working. The new Mill was christened as Deepchand Mills and began functioning in 1935.

The Binod Mills complex also started a sister unit known as Bimal Mills with 380 looms and 20,000 spindles for producing fine and super-fine fabrics. Besides the Binod Mills Company is also running Naresh Ginning and Pressing Factory, Naresh Oil Mills, Rajendra Cotton Processing Factory, Narendra Chemical Works, Bhupendra Iron & Metal Works, Binod Arts and Silk Mills, Pradeep Tape and Weaving Factory, Absorbent Cotton Wool Factory and Vinod Tent Factory in Ujjain.

The Binod Mills produced 33.94 lakh kg. of yarn and 230.40 lakh metres of cloth in 1968. The average number of workers employed in that year was 3,129. In the year 1972, the production of yarn and cloth was to 28.56 lakh kg. and 239.75 lakh metres, respectively. Average employment in all the three shifts together was 3,155 workers. The progress of the Mill over the years 1973 to 1977 is given in the following table :—

Table No. V—4

Progress of Binod Mills, Ujjain, 1973-74

Year	Fixed Capital (Net Amount in Lakh Rs.)	Working Capital Current Assets (Amount in Lakh Rs.)	Total No. of Persons Employed (Average)	Name of the Fini- shed Pro- ducts	Finished Products	
					Qty.	Value (Rs. in lakh)
1973	373.67	300.96	4,810	Cloth	409.58	917.94
				(Lakh Mtrs.)		
				Yarn	2.17	20.51
1974	333.84	323.80	3,692	(Lakh Kgs.)		
				Waste	—	20.06
				Cloth	352.01	986.96
1975	323.75	341.20	3,843	(Lakh Mtrs.)		
				Yarn	1.41	16.04
				(Lakh Kgs.)		
1976	326.12	280.02	3,986	Waste	—	20.16
				Cloth	432.59	1,079.19
				(Lakh Kgs.)		
1977	315.07	250.94	4,252	Yarn	1.64	14.56
				(Lakh Mtrs.)		
				Waste	—	23.39
1978	315.07	250.94	4,252	Cloth	433.12	1,277.48
				(Lakh Mtrs.)		
				Yarn	0.42	3.30
1979	315.07	250.94	4,252	(Lakh Kgs.)		
				Waste	—	30.15
				Cloth	490.99	1,636.62
1980	315.07	250.94	4,252	(Lakh Mtrs.)		
				Yarn	0.39	4.87
				(Lakh Kgs.)		
1981	315.07	250.94	4,252	Waste	—	25.48
				Cloth	490.99	1,636.62
				(Lakh Mtrs.)		

With a fixed capital of Rs. 373.67 lakh and a working capital of Rs. 300.96 lakh in 1973, the Mill employed 4,810 workers and produced cloth, yarn and waste, worth Rs. 958.51 lakh in that year. About 409.58 lakh metres of cloth and 2.17 lakh kgs. of yarn was produced during the year. In 1977 the production of cloth in the Mill increased to 490.99 lakh metres alongwith, yarn and waste products. The value of out-turn in the year amounted Rs. 1,666.97 lakh, nearly Rs. 708.46 lakh more than in 1973.

The yarn and cloth production of this Mill in 1968 was 24.44 lakh kg. and 200.87 lakh metres, respectively. The average daily number of workers employed in three shifts together was 1,814. In the year 1972, the production was 28.56 lakh kg. of yarn and 192.56 lakh metres of cloth. The Mill employed 1,615 workers on an average in that year.

This sister unit of Binod Company produced 12.23 lakh kg. of yarn and 107.98 lakh metres of cloth in the year 1968. The number of workers on an average was 635 in that year. By the year 1972, the production of yarn increased to 13.12 lakh kgs. and that of cloth to 116.96 lakh metres. The average daily number of workers in all the three shifts was 731 in that year.

The voluntary and legal benefits given to the employees of the Binod and Deepchand Mills in the year 1968 and 1972 were :—

Particulars	1968* (Rs.)	1972** (Rs.)
Bonus (1967)	4,50,951	11,67,553
Gratuity	60,145	44,036
Retrenchment Compensation	1,18,144	88,113
ESI Contribution	4,04,625	7,02,260
Provident Fund Scheme.	9,65,238	12,34,929

Note :— * For Binod and Deepchand Mills only.
* Except for gratuity, which is for all the three units, all other figures relate to Binod and Deepchand Mills only.

In the year 1928, the Hira Mills, which was managed by Sir Hukum Chand Group of Mills, was started with 860 looms and 20,000 spindles. It began functioning in 1935. Recently, it has undertaken a schemes for expansion and modernization. The Mill is now being run by the M/s. Hira Mills Madhya Pradesh Textiles Corporation. The Mill was nationalized in April, 1974 and since then it is working smoothly. The following table gives the progress of the Mill from the year 1974-75 to 1977-78.

Table No. V—5

Progress of Hira Mills, 1974-78

Year	Production in (lakh Metres)	Value in (Crore Rs.)	Man days worked during the year (in '000)
1974-75	325.08	6.98	878
1975-76	216.48	4.60	864
1976-77	221.17	5.74	836
1977-78	197.44	6.18	840

Although the production of the Mill has registered a decline, yet the value of the cloth turned out has shown encouraging results. Six trade unions were working in the Mill in 1977-78.

These four cotton textile mills have a combined capital investment of about Rs. 8 crores and 2,620 looms and 1,07,968 spindles. About 8,000 workers are employed in these mills.

In the year 1942-43, an attempt was made to establish another cotton mills, at Nagda. Some land was allotted in the name of Padmavati Raje Mills to M/s Birla Brothers, but the Mill was never put up. In 1951, however, a staple fibre plant was installed and Gwalior Rayon and Silk Manufacturing Company was established. It went into production in 1954. Another spinning units was added to it in 1956. With a capital investment of about Rs. 14 crores, the unit employed about 2,000 workers. It is the biggest unit of its own type and manufactures staple fibre out of bamboo pulp. The licenced capacity of this unit is 60 tons per day. Besides, the unit has also been licenced to manufacture complete staple fibre plant of 15/18 tons per day.

The progress of its Staple Fibre Division and Engineering Divisions since 1968-69 is given in the following table :—

Table No. V—6

Production of Staple Fibre and No. of Workers Employed, 1968-78

Year	Staple Fibre Division		Engine Division	
	Production of Staple Fibre (in Tonnes)	No. of Workers	Production in Lakh Rs.	Average No. of Workers
1968-69	54,241	2,705	60.09	393
1969-70	46,225	2,645	79.45	397
1970-71	45,681	2,595	80.07	369
1971-72	48,118	2,576	108.54	363
1972-73	55,046	2,793	205.54	397
1973-74	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1974-75	59,932	3,656	201.58	542
1975-76	56,675	3,639	657.82	568
1976-77	60,316	3,600	251.45	572
1977-78	65,050	3,736	341.08	604

Over the years 1974-75 to 1977-78, the fixed capital investment of the Factory increased from Rs. 4,158.92 lakh to Rs. 5496.83 lakh, and working capital from Rs. 635.91 lakh to Rs. 1,196.95 lakh. The Staple Fibre Division is now producing about 200 Tonnes of staple fibre per day.

It is significant to note that the unit is also earning foreign exchange. The factory exported by-products worth Rs. 97.77 lakh in the year 1974-75, which figure increased to Rs. 119.19 lakh in the year 1977-78.

The machinery equipment for pulp, viscose staple fibre and continuous filament fibre plants and allied chemicals plant and machinery & spares are manufactured in the engineering and Development Division of the Factory. The capital investment of this Division alone stood at Rs. 293.14 lakhs in 1974-75, which increased to Rs. 858.22 lakh in 1977-78. The Division was established in 1961.

The Company gives various statutory benefits to its workers in the shape of bonus, provident fund, insurance, gratuity etc. Compensatory allowance, night allowance, liberal educational benefit and residential quarters on subsidized rent are also given to the workers as a voluntary measure.

It was established in 1957 with an installed capacity of 30,000 spindles. The unit manufactures yarn from staple fibre. In the year 1971-72, the unit produced 6,279 tons of yarn worth about Rs. 9.96 crores. Average estimated number of workers in this unit was 1,282 in 1970, and 1,470 in 1971-72. Since then, the installed capacity has almost doubled over the last 20 years. From 14,520 spindles in 1957, it has increased to 30,000 spindles in 1977-78. Similarly, the capital investment has also increased from Rs. 258.23 lakhs in 1970 to Rs. 523.23 lakh in 1977. During the said period, the Factory manufactured staple and synthetic yarn, which increased from 25,00,645 kg., valued at Rs. 3.82 crores in 1970 to 40,27,759 kg., valued at Rs. 10.41 crores in 1977. Besides this, the Factory owns 5 more units in other parts of the country. It manufactures all types of viscose yarns, blended yarns, fancy yarns in various counts. The table below shows the year-wise progress of the Factory at Nagda from 1970 to 1977 :—

Table No. V—7

Progress of Bharat Commerce and Industries Ltd., Nagda

Year	Fixed Assets (Rs. in lakhs)	Working Capital (Rs. in lakh)	Total No. of Persons Employed (average daily)	Finished Products	
				Quantity (in '000 kg.)	Value (in '000 Rs.)
1970	184.28	73.95	1,495	2,501	38,226
1971	200.23	67.19	1,542	2,797	39,318
1972	206.03	36.09	1,560	3,482	40,248
1973	209.94	182.53	1,618	4,206	52,089
1974	222.65	139.75	1,637	4,375	74,032
1975	257.36	116.67	1,697	3,853	93,931
1976	301.02	117.43	1,659	4,036	1,18,351
1977	342.51	180.72	1,844	4,028	1,04,094

It is interesting to note that the unit earned a fair amount of foreign exchange. The factory exported 2,41,351 kg. of yarn valued at Rs. 27,21,746 in 1973 and 17,851 kg. yarn valued at Rs. 154,128 in 1964 to foreign countries.

This Mill was started in 1942. It is an old and established unit with a licensed capacity of crushing 450 tons of sugar cane. During the year 1971-72, the Mill produced 3,875.3 tons of sugar worth Rs. 79.91 lakhs. The unit employed about 97 workers on an average during the crushing season and 118 during off season.

Seth Govindram
Sugar Mills,
Mahidpur

Under the Industries Development and Regulation Act, the Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Calcutta was granted licence for manufacturing cast-iron pipe in the year 1961. With an annual capacity of 60,000 tons, and a capital investment of Rs. 400 lakhs, the unit started production in 1967-68, and produced 60,415 tons of C. I. Spun pipe worth Rs. 6.96 crores. The C. I. Spun pipes are used for laying lines for irrigation, drainage, drinking water etc. The unit has an expansion programme for doubling the existing capacity to 1.8 lakh M. Tonnes per year. Since 1967-68, the capital investment of the unit has increased to Rs. 5.61 crores in 1973-74.

I. I. S. Co. Stanton
Pipe and Foundry
Co. Ltd., Ujjain

The progress of the industry since 1973-74 is given the following table :—

Table No. V—8

Progress of I. I. S. Co. Stanton Pipe Factory

(in lakh Rs.)

Year	Fixed Capital Paid-up (Rs.)	Working Capital (Rs.)	Total Number of Persons Employed (Average daily)	Qty. in M. Tonnes	Finished Product Value in (Rs.)
1973-74	300.00	261.61	468	37,630	462.01
1974-75	300.00	346.57	470	52,623	853.85
1975-76	300.00	369.08	479	38,295	685.55
1976-77	300.00	292.74	480	30,328	572.11
1977-78	300.00	223.57	489	33,767	612.54

It may be seen that the unit enjoyed its peak period in 1974-75, when with an invested capital of Rs. 6.47 crores, it turned out 53,623 M. T. of pipe valued at Rs. 8.54 crores.

For the production of Nylon and Polyester yarn at Ujjain, a reputed firm of Calcutta was granted licence by the Government. Shree Synthetics Ltd., was thus established in the year 1969-70, with an installed capacity of manufacturing 3 tonnes of yarn per day. The company's authorised capital was Rs. 5 crores, divided into 40 lakh equity shares of Rs. 10 each and 1 lakh preference shares of Rs. 100 each as on 30th June, 1972.

Synthetics Ltd.,
Ujjain

The Government allotted 115 acres of land in Naulakhi area to the Company. After a trial run, the Unit went into commercial production in year 1972-73. In that year the Unit produced 59.3 Tonnes of nylon yarn and provided employment to 430 workers. In 1973, the production of nylon yarn increased to 709.6 Tonnes and 296.5 Tonnes of polyester yarn. The number of workers in 1943 was 529.

The Company has secured loans from the Scheduled Banks, Industrial Finance Corporation, Industrial Development Bank of India and from Export-Import Bank of U. S. A. The Company has been granted letter of intent by the Government of India for expanding its capacity to 2,100 Tonnes per annum.

The progress of the Unit since 1973-74 is given the following table.

Table No. V-9

Progress of Shree Synthetics Ltd., Ujjain

Year (1st July to 30th June)	Net Fixed Capital (Rs. in lakh)	Working Capital (Rs. in lakh)	Total No. of Persons Employed	Finished Products		
				Nylon (in Tonnes)	Polyester (in Tonnes)	Value of Polyester (Rs. in lakh.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1973-74	691.81	217.82	490	590	333	405.64
1974-75	717.40	306.41	691	339	156	392.91
1975-76	635.82	376.23	766	804	419	796.89
1976-77	669.50	538.96	811	988	349	758.59
1977-78	810.33	538.26	835	1,200	477	801.62

Most of the product of the Factory is exported out side the District. Since 1973-74, the exports to other areas increased by about 100 per cent. From 871 M. T. in 1973-74, the Factory sent out goods weighing 1677 M. T. in the 1977-78. Almost the entire product of the Factory was exported in 1977-78.

Earlier this industry was run by the M. P. Industries Corporation, Bhopal. But in February, 1972 the Plant was purchased by the Food Corporation of India.

The Unit now produces edible groundnut-flour from groundnuts Food-crop Nutrition to eradicate malnutrition amongst children and lactant mothers. Products, F. C. I., The machines are under erection. During the year 1972-73, Ujjain the production of the Mill was as under :—

Table No. V-10

Production of the Mill, 1972-73

Commodity	Production in M. T.	
	1972-73	April to November, 1973
1	2	3
Groundnut Oil	1,691,598	899,973
Groundnut Solvent Oil	236,446	276,526
R. B. Solvant Oil	119,240	207,806
Groundnut Cake	2,430,115	1,247,750
Groundnut Extraction	3,285,870	3,927,545
R. B. Extraction	740,110	1,345,190
Groundnut Kernels	1,717,120	702,925

The approximate number of workers in the year 1972-73 was 90. All benefits as per admissibility of Factories/E. S. I. Acts are given to them.

Since 1974-75, the Factory has made further progress. With a fixed capital of Rs. 57,18,801 and working capital of Rs. 3,48,333 in that year, the production of the different products during 1974 to 1977-78 is given in the following table :—

Table No. V-11

Capital Investment, Production of the Factory 1974-78

Year	Name of Finished Products	Fixed Capital (in '000 Rs.)	Working Capital (in '000 Rs.)	Products	
				Quantity M. T.	Valued at Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1974-75	Groundnut Meal	5,719	34,849	669	5,71,071
	Groundnut Oil			3,513	2,88,57,025
	Groundnut Solvant Oil				27,43,053
	Rice Bran Oil			143	3,69,732
	Groundnut Extraction			3,597	30,66,553
	Rice Bran Extraction			862	1,56,952
1975-76	Groundnut Meal	6,110	28,015	2,174	21,70,414
	Groundnut Oil			6,059	4,61,55,300
	Groundnut Solvant Oil			804	52,92,748
	Rice Bran Oil			235	4,30,361
	Groundnut Extraction			6,050	51,93,295
	Rice Bran Extraction			1,448	3,32,825

contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6
1766-77	G. N. Meal	6,286	6,265	3,824	73,28,222
	G. N. E. Oil			4,931	2,85,36,951
	G. N. S. Oil			677	29,31,068
	R. B. Oil			419	8,86,435
	G. N. Extraction			2,853	39,54,665
	R. B. Extraction			2,625	8,05,558
1977-78	G. N. Meal	6,265	17,620	2,842	37,29,281
	G. N. E. Oil			3,970	2,61,52,118
	G. N. S. Oil			538	26,18,385
	R. B. Oil			232	5,19,167
	G. N. Extraction			2,114	13,94,154
	R. B. Extraction			1,871	4,47,264

By the year 1977-78, the Factory's fixed capital investment moved to Rs. 62,55,264 against Rs. 67,18,801 in 1974-75. The average daily employment also increased to 193 workers.

This was the earliest established industry in the District dating back to sometime during the last century. Lying in the cotton-growing area, Ujjain provided a prosperous cotton mart. In the year 1970, there were 41 factories in the District out of which 8 were pressing factories and the rest ginning factories. A few combined both the processes of ginning and pressing. Of these two factories remained closed during the year. Nandlal Jawaharchand Ginning factory, Tarana, provided largest employment i. e., 250 workers in the year 1970.

There were 24 factories producing edible oils during the year 1970. Except one, all of them were working Cotton Seed Solvent Extraction Plant, Ujjain was the largest one, employing 194 workers on an average. In the year 1970, there were 9 grain mills producing *poha*, *besan*, *dal* or Grain Mill Products rice. A few mills combined oil also with the production of rice. Gopal Rice and *Poha* factory was the largest unit in the District with an estimated 56 workers in 1970. These factories put together provided employment to 194 workers on an average.

In 1970, in addition to the above numerically important industries in the District, there were other industries like, metal utensil manufacturing with 5 units registered under the Factories Act. On an average these units provided employment to about 67 workers. There were 4 brass manufacturing units engaged in metal-rolling and engineering works. This industry provided employment to 72 workers on an average. There was one confectionery works employing 20 workers and one food products

manufacturing unit at Khachroad. The Government Distillery at Ujjain employed about 100 workers. The Tiles Factory at Ujjain provided employment to 42 workers. The Stone Dressing Factory with 50 workers, two fabricated metal products manufacturing units, one steel factory with 50 workers, one hand tools and general hardware manufacturing unit with 13 workers, one electro-plating unit with 96 workers, and two industrial machinery manufacturing units with 103 workers were also functioning as registered units under the Factories Act. The Madhya Pradesh Road Transport Corporation Workshop and Public Works Department Workshop at Ujjain with an employment of 119 workers also functioned as registered units in 1970. Besides, two more units, the one belonging to the Municipal Corporation with 14 workers and the other named V. R. D. Industries with 20 workers also functioned at Ujjain. A few other industries which functioned in the year 1970 were one electrical apparatus manufacturing unit, two perfumery works with 141 workers, and 19 sawing and planning of wood (other than plywood) units employing 380 workers on an average.

Small Scale Industries

Unregistered Factories

The factories registered under the Factories Act does not exhaust the entire field of industrial activities in the District. There were a number of other factories working under different industries not coming under the purview of the Factories Act.

It was estimated that by the end of 1969, the number of small scale industrial units in Ujjain District was 2,062. The following table shows their classification :

Table No. V—12
No. of Small Scale Industrial Units-Town-wise

Towns/ Centres	Registered or Unregistered S. S. I. having employment of less than 5 workers	No. of Unregistered S. S. I. with more than 5 workers (i.e. 5-9 if using power and 5-19 if not using power)
1	2	3
Ujjain	1,059	152
Tarana	85	1
Barnagar	257	8
Mahidpur	122	5
Nagda	120	10
Khachrod	231	12
District	1,874	188

Source : Directory of Small Industries in M. P. in the unorganised sector, 1969, Directorate of Industries.

Traditional Industries

Weaving, tailoring and *sutari* are traditional industries of the Jail Department in Ujjain District. Situated at Bharongarh, the tailoring unit produced goods worth Rs. 427, weaving unit produced goods worth Rs 35,616 and the *sutari* unit produced goods worth Rs. 16,227 during the year 1971-72. The average number of workers in tailoring unit was 20, and in other two, 70 workers each.

Cotton being an important produce of the District, handloom-weaving has been one of the important traditional industry of the District. It is estimated that Handloom weaving about 250 power-looms are at work in the District.

Another traditional industry forming a part of the socio-economic life of the rural masses in the District is production of leather goods including indigenous shoes.

The industry is concentrated at Ujjain, Barnagar, and Khachrod. Here the famous '*Majadi*' shoes are produced.

A number of oil extraction units, which form one of the traditional industry of the District, are also found. Groundnut being an important cash-crop of the region, about 50 oil mills are thriving on it. Nearly 200 families are carrying on their traditional industry of manufacturing brass utensils. Scented sticks, *agarbatti*, manufacturing is also an important industry of the District in which a number of women workers are employed. It is estimated that in seven organised units of this industry, about 200 to 500 workers are engaged. Besides these, cotton ginning, goods of bamboo, comb manufacture and woden-toys, etc., are also traditional industries, carried on indigenously in the District.

Besides the organised sector a large number of small industrial units, which are not registered under the Factories Act, 1948, are in the unorganised sector. Such units, though small in size, play a distinctive role in the economy of the District. The era of their development in Ujjain started with the on set of II Plan.

A large number of such small scale industrial units are registered with the Industries Department for providing raw material, land, technical guidance, loan facilities infra-structural facilities, octroi exemption, sales-tax, power rate subsidies, etc.

In March 1965, their number in Ujjain District was 86, which spurted to 422 in 1967, 588 in 1969 and 726 in 1971.

By the year 1973, the number of registered small scale units rose to 1095. A comprehensive list of industries registered with the Industries Department as in

1977-78 may be seen in the Appendix-B. A wide range of industries have been covered. In order to develop this sector in an organised way, the Department has established three Industrial Estates, one Semi-urban Industrial Estate and one Rural Work-Shed in Ujjain District. An industrial cooperative society was also established for the development of the estate.

Industrial Estate

This Estate was established on a plot of 233 acres, which was procured after paying Rs. 3,47,108 as compensation. The Estate is being developed at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 lakhs. Out of 70 plots, 11 industrial units have been allotted. Three of them have already been commissioned. Two of them are producing plastic goods and the third is manufacturing-cement pipes. Others include re-rolling mill, hoop-iron, water drawing and canvas manufacturing units, wire-drawing, sewing machine manufacturing unit, etc.

In December, 1972 an entrepreneurial course of three months' duration was organised for the unemployed engineers. Thirty engineers took part in it. So far, 17 unemployed engineers have applied for registration with the Department who will be offered all help. They are offered work-sheds on rent for the erection of factory. Eight such work-sheds were being constructed in Maksi Road Industrial Estate.

At a compensation of Rs. 212,772, about 304 *bighas* of land have been procured for erecting the Industrial Estate on Dewas Road. Nearly, 800 acres of land have been procured for erecting the industrial Estate Naolakha. M/s Synthetics Ltd., has already been allotted about 115 acres of land on lease. Medium scale industries are proposed to be established here. For the establishment and development of an industrial estate at Ujjain, the Bharat Industrial Cooperative Society was organised on a cooperative basis in 1940. Being first in the history of Madhya Pradesh, the Society was given loan of Rs. 6.25 lakhs by the Industries Department. The society has procured 28 *bighas* of land, on which 17 sheds were constructed. These have been allotted by the society to 21 different industrial units on hire-purchase basis. These include brass-rolling mills and manufacturers of drugs, brass utensils and lamp holders, electrical goods, whitening agents, hand-made paper, etc.

The Estate has 5 sheds, divided in 15 compartments for different industrial units. The Estate is established on a Government land extending on 27.40 acres. The Estate has been developed at a cost of about Rs. 2 lakh. Three sheds have been allotted to different parties for manufacturing agricultural machinery and implements.

Semi-Urban Industrial Estate, Mahidpur

Three sheds on a plot of 8 *bighas* of Government land have been constructed at Barnagar. Two sheds were allotted to an industrial unit engaged in the production of fine chemicals. The third shed is being used by the Rural Work-Shed, Government leather goods producing centre. Barnagar

Industrial Cooperative Societies

With a view to sustain the old-time industries like hand-loom weaving, printing, leather-goods making, carpentry, toy-making etc., against the competition from large-scale industries manufacturing cheaper goods, these industries were organised on a cooperative basis. Thus in 1961-62, there were 79 industrial co-operative societies inclusive of 4 handicraft co-operatives with an employment of 500 persons and 3 hand-loom weavers, co-operative societies. Of these, 47 societies actively working in the field, had more than 1215 members, with more than 2 lakhs of share capital in that year. After a decade in 1970-71, the number of industrial co-operatives in the District increased to 105 with 832 members. The period of Third Plan and after, witnessed a decline owing to a variety of causes. These included the paucity of raw material and high market rates, limited quota allotment from the Government and comparative weak financial resources of the societies. The working capital of the societies which was more than Rs. 20 lakh in 1965-66 declined to Rs. 7.55 lakh in 1970-71.

During the 'seventies, their number further slumped to 80 in 1974-75, but then showed improvement during the ensuing years. In 1977-78 their number was 96 with a total membership of 2,530.

The progress of these cooperatives is shown in the table below :—

Table No. V—13

Progress of Industrial Cooperative Societies, 1974-75 to 1977-78

Year	No. of Industrial Coop. Soc.	Total No. of Members	Total Share Capital (Rs.)	Total Working Capital (Rs.)	Value of Products (Rs.)	Loan or Grant in-aid by the Government (Rs.)
1974-75	80	1,863	3,03,555	20,96,064	10,48,546	14,99,000
1975-76	82	1,890	5,16,970	22,82,014	12,59,684	14,99,000
1976-77	95	2,456	6,15,390	32,18,669	16,28,784	15,75,933
1977-78	96	2,530	6,28,784	32,18,669	18,81,513	15,75,933

The industries covered by these cooperatives are weaving, printing, steel products, and powerloom. But as is true elsewhere, these societies have also not functioned properly, and as many as 52 of them are facing liquidation and 22 are defunct.

A pioneering step in this regard was the establishment of Bharat Industrial Co-operative Society for the development of industrial estates at Ujjain. Details regarding the same have already been mentioned earlier.

Industrial Arts

Dating back to the ancient period, Ujjain has been famous for weaving and printing of cloth. The authentic references record that Chinese silk used to come here for printing. It is said that during the Mughal period, weavers had migrated from Rajasthan to Barnagar and Bhairongarh and settled there. They started *alizari* printing. It is estimated that about 50-60 families are still carrying on this hereditary profession. The Government have also started a centre at Bhairongarh to organize printers' cooperatives and to provide facilities to them.

Wood-Carving

Wood-carving has been another industrial art in which the carpenters of Ujjain had great reputation. The previous Gazetteer records that wood-carving was practised in many places in the District.¹ Wooden balconies and windows, so common in the towns of Malwa were in demand during those days. With the passage of time, this art has fallen into decay owing to lack of patronage.

Paper Pulp Toys

With the inauguration of a training centre at Ujjain in the year 1950, the toy-making has become an important handicraft of the area. A co-operative society has been organised here, which is engaged in the production of paper pulp toys. Besides, the traditional craft of making colourful bangles from *lac* is also pursued here.

Industrial Potential

Since there are no important minerals like iron, coal, manganese ore etc., in the District, which form the basic raw-materials for large scale industries, the District has no prospects of sustaining such heavy units. However, cotton and oil-seeds being important commercial crops of the District, textile industry and ancillary and other feeder industries of spun pipe factory have further prospects of development in the District. With the Chambal power now available, large and medium scale industries of steel casting, structural industries, electrical motors, agricultural implements, steel-forging, plastics and chemical industries, industrial rubber goods, chlorinated paraffin, vegetable oil products, non-woollen fabrics, mineral wool, roller flour mills, castic soda, etc., could be started or further developed. In this behalf, seven licences have been granted by the Government under the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951. These are for the establishment or expansion of cotton

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 75.

staple fibre plant, expansion of cotton textile mills, castic soda plant, nylon industries, etc.

Indian Iron and Steel Company, Calcutta has been given license to establish cast-iron pin-pipe and cast-iron special band units at Ujjain.

The small-scale units of light engineering goods as machine screw, rice-huller and mill part's small tools such as hair-clippers, machine tool-parts, foundry & forging such as jobbing shop, light forging, drawing boards, squares and drafting stands, electric goods such as wall-holders, radio-transister components, leather goods such as tanning unit, foot-wear, chemical industries such as printing-ink, hospital sheeting and bladders, soap, mineral-wool, industrial finish paint varnish, laquer, survey equipments, spanners, mechanical toys, cutlery, etc., could be started in the District.

Industrial Training

Established in 1963, the Industrial Training Institute offers two years' course in various subjects. Against a sanctioned intake capacity of 324, the institution had 326 students in 1974. Of these 202 were of general and 31 of Scheduled Caste & Tribes quota in the I year. Of the 93 students in the II year, respectively 70 and 23 trainees of above categories were there. Their sanctioned intake capacity in 1978 was 312, against which 309 trainees were enrolled, of which 227 were in the I year and 82 in the II year.

Labour and Employers' Organisations

Because of the existence of large scale textile and other industries in the District, labour organizations (registered) began to take roots as early as 1948. Trade associations, however, had their beginning much earlier. In 1908-09, it was noted that trade association at Ujjain displayed some activity and had done some useful work. The Chamber of Commerce, Ujjain had 138 members in the year 1933-34.

Labour Organisations

In the year 1973, there were 46 labour organisation in the District registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act 1926. It seems that labour in the District is well organised as all the important industries have their own labour organisations striving for the promotion and safe-guard of their interest. Textile industry being the most important one has eight registered unions with a membership of approximately 12,549 workers in 1973. Four of these organisations are affiliated with INTUC, two with AITUC and the rest two with BMS. Ujjain Mill Mazdoor Sangh, Ujjain pioneered the movement with its establishment in 1948. This Union continues to be the largest representative body of the textile workers. In 1973 it had a membership of 8,109 workers.

Engineering industries with seven labour unions, grain products, motor transport, commercial goods, sanitary service industries each with four unions, oil mills with three unions, banks and cement industries with two unions each, and cinema, electric goods, cycle, sugar, construction and chemical industries, each with one union existed in the District in 1973.

Employers' Organisations

It seems trade unionism among the employers had an organised beginning much earlier than among the labourers. Of the 16 employers unions, in 1973, Central India Chambers of Commerce and Industries, had its beginning in 1923. Central India Cotton Association and Retail *Kirana* Merchants Association were the biggest organisations with 250 members each in 1973. A few of the organisations were unregistered.

Though labour and employers' organisation do not carry welfare activities of any significance yet factory establishments coming under the purview of different Central and State enactments carry on welfare activities. Large scale industrial establishments like textile mills, besides statutory welfare activities, offer certain other voluntary welfare activities also. In this behalf, mention may be made of Gwalior Rayon Silk and Manufacturing Co., Nagda, which gives certain voluntary benefits to its employees.

Labour Welfare

The Government have also been granting grants-in-aid to the welfare centres run by the trade unions. During the First Plan, a sum of Rs. 21,800, during the Second Plan, Rs. 37,500 and during the Third Plan a sum of Rs. 39,500 was granted to these centres. In 1966-67, Rs. 4,500 was granted to these centres in the District. As in 1977-78, no labour welfare centre is being run by the Labour Department at Ujjain. Apart from this, the Housing Department and an industrial cooperative have constructed 700 and 300 quarters, respectively for the labourers in Ujjain. In Nagda, the Housing Department has also constructed 250 tenements by the end of March 1970.

Benefits Under E. S. I. Act, 1948

The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, different provisions of which have been brought into force at different times, was first made effective at Ujjain Centre in 1955, and at Nagda Centre in 1959.

The rate of employees' contribution was fixed at 1½ per cent of the total wage bill. The employer's special contribution was raised to 2½ per cent with effect from 1962. The following benefits are received by the employees under the Scheme.

1. Medical benefit.
2. Sickness benefit.
3. Maternity benefit.
4. Disablement benefit and
5. Dependents benefit.

The following table gives the figures of medical benefits given to the employees at Ujjain and Nagda centres.

Table No. V—14
No. of Persons Receiving Medical Benefit, 1970-71

Particulars	Years			
	1960	1965	1970	1971
UJJAIN CENTRE				
No. of Persons Insured	12,000	12,715	13,049	13,605
Insured Persons				
a. New	29,421	43,170	34,889	39,673
b. Old	2,16,326	2,25,672	2,16,663	2,75,745
Families				
a. New	66,438	1,38,304	1,29,869	1,24,820
b. Old	2,58,855	4,94,719	4,10,423	3,94,480
NAGDA CENTRE				
No. of Persons Insured	3,259	3,500	4,189	4,653
Insured Persons				
a. New	2,721	19,110	14,136	14,800
b. Old	34,394	46,748	36,761	40,285
Families				
a. New	3,809	19,410	19,681	18,535
b. Old	15,582	38,810	37,263	34,102

The authorities distributed the following cash benefits to the workers at both the Centres.

Table No. V—15
Cash Benefits Distributed

	(Rs.)		
	Ujjain Centre		Nagda Centre
	1971-72	1972-73	1971-72
	1	2	3
1. Temporary Disablement Benefit	160,253	2,13,600	54,819
2. Permanent Partial Disablement Benefit	9,040,792	37,007	38,342
3. Sickness Benefit	68,291	8,02,102	1 87,137
4. Dependents Benefit	17,486	17,421	66,846
5. Extended Sickness Benefit	90,038	1,44,650	13,179
6. Maternity Benefit	12,657	10,718	15,362

During the years 1973-74 to 1977-78, the number of persons benefitted under the Act increased from 8,405 to 13,918 at Nagda Centre. Similarly, the amount disbursed also increased from Rs. 2.75 lakh in 1977-78, at Ujjain Centre, which was bifurcated in September 1977. The number of benefited persons was 20,630 in 1973-74 and 19,750 in 1976-77. After bifurcation, the benefit flowed to 9,707 persons at Ujjain (Madhav Nagar) Centre and to 7,500 at Ujjain City Centre.

The cash benefits distributed separately for these Centres may be seen in Appendix-A.

Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952

The number of industrial establishments covered under the Employees' Provident Fund Act in the District was 68 in the year 1972. The number of persons covered under the scheme was 16,272 in that year.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

This Act, which is a Central Government legislation, is applicable to unorganized or sweated industries as specified in the Schedule to the Act. Besides, fixing minimum wages in rice, flour, *dal*, bidi making, oil-manufacture, stone-breaking, lac industries, public motor transport, leather manufactures, the Madhya Pradesh Government have fixed minimum wages for workers in agriculture also. In the District, 18 industries including saw mills, printing presses, cotton ginning and pressing, potteries, cement glass, etc., are also covered under the Act. In the year 1962, Madhya Pradesh Fixation of Minimum Wages Act, 1962 under which the minimum wages fixed earlier under the Central Act are deemed to have been fixed.

Since 1975, the number of establishment covered under the provisions of the Act increased from 2,856 in 1975 to 3,067 in 1978. As for the number of workers whose wages were so revised, increased from 6,790 in 1975 to 10,450 in 1977 and to 10,510 in 1978.

Payment of Bonus Act, 1965

All factories covered under the Factories Act, 1948 and all establishments employing 20 or more workers are covered under the provisions of the Act. The provisions of the Act require the establishments to disburse minimum bonus to its workers which was 4 percent in the year 1971. In the year 1972, the Act was amended which required all factories to disburse bonus at an enhanced rate of 8.33 percent or Rs. 80, which was more with effect from the year 1971. Again the rates were revised in 1974, and were brought back to 4 percent for all factories whether earning profit or not. After an amendment in 1975, non-profit earning units, however, were absolved from payment of bonus. The Act was finally amended

through an ordinance in September, 1977, which restored the old rates of bonus of 8.33 percent or Rs. 100, which ever is more, irrespective of whether the unit is earning profit or incurring loss during the year.

In Ujjain District, the number of bonus paying units showed a downward trend. From 87, their number was reduced to 81 in 1974-75 and to 52 in 1976-77. Similarly, the number of benefitted persons was also reduced from 20,998 in 1970-71 to 6,632 in 1976-77. The peak year in respect of benefitted persons was 1974-75, when 26,588 workers were benefitted by the provision of the Act. The amount disbursed also fluctuated between these years from Rs. 24.55 crores in 1970-71, it increased to Rs. 26.41 crores in 1971-72, and then declined to Rs. 78.96 lakhs in 1974-75 and further to Rs. 29.69 lakhs in 1976-77.

Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966

Bidi workers were generally left out from the purview of various labour legislations owing to certain limitations and special employment conditions. A separate Act, therefore, was enacted by the Centre in 1966, which came into force in Madhya Pradesh in 1968.

The Act seeks to guarantee benefits of paid holidays, right of appeal against termination from service, maternity benefit, etc. to the workers in bidi factories. The wages in bidi industry are regulated under the provisions of Minimum Wages Act, 1948. In 1977-78, only one establishment was covered under the Act, in which 7 workers were employed in the factory and 200 to 250 workers who worked at their own households.

Madhya Pradesh Shops and Establishment Act, 1958

The Act seeks to regulate the working conditions etc., of the employees engaged in unorganised industrial sector, such as shops and establishments in towns. As in 1958, the Act was extended to two towns in the District, namely, Ujjain and Barnagar. But in 1976, it was also made applicable to Nagda, Mahidpur, and Khachrod. As in 1977-78, the number of shops and establishments covered in these towns was 7,837, in which 1,850 workers were engaged.

The Act seeks to regulate the working hours, leave, weekly-off and other facilities to the shop workers.

Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961

The rules framed under the Act were made applicable to Ujjain District also. The Act covers all the workers in motor transport establishments which

employ 5 or more workers. The scope of the Act was extended in 1966 to cover all establishments employing two or more workers. The Act seeks to ensure facility of rest sheds, canteen, livery, medical care, weekly-off and also regulate the working hours of the labourers.

In the year 1975, the Act covered 37 workshops, employing 148 workers. Their number since then has increased to 43 with 594 workers in 1976, 62 with 736 workers in 1977 and 81 with 785 workers in 1978.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

General Credit Facilities Available

The credit needs of the District's economy are met by both, the organised and un-organised sectors. The organised sector consists of the joint stock banks, co-operative banks and credit societies and other specialised financial institutions. The un-organised market is largely made-up of indigenous bankers and money lenders.

Registered Money-lenders

In Ujjain District, the money-lenders had a prominent position as elsewhere in India. Shortage of institutional credit resulted in small traders, agriculturists and other needy persons approaching money-lenders. In rural areas big cultivators, landlords and village merchants were the chief sources of money-lending. Generally, the trading class was engaged in this profession.

In order to make better provisions for the regulation and control of the money lending transactions, the Money Lender Act, 1934 (as amended from time to time) was made applicable in Madhya Pradesh. Under this Act, registration of every person who carried on or intends to carry on the money-lending business, was made compulsory. It can not, however, be said with certainty that all persons doing money lending business got themselves registered. The number of un-registered money lenders in the District is not available, but estimated to be large. Tahsil-wise number of registered money lenders in Ujjain District is given in the Table below :—

Table No. VI—I

Number of Registered Money-lenders in Ujjain District

Year	Ujjain	Khachrod	Mahidpur	Barnagar	Tarana
1967-68	88	93	25	103	20
1970-71	106	106	40	94	29
1975-76	198	113	57	89	34
1976-77	193	117	47	79	35
1977-78	172	118	44	76	38

Source : District Registrar, Ujjain.

During the last 10 years, the number of money-lenders increased from 329 to 448 in the District. Ujjain and Khachrod tahsils were better served by these money-lenders.

Joint Stock Banks

These banks transact all types of banking business, accept deposits from general public and lend money to traders, depositors, agriculturists and industrial units. These banks generally advance credit to the traders against transport receipts of the local produce and also lend money on the security of the goods deposited in the ware-houses and godowns. Commercial banks in the District generally concentrated at places of agricultural marketing, trade and industry, which are mainly the characteristics of urban centres. But, now a days, these banks are keen on serving the unbanked rural areas.

During the pre-Independence period, there were 6 banking offices in the District, but in the year 1951 their number decreased to 5. Again the development of banking activities took place from 1956-57 with the formation of the new State of Madhya Pradesh. After a period of a decade (1956-66) the number of banking offices in the District increased to 15 at the end of September, 1966, and these were further increased to 17 at the end of September, 1968.

After nationalisation of major scheduled commercial banks in July, 1969, the Reserve Bank of India appointed a committee to go into the question of branch expansion programme to be undertaken by the public sector banks. At the end of September, 1970, there were 19 banking offices in the District. The year 1971 has witnessed an unprecedented increase in branch expansion. The commercial banks opened 7 new banking offices till the end of September, 1972, of which 3 banking offices were opened at centres which were un-banked on the eve of nationalisation. This took the number of banking offices upto 26 till the end of September, 1972. Further, by the end of June, 1978 the number of banking offices in the District reached to 47. Of these, 15 banking offices were of Bank of India, 5 of State Bank of India, 6 each of State Bank of Indore and United Commercial Bank, two of Dena Bank and one each of Bank of Baroda, Central Bank, of India, Punjab National Bank, Bank of Maharashtra, Union Bank of India, Syndicate Bank, Indian Bank, Indian Overseas Bank, Allahabad Bank, The Punjab Sind Bank Ltd., The Bank of Rajasthan Ltd., The United Western Bank Ltd., and Canara Bank. A list of banking offices functioning in Ujjain District is given in the Appendix.

By the end of December, 1967, average population per banking office in Ujjain District was 45,000, while the State average was 1,31,000. With the increase in population the average population per office in the District increased to 47,000, while the State average reduced to 1,16,000 persons per office at the end of June, 1969. After nationalisation

of banks, branch expansion activities gained momentum and the average population per banking office in the District reduced to 43,000 by the end of September, 1970 and by the end of July, 1972, it further decreased to 33,000 persons per banking office in Ujjain District.

As at the end of September, 1970, Ujjain District was ranked 82 in average population per banking office in district-wise data arranged in ascending order of population served.

The working of the commercial banks in Ujjain District during the period 1966-76 has shown a significant progress. Total deposits of commercial banks in Ujjain District increased from Rs. 478 lakhs at the end of December, 1966 to Rs. 2,563.78 lakhs at the end of December, 1976. Total bank advances increased from Rs. 463 lakhs at the end of December, 1966 to Rs. 2,159.39 lakh at the end of December, 1976. Number of banking offices also rose from 15 at the end of September, 1966 to 47 at end of June, 1978. The bulk of the deposits and advances was concentrated in Ujjain city. Deposits, advances and number of banking offices in Ujjain District are given in the Table below :—

Table No. VI—2

Commercial Banks in Ujjain District

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	No. of Offices	Deposits	Advances
End of December, 1966	15	478.00	463.00
End of December, 1968	17	528.00	676.00
End of December, 1970	19	686.00	566.00
End of June, 1972	26	716.00	563.00
End of December, 1975	47	124.93	163.19
End of December, 1976	47	2,563.78	2,159.39

It is evident from the above Table that commercial banks made significant progress in Ujjain District in all the fields of their activities, viz., deposits, advances, branch expansion and assistance to priority sectors, etc.

In all, 26 offices of commercial banks were functioning in the District at the end of June, 1972, out of these 3 were at rural centres, 8 at semi-urban centres and 15 at urban centres. Bank deposits reported at rural, semi-urban and urban centres were Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 131 lakhs and Rs. 584 lakhs, respectively. Bank advances at rural centres were reported nil, while at semi-urban and urban centres, advances were reported to be Rs. 178 lakhs and Rs. 385 lakhs, respectively. It is apparent that banking

activities in the District were highly concentrated in urban areas. Rural areas were least affected before the nationalisation of banks. Details of volume of business in the District are given in the Appendix.

At the end of June, 1973, total of out-standing credit of scheduled commercial banks was reported to be Rs. 1,109.39 lakhs in Ujjain District. Out of which Rs. 89.83 lakhs were reported to be in Agriculture and allied activities, Out-standing Credit Rs. 149.34 lakhs in Trade (Rs. 123.59 lakhs in wholesale, Rs. 25.75 lakhs in retail), Rs. 17.34 lakhs were in personal accounts and Rs. 35.29 lakhs were reported to be in other occupations. Total out-standing credit in Industries was Rs. 817.59 lakhs, of which Rs. 47.08 lakhs were reported to be in small scale industries.

The banks now met with the genuine needs of the industrial and agricultural sectors in the District. Special efforts were made for meeting the needs of neglected and backward sectors of the community. As on 31st August, 1975, total advances of Rs. 612.66 lakhs were sanctioned for 9795 account holders. Of these, Rs. 299.24 lakhs in 5052 accounts were sanctioned in agricultural sector, Rs. 209.25 lakh in 760 accounts in small scale industry sector and Rs. 104.17 lakhs in 3983 accounts were sanctioned for community betterment schemes. Of the total advances, Bank of India, the lead bank, shared Rs. 291.79 lakhs in 5450 accounts. It is interesting to note that State Bank of India has financed the convicts in Bherugarh Jail for self employment.

The various schemes of financing small business sector were put into operation by the commercial banks, which covered the entire spectrum of retail trade and individuals engaged in specialised professions. As on 31st August, 1975, Rs. 104.17 lakhs in 3983 accounts were sanctioned under such community betterment schemes. These includes sanction of Rs. 20.83 lakhs to 188 transport operators, Rs. 16.45 lakhs to 1226 self-employed persons, Rs. 32.96 lakhs to 576 retail traders, Rs. 23.11 lakhs to 556 other small businessmen, Rs. 0.42 lakh as 12 education loans, Rs. 8.75 lakhs in 1395 accounts under differential rate of interest scheme and Rs. 1.65 lakh in 30 accounts were sanctioned in other schemes.

A pioneering role has been assigned by the Reserve Bank of India to the commercial banks in general and to the Bank of India operating in Ujjain in particular. Under the Lead Bank Scheme, Bank of India was designated as Lead Bank in the District. The lead bank was expected to act as a consortium leader for opening new branches as well as meeting the credit needs. It was also responsible to invoke co-operation of other financial agencies operating in the District. Before nationalisation of banks, in 1968, there were 17 banking offices in the District. This number increased to 47

by the end of June, 1978. Of the 47 banking offices functioning in the District, highest number, i.e., 15 were of Bank of India. Of these, 12 were opened after 1972. Almost all the branches opened after 1971 have been in rural and semi-urban areas, and the bulk of the financing has been directed towards the priority and neglected sectors of the economy. Of the total advances of Rs. 612.66 lakhs to priority sectors on 31st August, 1975, Bank of India's share was of Rs. 291.79 lakhs. Apart from this, on the agricultural front, minor irrigation (ground water exploitation) projects were financed on a large scale under the A.R.D. C./I. D. A. schemes by Bank of India, District Co-operative Land Development Bank, State Bank of India and State Bank of Indore. This scheme was started from 1st October, 1973 and by December, 1975 Rs. 6.50 crore were advanced under this scheme. Of these Rs. 1.41 crore were advanced for agriculture, Rs. 0.43 crore for industry and Rs. 0.58 crore for community betterment schemes. Of the total Rs. 6.50 crore, Rs. 2.42 crore were financed by Bank of India, Rs. 1.20 crore by District Co-operative Land Development Bank and Rs. 2.88 crore by the other commercial banks.

In addition to it, Bank of India financed 85 non-cotton power-looms under a special scheme. It also financed artisans of Bherugarh for their dyeing and printing industry. The attractive designs and *batik* prints of Bherugarh, under the Bank of India's patronage have reached far off corners and lured inter-State markets as well.

The Ujjain District Credit Plan, formulated by the Lead Bank in June, 1973 and adopted by all banks and financial agencies in October, 1973, envisaged financing to the extent of Rs. 21.43 crore in three years for multi-farious developmental activities, which included Rs. 15.48 crore for agriculture, Rs. 3.44 crore for industry and Rs. 2.51 crore for community betterment. Of the total Rs. 21.43 crore, Bank of India, being the lead bank, had a share of Rs. 9.55 crore in the Plan. By December, 1975, in all Rs. 6.50 crore were advanced of which Bank of India shared Rs. 2.42 crore, other commercial banks Rs. 2.88 crore and Co-operative Land Development Bank Rs. 1.20 crore. The banking plan was expected to achieve good results.

Clearing House

At the end of June 1978, the following 19 banks were member of Clearing House at Ujjain :—

1. State Bank of India,
2. State Bank of Indore,
3. Bank of India,
4. United Commercial Bank,
5. Punjab National Bank,
6. Central Bank of India,

7. Bank of Maharashtra,
8. Bank of Baroda,
9. Dena Bank;
10. Syndicate Bank,
11. Indian Bank,
12. Canara Bank,
13. Indian Overseas Bank,
14. Allahabad Bank,
15. Union Bank of India,
16. The Punjab Sind Bank,
17. The Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.
18. The United Western Bank Ltd.
19. Ujjain District Co-operative Bank Ltd.

The Ujjain District Co-operative Bank is a sub-member through State Bank of India.

The nationalisation of leading commercial banks appears to have raised expectations of the cultivators in regard to the availability of credit on reasonable terms in the District. The banks are expected to play very important and more effective role in the economic reconstruction of the rural areas in the District.

Co-operatives

The District is served with all the branches of co-operative credit, viz., co-operative central bank, land development bank and 183 agricultural and 27 non-agricultural credit societies.

Co-operative Credit Societies

Primary co-operative credit society is the basic unit in the short term credit structure at village level. Activities of these societies were formerly confined chiefly to provide short term loans to their producer members for productive purposes. In recent years, these societies also took the work of distributing fertilisers and manure on agency basis though depositing and advancing of loans of constitute the primary function. These societies may be grouped in two types-agricultural and non-agricultural co-operative credit societies.

Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies

The objects of primary agricultural cooperative credit societies include the borrowing of funds from members and others to be utilised for advancing loans to members. Apart from this, the societies are also working as agents for the joint sale of agricultural produce and joint purchase of agricultural and domestic requirements of their members. During the year 1976-77, number of agricultural co-opera-

tive credit societies was 183, which includes 41 societies functioning in Barnagar tahsil, 41 in Khachrod tahsil, 49 in Ujjain tahsil, 28 in Tarana tahsil and 24 in Mahidpur tahsil. The progress of agricultural credit societies in Ujjain District is given in the Table below :—

Table No. VI—3
Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies in Ujjain District

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	No. of Societies	Membership	Working Capital
1960-61	693	28,290	202.96
1965-66	300	43,273	460.28
1971-72	207	50,230	456.45
1975-76	183	62,387	603.90
1976-77	183	71,006	712.80

Source : Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Ujjain.

The facts given above indicate that agricultural credit societies have made considerable progress in Ujjain District. To make them more effective in operation, efforts were made to reorganise these societies in a more sizeable and better organised shape. This has resulted in decreasing the number of societies from 693 in 1960-61 to 300 in 1965-66 and 183 in 1976-77. But the membership and working capital increased from 28,290 and Rs. 202.96 lakhs in 1960-61 to 71,006 and Rs. 712.80 lakhs in 1976-77.

Non-agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies

Non-agricultural Credit Societies in general may be divided into banking societies of large and small size, which aim at doing banking business for financing the traders, entrepreneurs and other groups, and the other societies for salary and wage earners. During the year 1976-77, in all 27 non-agricultural co-operative societies were functioning in the District. Of these, 22 were in Ujjain tahsil, 4 in Khachrod tahsil and one in Mahidpur tahsil. The progress of non-agricultural credit societies in Ujjain District is depicted in the Table below :—

Table No. VI—4
Non-agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies in Ujjain District

(Amount in Lakh Rs.)

Year	No. of Societies	Membership	Working Capital
1960-61	19	4,516	12.03
1965-66	17	4,814	11.42
1970-71	18	10,571	18.20
1975-76	27	20,068	81.46
1976-77	27	20,366	90.03

Source : Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Ujjain.

The Ujjain District Co-operative Bank was started on 19th July, 1918. In 1919, it opened two branches at Barnagar and Khachrod. After a long period, one more branch was opened at Mahidpur in 1945. Thus, prior to Independence there were only 3 branches of the Bank in Ujjain District. Their number increased to 5 by the end of 1960 and to 15 by the end of 1970. This number further increased to 20 by the end of June, 1978. By the end of June, 1978, the Bank was operating in whole of the Ujjain District through its 20 branches and head office at Ujjain. A list of branches alongwith their dates of opening is given in the Appendix. The authorised share capital of the Bank is Rs. one crore. The Bank provides short and middle term loans to cultivators and member societies and also transacts normal banking business. In 1971-72, the Bank advanced short term loans of Rs. 224.37 lakhs and mid-term loans of Rs. 36.97 lakhs for agricultural purposes, viz., irrigation, seeds and fertilisers, etc. During this year, Rs. 60.88 lakhs were advanced to industrial weavers, consumers and other co-operative societies. Loans amounting to Rs. 271.40 lakhs were repaid during this year. Progress made by the Bank since 1950-51 is depicted in the Table below :—

Table No. VI—5

Progress of the Ujjain District Co-operative Bank, Ujjain

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	No. of Affiliated Societies	Membership (Individual)	Share Capital	Working Capital	Deposits	Loans Out- standing
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1950-51	N. A.	N. A.	1.05	24.44	21.33	16.58
1955-56	642	332	1.91	36.21	27.89	21.88
1960-61	828	556	12.41	100.15	35.81	85.03
1965-66	401	286	22.53	217.67	79.22	188.06
1970-71	326	255	51.81	387.28	111.77	320.53
1975-76	320	569	77.39	429.16	206.24	369.94
1976-77	325	704	83.97	535.82	227.49	457.70
1977-78	325	704	85.19	506.37	239.36	390.79
(Upto June, '78)						

Source : The Ujjain District Co-operative Bank, Ujjain.

It appears from the above table that the Bank made satisfactory progress and has shown good results in mobilising rural savings. Its share capital, working capital and deposits rose from Rs. 1.05 lakh, Rs. 24.44 lakh and Rs. 21.33 lakh in 1950-51 to Rs. 83.97 lakh, Rs. 535.82 lakh and Rs. 227.49 lakh, respectively, in 1976-77. Its performance in credit supply also seems to be satisfactory.

The Ujjain Paraspar Sahkari Pedl Limited was registered on 16th March, 1936, under the Gwalior State Co-operative Societies Act. In 1966 the Pedl started functioning as the Ujjain Paraspar Sahkari Bank Limited, Ujjain. The Ujjain Paraspar Sahkari Bank Ltd., Ujjain The Bank had an authorised capital of Rs. 2 lakhs divided into 8,000 shares of Rs. 25 each. At the time of establishment the Bank had a membership of 94 which increased upto 4,354 till 1971-72. In 1971-72, the saving deposits and fixed deposits of the Bank were Rs. 2,34,242 and Rs. 4,73,725. During this year, the Bank earned a net profit of Rs. 35,569. Progress made by the Bank during past few years is given in the Table below :

Table No. VI—6

Progress of the Ujjain Paraspar Sahkari Bank, Ujjain

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Membership	Deposits	Profits Earned
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1972-73	4,354	7.54	0.36
1973-74	4,354	8.76	0.48
1974-75	5,993	9.80	0.77
1975-76	6,260	10.72	0.80
1976-77	6,439	13.55	0.59
1977-78	6,439	18.00	0.46

Source : The Ujjain Paraspar Sahkari Bank Ltd., Ujjain.

The Ujjain District Land Development Bank Limited was established on 25th February, 1962, with headquarters at Ujjain. The area of operation of this Bank is whole of the Ujjain District. The Bank opened five branches at Khachrod and Tarana (1968), Barnagar (1969), Mahidpur (1970) and at Ujjain (1971). At the time of registration, its membership was 262 which increased to 18,776 by the end of June, 1972. In the same way, share capital and working capital also increased from Rs. 14,590 and Rs. 2.03 lakhs in 1962-63 to Rs. 7.31 lakhs and Rs. 104 lakhs in 1971-72. The progress of the Bank during the period 1967 and 1978 is given in the Table below :—

Table No. VI—7

Progress of the Ujjain District Cooperative Land Development Bank, Ujjain

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Membership	Paid-up Share Capital	Working Capital	Deposits	Loans Advanced
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1967-68	6,427	2.05	39.57	3.98	15.77
1970-71	12,758	4.86	78.98	1.72	20.21
1975-76	6,133	26.66	304.28	34.59	20.40
1976-77	6,366	28.14	332.84	36.37	36.63
1977-78	5,781	28.02	283.70	3.07	8.78

Source : The Ujjain District Land Development Bank Ltd., Ujjain.

The bank provides long and mid-term loans to cultivators for capital expenditure of permanent nature to be incurred primarily on agricultural operations. In 1962-63, loans advanced by the Bank were Rs. 4.56 lakhs which increased to Rs. 20.21 lakhs in 1970-71, and to Rs. 36.63 lakhs in 1976-77. Loans are sanctioned by the Bank for construction of well, purchasing of machinery (Oil Engine, Electric Motor, Tractor, etc.), reshaping of land and wire-fencing, etc.

Small Saving Schemes

Life Insurance and Post Office Savings schemes are the other organisations attracting and mobilising the savings in the District. The Small Saving Schemes which continued their operations in the District are—(i) Post Office Saving Bank Account, (ii) 12 Years National Plan Certificates, (iii) 10 Years Treasury Savings Deposits, (iv) 15 Years Annuity Certificates, and (v) Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme. The gross and net deposits in the said schemes from 1967-68 to 1977-78 are given in the Table below :—

Table No. VI—8
Post Office Saving Schemes in Ujjain District

Year	Progressive Totals		Yearly Target
	Gross Deposit	Net Deposit	
1967-68	69.90	22.95	25
1970-71	98.98	31.77	29
1975-76	135.72	0.39	45
1976-77	153.41	11.53	45
1977-78	208.20	47.99	45

Source : District Small Saving Scheme Officer, Ujjain.

Life Insurance

Life Insurance is the best source of attracting the savings with risk-covering. In Ujjain District there is one branch office of Life Insurance Corporation of India at Ujjain. The area of Ujjain branch comprises Ujjain, Rajgarh and Shajapur Districts. In 1972-73, 25 Development Officers and about 450 Agents were working in Ujjain Branch. Data relating to life insurance business in Ujjain District is given in the Table below :—

Table No. VI—9
Life Insurance Business in Ujjain District

Year	No. of Agents	No. of Policies	(Amount in lakh Rs.)	
			Sum Insured	Premium Income
1966-67	389	N. A.	155.69	N. A.
1968-69	359	N. A.	215.24	N. A.
1971-72	391	5,524	413.83	N. A.
1973-74	450	3,779	357.91	N. A.
1975-76	273	3,765	348.92	5.85
1976-77	234	3,549	326.30	6.34
1977-78	216	3,471	309.85	5.83

Source : Branch Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Ujjain.

General Insurance

Apart from the life insurance business, the Life Insurance Corporation has also under taken fire, marine, motor and other general insurance business since 1965-66. In the year 1970-71, the premium income from fire, marine, motor and other insurance business was Rs. 1,14,788, Rs. 11,464, Rs. 5,427 and Rs. 287. During the year 1971-72, the premium income of fire, marine, motor and other general insurance business was Rs. 42,678, Rs. 9,314, Rs. 3,401 and Rs. 386. Apart from the Life Insurance Corporation, the following general Insurance Companies were also working in the District with their branch offices at Ujjain :—

1. Insurance Society, Ujjain.
2. United India Insurance Company Limited.
3. Ruby General Insurance Company Limited.
4. New India Insurance Company Limited.
5. Jupiter General Insurance Company Limited.
6. New Great Insurance Company of India Limited.
7. Liberty Insurance Company Limited.
8. Vulcan Insurance Company Limited.
9. Marine & General Insurance Company Limited.
10. Eagle Insurance Company Limited.

The General Insurance business has been discontinued by the Life Insurance Corporation of India and other companies at the beginning of 1973. Government formed the General Insurance Corporation of India, under the terms of General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972. As a first step towards nationalisation of general insurance, Government took over on May 1, 1971, management of about 100 important general insurance companies. But the actual ownership of the general insurance business was acquired on the 1st January, 1973, when the first stage of merger of insurers was completed. From 1st January, 1974, General Insurance business will be transacted only by the General Insurance Corporation of India and its four subsidiary companies :—

1. National Insurance Company Ltd.
2. New India Assurance Company Ltd.
3. Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd.
4. United India Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.

After 1st January, 1974 the merged companies have ceased to exist. The merger will ensure better service for the people.

Other Financial Institutions

The District is being served by the Madhya Pradesh Financial Corporation (Indore). As on 31st March, 1978 the Corporation sanctioned loan of Rs. 19.74 lakhs to 13 small scale units and Rs. 68.50 lakhs to 7 other industries. The amount dis-

bursed on that date was Rs. 18.21 lakhs to 12 small scale industries and Rs. 68.50 lakhs to 7 other industries.

Ware Housing

The Madhya Pradesh State Ware-housing Corporation opened its centres at Ujjain in 1960, at Tarana in 1965 and at Barnagar, Khachrod and Mahidpur in 1966. Mahidpur Road centre was opened in 1969, but it was closed in 1970. Year-wise deposits in these ware-housing centres are given in the Table belows :—

Table No. VI—10

Ware-housing in Ujjain District

Name of the Centre	(In Qntrs.)					
	1969-70	1971-72	1973-74	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Ujjain	94,781	78,475	51,377	1,86,836	1,07,470	89,682
Tarana	26,332	9,572	25,420	29,417	19,393	7,577
Barnagar	9,485	10,392	19,171	35,721	51,819	36,751
Mahidpur	5,495	2,286	3,957	12,686	12,696	11,302
Mahidpur Road	19,571	Closed	—	—	—	—
Khachrod	—	3,396	7,539	11,857	10,305	15,366

Source : Madhya Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation, Indore.

Government Finance

Under the Agriculturists Loans Act and the Land Improvement Act, the Government advances loans to agriculturists for agricultural purposes in the form of *taccavi*. The Industries Department of the State also extends financial assistance to small-scale and cottage industries under State Aid to Industries Act, 1958. Details regarding these have been given in the preceeding chapters.

Currency and Coinage

Ujjain, in Sanskrit Ujjayini, is one of the most ancient cities in India. The coins of Ujjain are remarkable for a peculiar symbol, which occupies the whole of the reverse. This symbol, known as the Ujjain symbol, has usually been "cross and balls".¹ Allan has classified the coins from Ujjain into seven series, each consisting of a number of varieties and each variety being *ipso facto* struck from a single die. The crowding of symbols on one side was a legacy from the punch marked coins.

1. Cunningham A., Coins of Ancient India, pp. 94-95.

The Sher Shah Suri, founder of the Suri dynasty, made sweeping reforms in the coinage. In place of mixed metal currency, a new copper coin, known later as a *dam*, with its subdivisions of halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenthths were issued.¹ Another innovation in the coinage of Sher Shah is the presence on the coins of the names of numerous mints. The method of establishing mints at the more important centres was largely developed by Sher Shah, and was later adopted by Akbar and succeeding Mughal emperors.² Accordingly, silver coins dated 949 A. H. were minted at Ujjain during the reign of Sher Shah Suri.³

Humayun had struck *dirahams* at Ujjain on his invasion of Malwa. As Ujjain was one of the principal towns of the kingdom of Malwa, after the conquest of Malwa by Akbar it became the headquarters of a Sarkar.⁴ During the reign of Akbar a new mint for gold coinage was started at Ujjain. Square *muhar* with the date 988 A. H. were struck here. Silver coins of this mint were issued by Akbar and many of his successors, but gold and copper coins were struck only by a few Mughal Emperors.⁵

Jahangir started a mint in copper at Ujjain. Copper coins struck here are rectangular in shape, and weighs about 100 grains only. It bears no date. Silver coins were also struck here during his reign.⁶

The Lahore Museum Catalogue (p. 55) gives a silver coin of Akbar (weighing 100 grains) dated 968 A. H. as the year of the annexation of the province by Akbar. Square rupees of usual type are known of 990 A. H. In Akbar's forty-second and following years, rupees of the *Ilahi* type were issued from Ujjain.

Akbar's *dams* and square pieces of 995 A. H. from the earlier local currency. Some coins of the latter type give the name as Ujjainpur.

Coins of Jahangir from this mint are not found in publications but rupees of Shahjahan of the *Hijra* type were struck here in 1039 A. H. On these coins, the mint name is "Baladat Ujain". Rupees are also known of the *Ilahi* and 'square areas' varieties. Shahjahan's copper coinage followed Akbar's later issues in weight and shape.

The title "Daru-l-fatah", which is associated with Ujjain, seems to have originated with Aurangzeb, and was in use as early as 1073 A. H. In Aurangzeb's

1. H. N. Wright, Coins of the Sultan of Delhi and Contemporary Dynasties, p. 12.
2. *ibid.* p. 13.
3. *ibid.* pp. 274-75.
4. H. N. Wright, Coins of Mughal Emperors of India, p. ixix.
5. G. R. Singhal, Mint Towns of the Mughal India, pp. 1-2.
6. *ibid.* pp. 5-6.

reign also the mint issued gold coins for the first time. Rupees are known of all the later emperors, except Shahjahan II and Ahmad Shah, and gold coins of Azam Shah, Shah Alam I, and Muhammad. In the reign of Ahmad Shah, Ujjain came in the possession of Sindhia. Coins issued during this period also may be called Mughal coins. They all bear the same distinctive mint mark. The latest date for the Ujjain mint is the forty-fourth year of Shah Alam II corresponding to A. D. 1801.¹ A list of coinage issued from the Ujjain mint during the Mughal period is given in the Appendix.

During the early decades of the 19th century Malcolm reported that gold was not coined in Central India. However, much of the imported silver and copper were used in mints. There were mints at almost all the principal towns in Central India, which included Ujjain. This mint had maintained a sufficient degree of credit and purity. The principles and process of coining were nearly the same in all the mints of Central India. The average per day coining capacity of a mint in Central India was about eight to ten thousands.

With respect to the copper coinage it consisted of double pice, single pice, and half pice. These were rudely cut pieces, with a show of stamp. Excepting the Ujjain, Indore, Kotah and Bhopal pice, which had some character, the copper circulation of most places in Central India was confined to local town or district. At Ujjain, the pice was smaller.

Besides pice, there were *cowries*, subdivided into fractional parts as follows :—

4 Cowries	=	1 gunda
3 gundas	=	1 dumrie
2 dumries	=	1 chheduum
3 dumries	=	1 tundumri
4 dumries	=	1 adillah or half pice
5 dumries	=	1 poun pice or 3/4 pice
(punj dumries)		
32 pices	=	1 rupee

All the money below the half-pice, except the *cowrie*, was nominal. The *anna* or sixteenth part of a rupee was used in accounts in Central India. Only *bantas* or *bazaarmen* used *dumries* and other lesser fraction of money in interior areas.²

Decimal Coinage

A land mark in the history of currency was the introduction of decimal coinage system of currency in 1957. The system was though attended by an initial

1. H. N. Wright, Coins of Mughal Emperors of India, pp. ixix-ixxi.

2. John Malcom, A Memoir of Central India and Malwa, Vol. II, pp. 80-86.

difficulty in transitional period but it became popular now. This system has further been assisted by the introduction of metric system of weights and measures on a uniform basis.

Trade and Commerce

Persons Engaged in Trade and Commerce

According to the Census of 1961, this category of workers accounts for 13,872 persons (12,975 males and 897 females) or 4.31 per cent of total workers and were largely urban in its' nature. Retail trade in cereals, pulses, vegetables, sugar, spices, oil, dairy-products accounts for 5,139 persons. This was closely followed by traders in yarns, dhotees, sarees, ready-made garments of cotton, silk, wool, etc. with 1,489 persons. The other categories were retail trading in unspecified goods 1,218 persons and retail trading in food stuffs like sweet meat, condiments, cakes, biscuits, etc. accounting for 1,101 persons. In trade and commerce category of workers males were mostly out numbered by females and the urban areas are more conducive to the growth of trade and commerce for 11,558 persons or 83.32 per cent of this category live in urban area.

Course of Trade

Since the individual economic entity of the districts and places is fast disappearing with the rapid increase of means of transport and communications, it is difficult to mention in absolute terms, the volume and value of out-flow or exports and in-flow or imports of the commodities from and to the District. In-ward and out-ward figures to and from some important mandies however may be dealt with.

Regulated Markets

Regulated markets have come into existence to solve many problems of agricultural marketing. To make them orderly and efficient, particularly at the assembling points, they were put under regulations. Their main object is to regulate sale and purchase of agricultural commodities, create conditions for fair competition and thus, ensure a clean deal to the cultivators. By the end of March, 1976, there were six regulated mandies in the District at Unhel, Ujjain, Khachrod, Nagda, Tarana, Mahidpur and Barnagar.

Krishi Upaj Mandi, Khachrod was started in June, 1923 and regulated in 1960. Maize, cotton, ground-nut, gram, wheat, *urad*, *alsi*, *malathi*, *juar*, *tuar*, *moong* and soyabean are the commodities traded here. The quantum of Krishi Upaj Mandi, arrivals in this mandi centre is given in the Table below :—

Khachrod

Table No. VI—11

Arrivals in Khachrod Mandi

Commodities	(In Qntls.)				
	1965-66	1970-71	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78 (Upto 30th June, 1978)
Urad	10,355	6,303	7,352	56,80	4,086
Maize	9,520	8,542	9,205	2,924	5,703
Cotton	16,830	9,249	3,100	3,534	5,534
Ground-nut	9,660	7,591	5,265	6,281	2,897
Wheat	6,830	13,107	2,837	2,490	5,559
Gram	3,975	7,662	12,959	19,577	8,046
Maithi	340	2,528	1,522	1,248	3,489
Juar	17,860	10,000	6,263	2,639	5,017

Source : Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Khachrod.

In addition to above listed commodities 753 qntls. of *alsi*, 50 qntls. of *moong* 143 qntls. of *tuar* and 164 qntls. of soyabean were also brought to the Mandi. during 1976-77. Commodities were generally brought from the neighbouring places and sent out to various trade centres like Indore, Bombay, Delhi, Jalgaon, etc.

Krishi Upaj Mandi, Nagda was started in 1923. Food grains, pulses, cotton are the main commodities dealt in this mandi. Arrivals of some important commodities are given in the Table below :—

Krishi Upaj Mandi,
Nagda

Table No. VI—12

Arrivals in Nagda Mandi

Commodities	(In Qntls.)				
	1965-66	1970-71	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78 (October, 1977 to June, 1978)
Ground-nut	4,640	4,330	3,050	2,663	1,227
Urad (Black)	6,114	2,905	6,866	2,753	801
Maize	3,043	3,206	1,750	967	1,313
Gram	806	1,742	7,125	6,827	2,469
Juar	478	5,120	2,587	1,830	3,938
Wheat	249	2,735	3,176	2,564	4,246
Cotton	Nil	12,795	4,848	3,363	5,805

Source : Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Nagda.

During 1977-78, 236 qntls. of *bazra*, 213 qntls. of *tuar*, 1,037 qntls. of *maithi*, 568 qntls. of *alsi*, and 341 qntls. of soyabean were brought here. In addition to

these, gur, rice, chillies, *moong*, *tilli* and *dhania* were also traded here in some quantities. Commodities were sent out to Ujjain, Jaora, Indore, Baroda, Bombay and Delhi, etc.

Krishi Upaj Mandi, Barnagar was established in March, 1924. Commodities in Barnagar mandi were generally brought in from neighbouring places and sent out to various trading centres within and also outside the State. Food grain, pulses, cotton and ground-nut are the important arrivals in this mandi. Quantum of important arrivals in Barnagar Mandi is given in the Table below :—

Table No. VI—13

Arrivals in Barnagar Mandi

Commodities	(In Qntls.)					
	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Wheat	56,390	7,371	32,687	14,481	9,968	45,396
Gram	24,570	3,551	36,266	74,583	54,592	40,064
Maize	5,531	4,104	5,859	9,486	6,368	8,505
Juar	10,899	5,792	11,538	14,197	7,326	9,869
Alsi	9,504	13,406	16,920	17,532	16,240	21,267
		149	5,400	4,815	3,456	5,512
Tuar	1,355	2,543	2,057	3,645	2,070	7,308
Moong	45	11,228	9,981	19,305	12,605	31,065
Urad	4,424	36,873	27,488	7,177	13,878	2,196
Cotton	37,697	2,273	2,466	2,268	3,078	5,661
Ground-nut	3,969	410	1,512	3,226	3,335	
Maithi	851					

(Note i—Weight is estimated at the rate of 4.50 qnts. per bullock cart.)

Source : Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Barnagar.

Krishi Upaj Mandi, Ujjain was started in July, 1930. The main commodities traded in Ujjain mandi are wheat, *juar*, gram, maize, *bajra*, *alsi*, cotton, ground-nut, *tuar*, *urad*, etc. Quantum of arrivals in Ujjain mandi are given in the statement below :—

Table No. VI-14
Arrivals in Ujjain Mandi

(In Qntrs.)

Commodities	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1975-76	1976-77
Wheat	1,17,636	3,436	63,828	32,484	35,772
Juar	1,40,958	40,338	95,202	1,55,076	1,00,068
Gram	30,222	16,296	47,430	1,21,554	99,852
Maize	4,896	9,156	9,720	18,798	10,914
Bajra	4,866	2,298	3,330	1,056	558
Alsi	8,406	2,970	11,460	13,836	11,466
Cotton	1,03,734	99,384	1,17,000	43,944	39,972
Ground-nut	13,176	50,034	88,458	1,43,862	1,07,028
Tuar	3,870	1,494	30,750	31,794	9,906
Urad	1,452	7,098	13,032	17,910	7,536

Source : Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Ujjain.

Commodities were normally brought here from the neighbouring producing areas and, in addition to local market, sent out to Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Karnataka and Delhi, etc.

Krishi Upaj Mandi, Tarana was opened in June, 1953. Cotton, ground-nut, *juar*, maize, wheat, gram, *alsi*, *tuar*, soyabean and *urad* are important commodities Krishi Upaj Mandi, transacted in this mandi. Arrivals in Tarana Mandi are given in the statement below :—

Table No. VI-15
Arrivals in Tarana Mandi

(In Qntrs.)

Commodities	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78 (Upto June, 1978)
Cotton	4,152	17,774	25,265	10,863	12,603	12,125
Ground-nut	542	36,127	26,345	44,095	40,527	18,343
Juar	1,566	6,025	9,873	22,801	7,772	24,022
Maize	761	292	526	4,060	1,192	3,515
Wheat	326	3,932	3,762	2,585	1,412	5,024
Gram	193	2,549	3,338	1,572	6,009	8,969
Alsi	89	300	190	539	487	785
Tuar	8	1,574	2,872	4,771	N.A.	2,197
Soyabean	Nil	Nil	Nil	5,630	3,759	6,458
Urad	4	463	333	1,401	600	404

Source : Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Tarana.

Commodities were brought to the Mandi from neighbouring producing areas and sent out to Indore, Ujjain, Burhanpur, Khandwa, Poona, Akola, Bombay, Jalgaon, Kota, Jaipur, etc.

Krishi Upaj Mandi, Mahidpur was opened in April, 1956. Main commodities Krishi Upaj Mandi, transacted at this mandi centre are *juar*, maize, *bajra*, wheat, Mahidpur gram, cotton, *tuar*, *urad* and *moong*. Arrivals in Mahidpur mandi are given in the Table below :—

Table No. VI-16
Arrivals in Mahidpur Mandi

(In Qntrs.)

Commodities	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78 (Upto June, 1978)
Juar	13,550	435	5,950	9,590	6,170	5,025
Maize	1,540	1,755	3,035	3,790	2,295	2,980
Bajra	1,315	1,235	2,485	1,225	865	435
Wheat	9,590	N.A.	3,750	3,385	1,145	2,530
Gram	4,425	750	4,465	10,505	11,320	5,875
Cotton	2,629	16,720	48,915	19,070	27,860	20,225
Tuar	710	90	3,415	6,910	1,540	3,945
Urad	110	805	1,030	2,370	855	445
Moong	20	5	75	750	35	10

Source : Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Mahidpur.

Commodities were brought in to the Mandi from nearby producing areas and Indore and Ujjain were the important centres where goods were sent.

Krishi Upaj Mandi, Unhel is a regulated mandi. It was started in April, Krishi Upaj Mandi, 1975. Ground-nut, maize, *urad*, gram *juar*, *alsi*, wheat, black Unhel soyabean, cotton, *maithi* and *tuar* were principally transacted here. Arrivals in Unhel mandi are given in the Table below :—

Table No. VI-17
Arrivals in Unhel Mandi

(In Qntrs.)

Commodities	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78 (Upto June, 1978)
Ground-nut	78	5,869	5,420	3,328
Urad	25	4,680	2,353	690
Maize	25	3,457	2,931	7,480
Gram	1,683	6,102	7,229	3,012
Juar	7,110	9,953	2,977	7,528
Alsi	152	610	613	310
Wheat	653	1,831	297	1,068
Soyabean	53	2,557	265	713
Cotton	104	911	1,950	3,367
Maithi	269	275	180	318
Tuar	347	1,066	265	612

Source : Kirishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Unhel.

Centres of Wholesale and Retail Trade

All the tahsil headquarters and banking centres in the District have wholesale and retail markets. The important business centres in the District are Ujjain, Khachrod, Mahidpur, Barnagar, Tarana and Nagda. Apart from these all the banking centres, given in the appendix are other centres where retail marketing is done.

Rural Marketing Centres

Weekly or fortnightly market is a regular feature of rural economic life. In Ujjain District highest number of such markets held was 11 in Mahidpur tahsil and then 9 in Tarana tahsil in 1961. Number of these markets in Barnagar, Ujjain and Khachrod tahsils was 5, 4 and 3, respectively.

Cooperative Marketing

The idea of cooperation in the field of marketing was primarily introduced with the hope that it would bring prosperity to the agricultural classes and consumers, it held out to their prospects of fair price. By the year 1976-77, five cooperative marketing societies, one Whole-sale Consumer's Cooperative Stores and a branch of Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing Federation were working in Ujjain District.

Cooperative Marketing Societies

There were five cooperative marketing societies in the District in 1971-72. These were functioning at important marketing centres viz., Tarana, Ujjain, Mahidpur, Barnagar and Khachrod. Progress of these societies in Ujjain District is given in the Table below :—

Table No. VI—18

Cooperative Marketing Societies in Ujjain District

(In Lakh Rs.)			
Year	No. of Societies	Membership	Working Capital
1960-61	6	703	3.04
1965-66	6	618	11.12
1971-72	5	567	10.01
1975-76	5	574	26.35
1976-77	5	718	29.01

In 1971-72, these societies sold commodities worth of Rs. 31.49 lakhs. During this year oil-engines and electric-motors of Rs. 7.90 lakhs and chemical fertilisers of Rs. 12.93 lakhs were also sold by these societies. In 1975-76 and 1976-77, their total purchases amounted to be of Rs. 45.76 lakhs and Rs. 56.49 lakhs, respectively. Their total sales increased from Rs. 48.04 lakhs in 1975-76 to Rs. 60.38 lakhs in 1976-77.

Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing Federation, Ujjain

The Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing Federation has a branch office at Ujjain. The Federation is trading in food grains and pulses, other consumer goods and providing fertilisers, seeds, electric-motors and oil-engines for irrigation, and other agricultural implements to cultivators at reasonable rates. Purchase and sales of the Federation in Ujjain District are shown in the Table below :—

Table No. VI-19

Business of M. P. State Cooperative Marketing Federation in Ujjain District

(In Lakh Rs.)

Year	Purchases	Sales
1972-73	4.95	9.59
1973-74	14.44	19.87
1974-75	62.83	38.71
1975-76	73.57	111.29
1976-77	8.87	20.98
1977-78	12.42	6.43
(Upto June, 1978)		

Source : M. P. State Cooperative Marketing Federation, Ujjain.

During the Third Five-Year Plan period, the Government made provisions for granting loans and assistance to start consumers cooperative stores to check the rapidly increasing prices of essential commodities. With this object a wholesale consumers cooperative store and 16 primary consumers cooperative stores for retail sales were started in Ujjain District. The goods of common use like, *kirana*, sugar, cloths, food grains, general goods, medicines, tyres and tubes etc. are made available at reasonable price. In 1971-72 the total membership of the wholesale store included 610 individual members, 24 societies and the Government. During this year, its paid-up share capital, sales and gross profits were estimated to be Rs. 1.57 lakhs, Rs. 6.83 lakhs and Rs. 0.18 lakh, respectively. Progress of the Store during past few years is depicted in the Table below :—

Table No. VI-20

The Wholesale Consumers Cooperative Stores, Ujjain

(Amount in Lakh Rs.)

Year	Individual Members	Society Members	Paid-up Share Capital	Purchases	Sales	Gross Profit
1972-73	613	24	0.55	31.01	29.77	1.10
1973-74	626	25	0.56	3.39	3.74	0.17
1974-75	628	25	0.62	35.98	36.64	1.63
1975-76	710	25	4.52	20.65	20.69	0.65
1976-77	745	25	4.80	35.87	35.31	0.96

Source : The Ujjain District Wholesale Consumers Cooperative Stores, Ujjain.

The Store made steady progress and its gross profit stood at Rs. 1.10 lakh, Rs. 1.63 lakh and Rs. 0.96 lakh in 1972-73, 1974-75 and 1976-77, respectively. By the year 1976-77, it had six branch offices, namely, (1) Sahkari Bazar, Madhavnagar, (2) Sahkari Vastra Bhandar, Madhavnagar, (3) Control Cloth Branch, (4) Sinhpuri Ration Shop, (5) Janta Shop, Gopal, Mandir, and (6) Janta Shop, Madar Gate, Ujjain.

Proper distribution of consumer goods at a fair-price is the main factor responsible for the proper development of economy. Primary Consumers' Cooperative Stores were started for controlling the monopolies, Primary Consumer's and highly increasing prices of essential commodities. Detailed Cooperative Stores figures of these stores in Ujjain District are given as under :—

Table No. VI-21

Working of the Primary Cooperative Consumers' Stores in the District

(Amount in Lakh Rs.)

Year	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital	Loans Out-standing
1967-68	6,752	3.30	8.07	1.35
1968-69	6,076	2.78	6.80	1.57
1969-70	5,970	2.70	6.76	1.29
1970-71	5,313	2.68	7.38	1.87
1971-72	5,090	2.66	9.00	1.65

Source : Assistance Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Ujjain.

State Trading

The State trading activities gained importance after the post-Independence period. The main object of this scheme was the procurement and distribution of essential commodities viz., wheat, rice, *juar*, sugar, etc., and to provide them to consumers at a reasonable price. There were 123 fair price shops in Ujjain District in 1969, which increased to 125 in 1971 and 158 in 1973. Distribution of rice and wheat through fair-price shops in the District is given below :—

Table No. VI-22

Business of Fair Price Shops in the District

(In Qntrs.)

Year	No. of Shops	Wheat	Rice
1970	125	62,403	2,164
1972	154	12,825	3,842
1974	130	N.A.	N. A.
1976	145	8,705	4,877
1977	145	65,168	5,498
1978	145	35,483	2,881
(Upto June)			

Source : Food Officer, Ujjain.

Apart from food-grains, levy sugar is being distributed to the consumers on their ration cards. In 1969, a monthly quota of 625 tonnes was distributed to the consumers. In 1973, distribution of sugar through fair price shops was increased to 396 tonnes monthly in January and upto 441 tonnes monthly in May.

Fairs and Melas

Fairs and Melas play an important role in business transactions. Fairs have since long been an inevitable part of the District's religious life and later on they started assuming commercial character also. The periodical fairs, mostly religious were important gathering places. In all 46 fairs were held in Ujjain District in 1961, out of which 24 fairs were held in Ujjain Tahsil, 8 in Mahidpur Tahsil, 7 each in Khachrod and Barnagar Tahsils and 2 fairs in Taran Tahsil. Detailed list of fairs and melas held in the District is given in Appendix.

Merchants Associations

There are many organisations of merchants and traders in the District. Presently, about 20 associations are functioning at Ujjain, but very few of these are registered. The Central India Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Ujjain Cotton Merchants Association were established at Ujjain in 1923 and 1933, respectively. A list of Merchants and Traders Associations is given in the Appendix.

Weights and Measures

During the early decades of the 19th century, two species of weights, that of the silversmiths and jewellers, and the large or bazar weights were used in the Central India. The former was founded on the grain of rice, and the *kuttee* or seed of the wild Jamaica liquorice. It was very simple and was deemed immutable. While the bazar weight having as a standard the current rupee of the country, varied not only in the value of the seer or principal weight, but in the several ascending degrees of the scales.¹ In Ujjain town following weights were used² :—

80 Ujjain Rupees	=	1 Seer
$4\frac{1}{8}$ Seers	=	1 Dhuree
16½ Seers	=	1 Maund
12 Maunds or 198 Seers	=	1 Maunee
1 Ujjain Rupee	=	174.88 Grains

1. John Malcolm, A Memoir of Central India, including Malwa, Vol. II, pp. 86-87.

2. *ibid.* p. 361

The following weights were used for gold, silver, jewels, etc.

8 Chawal	=	1 Ruttee
8 Ruttee	=	1 Masha
12 Mashas	=	1 Tolah
1 Tolah	=	190 Grains

Adoption of All India Standard

With a view to introducing uniform system of weights and measures in the country, the Government of India enacted the Standard of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, and the State Government enacted the Madhya Pradesh Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1959. According to the provisions of the Act, the metric weights and capacity measures were introduced from the 1st April, 1962. The metric measures of length were introduced from the 1st October, 1962.

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

Old Modes of Conveyance and Trade Routes

Ujjain was the geographical point in the map of ancient India when trade routes and pilgrim routes passed through this great city and in fact demarcated the southern country.

Some time during the pre-historic days this ancient city of fame, or at least, a greater part of it appears to have been destroyed by earthquake or an unusual flood in the river. On the northern side of the modern town traces of the old foundations are still clearly visible. It is called 'Garh' or Old Ujjain and numerous antiques, such as beads, seals, ornaments and coins are found here after a little digging. The various elevated portions we now see in and around the modern town, contain the ruins of some old buildings and temples. In spite of the disastrous effects of the earthquake or flood whichever it might be, Ujjain regained its grandeur and was at the height of its glory, till the middle of the 12th century A. D. Since the time of Ashoka in the 3rd century B. C. to the time when Bhoja transferred his capital to Dhar, Ujjain continued to flourish in every way. It resumed commerce and again continued to be a centre of trade and industry.

It connected Broach, Cambay and other principal parts on the west coast with the principal markets in the interior.¹

The early Buddhist books mention a trade route from Paithana (Patan) in the Deccan to Sravasti which passed through Ujjain and Vidisha.² In Mughal days, there is a mention of two great routes one from Bijapur to Ujjain and other from Fatehabad in Gwalior to Ujjain.³

Ujjain was the capital of the ancient Avanti. Three highways merged at this place, i. e., first road from Roruka (near Sindhu Sanvir) crossing Jetuttan, the other road ran from Sravasti and Pataliputra via Kausambi, Bharhut, Vidisha and Mahishmati to Ujjain in the west and to Pratisthana (modern Paithan) and the third road ran from Bharukachha (Broach) on the banks of the Godavari and

1. Dongray, K. R. B., In *Tough with Ujjain*, p. 47.

2. *Gwalior State Gazetteer*, p. 81.

3. *ibid.*

Sopara (modern Sopara in Thana District of Maharashtra). Varanasi was also linked with Ujjain. The merchants of two cities showed healthy competition not only in trade but also in learning. According to Dipavamsa the city was founded by Acchutagami.¹ Like Taxila it was also the seat of a Viceroy during the Mauryan period and so was an important centre both politically and commercially under the Mauryas. The Greeks exported wine to India where Ujjain was one of their markets. Periplus also mentions export of cloth from Ujjayini to Barygaza and then to west. It mentions that agate, carnelian, Indian Musalin and mallow cloth and much ordinary cloth were exported to different centres of trade in India also in the world from Ujjain,

History of Road Construction

The construction of roads, as important means of transport in Ujjain District, gained momentum in the beginning of the 20th Century. The famous Nagpur Plan of roads was evolved in December, 1943. For the first time in the history of roads in India, this Plan gave a systematic classification of roads into the National Highways, State Highways, District Roads and Village roads. The objective of this Plan was that no village in a well developed agricultural area should remain at a distance of more than 5 miles from a main road, while in agricultural area no village should remain more than 20 miles from a main road.

The Government of India in 1957, prepared a revised Twenty-Years Road Development Plan (1961-81) with a view to raising the average road kilometrage to 83.2 km. per 259 sq. km. of area and to bring every village—(i) in a developed and agricultural area within 3.4 km. of metalled road and 2.4 km. of any road, (ii) in a semi-developed area, within 13 km. of a metalled road and 5 km. of any road, (iii) in an under developed and uncultivable area within 19 km. of a metalled road and 8 km. of any road. Since the beginning of Third Five-Year Plan efforts were made to implement this policy.

In 1961, there were in all 400 km. of first class roads in the District. Some important roads of the District are as follows:

Ujjain-Maksi Road

It is an important road linking Ujjain with Shajapur, Rajgarh, Biaora, Guna, Shivpuri, Gwalior, Agra on National Highway No. 3 and further on to Delhi. It is an all weather road. The road, length in the District is 38 km,

Ujjain-Barnagar Road

This road connects Ujjain to Dhar, Jhabua, Ratlam, Mandsoor, Neemuch Ajmer and other cities to Rajasthan. In heavy rains the traffic is held up. The road, length in the District is 45 km.

1. P. C. Prasad, Foreign Trade and Commerce in Ancient India, p. 78.

Ujjain-Indore Road

This connects Indore and then subsequently Baroda and Ahmedabad. The road length in the District is 17 km.

Ujjain-Dewas Road

This is an all weather road. It connects Dewas town. The length of the road in the District is 36 km.

Ujjain-Agar Road

It connects district Jhalawar (Rajasthan), Kota (Rajasthan), and Chambal Dam in Madhya Pradesh. In rains, it gets cut-off temporarily.

There has been steady expansion in road Kilometrage from the year 1968-69. In the year 1973-74, the length of different surfaces of roads (maintained by Public Works Department) aggregated to 646.13 km. which increased to 684.13 km. in 1977-78. The Bituminous surface covered the highest road length i. e. 473.59 km. (68.24 per cent), Water bound Macadam roads came next in order with 165.14 km. (24.12 per cent), while Natural Soil Fair Weather roads covered only 45.40 km. in 1977-78. There can be no doubt that with the clearer appreciation of local needs as a result of economic planning and better estimation of the demands, plans for road development and construction have received more detailed and critical appraisal as a part of the overall programme of economic development. Special attention has been paid to the roads for developing rural areas as well as backward regions. However, inspite of all this effort, in 1977-78, there were 10.64 km. of road per 100 sq. km. for the whole area of the District, which is less than the State average of 11.64 km. The pressure of population on roads was 75.03 km. roads per lakh, persons in the District against the State average of 123.77 km. The comparative statement of category-wise proportion of roads and pressure of population in the District as on 31st March, 1978 is shown below :—

Table No. VII—1

Category-wise Road Length (As on March 31, 1978)

(In km.)

Particulars	Ujjain District			Madhya Pradesh		
	Metalled	Un-Metalled	Total	Metalled	Un-Metalled	Total
1. Length per 100 sq. km. of area	9.89	0.75	10.64	8.86	2.78	11.64
2. Pressure of population per one lakh persons	69.77	5.26	75.03	94.19	29.58	123.77

Source : Engineer-in-Chief, Madhya Pradesh.

Road Classification

As already mentioned the Nagpur Plan gave the first ever classification of roads. This is functional classification showing the utility of various classes of roads. The following Table shows the classification of roads of Ujjain District.

Table No. VII—2
Classification of Roads

Year	State Highways	Major District Roads	(In km.)
			Other District/ Village Roads
1973-74	141.90	354.96	149.07
1974-75	141.90	384.16	141.57
1975-76	141.90	384.16	147.87
1976-77	141.90	385.06	149.37
1977-78	141.90	385.06	157.17

Source : Executive Engineer, P. W. D. (B & R), Ujjain.

It is clear from the above table that highest road length comes in the category of Major District Roads. The roads of the District are under the administrative and executive control of Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Building and Roads), Ujjain Division. All the State Highways and Major District Roads of the District are black topped except for a few short stretches that come under the Water Bound Macadam. There is considerable kilometrage of unmetalled roads. Such roads are being gradually improved. The details of some of the different classes of roads are as follows :—

State Highways

These roads are all-weather, class one, roads and are maintained by the State Public Works Department. The following roads in the District fall in this category :

Table No. VII—3
State Highways

S. N.	Name of the Road	Total Distance in the District in km.	Type	Class
1.	Sanwer-Ujjain Road, S. H. 27	16.90	B. T.	I
2.	Ujjain-Agar Road, S. H. 27	41.80	B. T.	I
3.	Dewas-Ujjain Road S. H. 18	25.00	B. T.	I
4.	Ujjain-Badnagar-Badnawar Road, S. H. 18	54.60	B. T.	I
5.	Jai Singhpora-Diversion Road	3.60	B. T.	I

Source : Executive Engineer, P. W. D. (B & R), Ujjain.

Major District Roads

These roads connect principal markets and business places of the District. They have been provided with a number of bridges which are sufficient to keep the traffic going in rainy season. All these roads are maintained by the State Public Works Department. The following important roads fall under this category.

Table No. VII—4
Major District Roads

S. No.	Name of Road	From To	Total Distance falling in the District (In km.)	Type	Class
1.	Gogapur-Mahidpur Ghosla Road	Gogapur-Ghosla	44.80	B. T.	I
2.	Tarana-Ghosla Road	Tarana-Ghosla	25.60	B. T.	I
3.	Ujjain-Maksi Road	Ujjain-Maksi	38.20	B. T.	I
4.	Runija-Khachrod Road	Runija-Khachrod	33.81	B. T.	I
5.	Barnagar-Runija Road	Barnagar-Runija	16.68	B. T.	I
6.	Jaora-Khachrod Road	Jaora-Khachrod	14.57	B. T.	I
7.	Panbihar-Road	Ujjain-Panbihar	6.80	B. T.	I
8.	Mahidpur-Narayana Road	Mahidpur-Narayana	6.80	B. T. & W. B. M.	I
9.	Sumrakheda-Tarana Road	Sumrakheda-Tarana	9.50	B. T.	I
10.	Sumrakheda-Laxmipura Road	Sumrakheda-Laxmipura	4.10	B. T.	I
11.	Maksi-Tarana Road	Maksi-Tarana	9.80	B. T.	I
12.	Ingoria-Nagda Road	Ingoria-Nagda	43.70	B. T.	I
13.	Ingoria-Chambal Road	Ingoria-Cnamabal	14.70	B. T.	I
14.	Nagda-Khachrod Road	Nagda-Khachrod	14.80	B. T. & W. B. M.	I
15.	Barnagar-Kesur Road	Barnagar-Kesur	22.50	W. B. M.	I
16.	Nagda-Gogapur Road	Nagda-Gogapur	15.60	W. B. M.	I

Source : Executive Engineer, P. W. D. (B & R), Ujjain.

Other District/Village Roads

Such roads are intended to serve the interior rural areas. They connect villages and groups of villages with Major District roads and small important towns. In spite of their being most essential means of communication in the villages, they are in most cases, no better than mere tracks and are completely unpassable during the rainy season. The important roads under this category are as follows :—

Table No. VII—5
Other District/Village Roads

S. No.	Name of the Road	Total Distance in the District (In km.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Chintaman-Jawasia Road	4.8
2.	Kothi Palace approach Road	1.8
3.	Kothi Mahal Railway Station approach Road	1.00
4.	Kothi Feeder Road	0.80
5.	Matana Kalan approach Road	0.80
6.	Karcha Railway Station Approach Road	3.40
7.	Laper Asylum Road	1.00
8.	Chandesre approach Road	0.44
9.	Harnawada approach Road	2.00
10.	Palkhanda Madhopur Road	8.40
11.	Dubli approach Road	1.88
12.	Kanesia approach Road	1.00
13.	Sumrakheda Approach Road	1.43
14.	Itawa approach Road	1.49
15.	Tarana-Bichrod Road	7.80
16.	Tajpur approach Road	1.80
17.	Harnawada approach Road	1.60
18.	Rupakhedi-Makdon Road	12.80
19.	Mahidpur-Zarda Road	12.70
20.	Kadai approach Road	3.10
21.	Nawakheda approach Road	2.00
22.	Jagoti approach Road	6.40
23.	Kaliadeh Feeder Road	3.60
24.	Ujjain-Bherogarh Kaliadeh Feeder Road	6.40
25.	Siddhnath Road	0.80
26.	Kalbhero Road	0.80
27.	Link Road to Garkalika Bhatia Gupha Road	1.40
28.	Link Road to Garkalika Bhartia Gupha Road	1.20
29.	Runija Village Road	0.40
30.	Baledi Village Road	0.50
31.	Unhel Feeder Road	9.00
32.	Gelakhedi approach Road	3.00
33.	Kheda Khajuria to Kanakkhedi Road	2.30
34.	Kanakkhedi to Jagoti Road	5.40
35.	Kanardi approach Road	2.80
36.	Delchi approach Road	2.80
37.	Jalalkhedi approach Road	2.40
38.	Ramgarh approach Road	1.20
39.	Bamora approach Road	3.20
40.	Gudhawan approach Road	2.50
41.	Alampur Udana Road	4.00
42.	Pachalasi Road	2.60
43.	Chapakhedi Road	2.00

(1)	(2)	(3)
44.	Lusadawan Road	2.60
45.	Amla Road	4.00
46.	Nazarpur Bichrod Road	7.80

Source : Executive Engineer, P. W. D, (B & R), Ujjain Division.

Municipal Roads

These roads are maintained by the Municipal Committees within the municipal area.

Forest Roads

The roads are mostly cart tracks, unmetalled, *cutch* and motorable only during the open season.

Surface-wise Length of Roads

The following table gives the details of surface-wise length of roads in the District.

Table No. VII—6
Surface-wise Length of Roads
(In km.)

Year	Bituminous	Water Bound Macadam	Fair Weather Road
1960-61	135.80	259.60	—
1965-66	251.20	129.60	—
1966-67	306.60	74.20	—
1967-68	332.00	117.40	—
1968-69	416.80	32.60	—
1969-70	447.80	5.60	—
1970-71	447.80	69.40	44.80
1971-72	448.50	34.30	119.10
1972-73	449.30	119.10	45.40
1973-74	456.29	144.44	45.40
1974-75	458.80	163.64	45.40
1975-76	466.39	162.14	45.40
1976-77	473.59	157.34	45.40
1977-78	473.59	165.14	45.40

Source : Executive Engineer, P. W. D (B & R), Ujjain.

Vehicles and Conveyances

The principal means of conveyances and transport in Ujjain District are the automobiles, bicycles, horse-driven tongas, cycle rickshaws and bullock carts. The bullock carts continue to be even now the basic means of transport in rural areas of the District.

Automobiles

The automobiles of this District were registered by the Regional Transport Officer, Indore, before the formation of Ujjain Transport Division, while the vehicles other than motor vehicles are registered by the Municipal Committees. The number of automobiles in the District registered a steady rise since 1967. The table below shows the details of the various type of vehicles.

Table No. VII—7
Number of Automobiles

Year	Cars	Buses	Lorries	Motor cycles	Taxies	Others
1967-68	504	155	332	978	1	342
1968-69	514	165	345	999	1	362
1969-70	544	166	352	1,115	1	390
1970-71	581	172	303	1,267	1	452
1971-72	632	172	369	1,400	2	46
1972-73	666	175	383	1,583	2	84

Source : Regional Transport Officer, Indore.

Bicycles

The bicycles have gained much popularity among the people within the rural and urban areas of the District due to their multifarious uses and cheapness. The total number of bicycles registered in the different municipal committees of the District shows a steady rise in their use.

Horse Driven Tongas

These vehicles are used for the transport of goods as well as passengers for local distances. They are popular, but bicycle rickshaws have adversely affected their numbers. There were 170 horse driven tongas in Ujjain town in 1965-66 which increased to 215 in 1970-71. Their number, however, decreased to 202 in 1971-72, to 170 in 1976-77 and further to 160 in 1977-78.

Cycle Rickshaws

These are wheeled vehicles drawn manually and utilized for transport of people. They are cheaper than tongas and are therefore preferred. The number of cycle rickshaws registered by Ujjain Municipal Corporation was 11 in 1965-66 which increased to 14 in 1970-71, 25 in 1973-74 and 60 in 1977-78.

Bullock Carts

The bullock carts are used in the urban areas mostly for the transport of grain and heavy goods within the towns, while in rural areas they are used as a means of conveyance also. There were 26,144 bullock carts in Ujjain District in the year 1960-61 which increased to 33,280 in 1970-71. Ujjain Municipal Corporation also registered 87 bullock carts in the town in 1977-78.

The bullock cart is still the basic means of transport, especially in the rural areas where the roads are few and their condition is poor. Besides, the bullock carts fits into the rural economy of the District. The springed bullock cart which is popularly known as *Shigram* is used during festivals and on special occasions.

Public Transport

Public transport by buses in the District is run both in the public sector as well as in private sector. Private operators have amalgamated their individual transport firms into joint stock companies in order to form vehicle units of transport undertakings. The following table shows the details of working of co-operative Transport Societies in this District.

Table No. VII—8
Co-operative Transport Societies

Year	Number of Societies	Number of Members	Share Capital (in Rs.)	Working Capital (in Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1966-67	5	92	41,250	77,219
1967-68	4	78	35,748	66,245
1968-69	4	78	35,748	66,245
1969-70	1	25	10,300	10,300
1970-71	1	25	10,300	10,300
1971-72	1	25	10,300	10,300
1972-73	1	25	10,300	10,300
1973-74	1	25	10,300	10,300
1974-75	1	25	10,500	10,617
1975-76	1	25	10,300	10,617
1976-77	1	32	52,000	14,906

Source : Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Ujjain.

The plying of motor vehicles is regulated by the Indian Motor vehicles Act of 1939, as amended in 1956, when the new Madhya Pradesh was formed. Under the Act, the transport operators were required to form registered companies and operate under the control of the Regional Transport Authorities. This resulted in effective control over the operations and consequent better performance of the services. Steps were also taken to obtain permits for inter-state plying of buses in order to provide better facilities to passengers.

Passenger Transport

The scheme of State-owned services was introduced in the District in the year 1914 by the erstwhile Gwalior State. In 1946, the transport company was known as "Gwalior and Central India Transport". In April, 1950 Madhya Bharat Roadways was formed and Ujjain was made a Depot Headquarters. The M. B. Roadways was administered by Industries Department of erstwhile Madhya Bharat State.

State-owned
Services

Subsequently, Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation was formed on 1st June, 1962. The State-owned transport services were organised for the purpose of providing efficient, adequate, economical and properly coordinated passenger services. The Corporation has been operating its services in all directions in the District. But it does not have a monopoly of passenger traffic on all routes. On certain routes, the frequency of private buses exceeds that of the State-owned transport Corporation. Important routes operated by the Ujjain Depot are Ujjain-Bhanpura, Ujjain-Kota, Ujjain-Nathdwara, Ujjain-Jirapur, Ujjain-Biaora, Ujjain-Barodia, Ujjain-Maksi-Dewas, Ujjain-Burman, Ujjain-Sagar, Ujjain-Ashta, Ujjain-Sehore, Ujjain-Burhanpur, Ujjain-Mandleshwar, Ujjain-Khargone, Ujjain-Onkareshwer, Ujjain-Gwalior, Ujjain-Bombay, Ujjain-Ahmedabad, Ujjain-Himmatnagar, Ujjain-Nalkheda, Ujjain-Jharda, Ujjain-Manmad, Ujjain-Jaora, Ujjain-Ratlam, Ujjain-Bakhatgarh, Ujjain-Barnagar, Ujjain-Dewas, Ujjain-Tarana, Ujjain-Bagli, Ujjain-Nagda-Khachrod and Ujjain-Indore. The long route buses emanating from other Depots but passing through the District are those from Narsimbhapur, Bhopal, Barwani, Dhar, Khandwa, Indore, Vidisha, Shajapur, Mandsaur, Ratlam, Baroda, Himmatnagar, Ahmedabad, Anand, Gwalior, Guna, Dewas, Bombay, Kota, Udaipur, Jaipur and Bundi. The following table shows total distance covered by the Corporation's buses, number of trips, total kilometrage and total number of passengers travelled in the busses operated by Ujjain Depot.

Table No. VII—9
Operation of M. P. S. R. T. C. Buses

	1976-77	1977-78
1. Distance of Routes in km.	1,08,588	1,04,520
2. Number of Trips	1,13,352	86,868
3. Total Kilometres Covered by Buses	57,86,868	60,49,552
4. Total Number of Passengers Travelled	59,10,036	56,85,624

Source : Depot Manager, M. P. S. R. T. C., Ujjain.

The services rendered by the State Transport buses have been considerably expanded and the passenger traffic borne by it has also registered a corresponding rise.

The M. P. S. R. T. C. is a well managed concern and is trying to provide all possible comfort and convenience to the public. The Corporation plies buses which have spacious bodies and are well ventilated. The average seating capacity of these is about 52, exclusive of the seats for driver and conductor. Facilities for booking and reservation are provided at all important bus stations and terminals. Basic amenities like passenger sheds, waiting rooms with sanitary fittings and canteens have been provided at important stations. Important stops of M. P. S. R. T. C. buses in the District are Ujjain, Khachrod, Berchha, Unhel, Mahidpur, Tarana,

Barnagar and Palsoda. The State Transport also provides casual contract service at standard reasonable rates. Regularity of service and speed limit are strictly observed and relief buses quickly made available in case of breakdown. A box containing first-aid equipment is kept in every bus and conductors are trained in first-aid methods. Arrangements are also made for recording complaints from the public and every effort is made to attend to such complaints promptly.

Private operators are rendering the important service of connecting the villages with the urban centres, for most of them generally originate from interior villages. The main routes operated by private operators are as follows :—

(1) M/s. Akhtari Begum & Sons, Mahidpur :

- (1) Mahidpur Road-Ujjain
- (2) Nagda-Ujjain
- (3) Ujjain-Jaora
- (4) Susner-Ujjain
- (5) Gautampura-Nagda
- (6) Sitamau-Jaora
- (7) Maksi-Mahidpur
- (8) Ujjain-Unhel.

(2) M/s. Harichand Motiram, Mahidpur :

- (1) Mahidpur-Ratlam
- (2) Mahidpur-Lalgarh
- (3) Alot-Agar
- (4) Agar-Chomela
- (5) Ujjain-Jirapur
- (6) Bolai-Badod.

(3) M/s. Mohammad Shafi & Brothers, Mahidpur :

- (1) Mahidpur-Maksi
- (2) Mahidpur-Dhosla
- (3) Dewas-Dhosla
- (4) Mahidpur-Khachrod.

(4) M/s. Trivedi Bus Service, Mahidpur :

- (1) Tarana Road-Mahidpur Road
- (2) Makshi-Mahidpur Road
- (3) Modi-Ujjain
- (4) Indore-Makshi

(5) M/s. Jaiswal Transport Co-operative Society, Nagda :

- (1) Mahidpur-Indore
- (2) Ujjain-Dewas
- (3) Nagda-Barnagar.

(6) M/s. Mohammad Hussain Albi Ali, Barnagar :

- (1) Barnagar-Ratlam.
- (2) Unhel-Jaora
- (3) Barnagar-Ratlam *via* Jaora

(7) M/s. Suryapal Shrey Kumar, Barnagar :

- (1) Dewas-Khachrod
- (2) Sandalpur-Nagda
- (3) Khachrod-Barnagar.

(8) M/s. Nandkishore Badrilal Soni, Tarana :

- (1) Tarana-Ujjain.

(9) M/s. T. S. Talati, Ujjain :

- (1) Khilchipur-Indore
- (2) Ujjain-Sarangpur.

(10) M/s. Masrur Ali Khan, Ujjain :

- (1) Makdon-Ujjain.

(11) M/s. Munsu Amjad Hussain :

- (1) Mahidpur-Ujjain
- (2) Ujjain-Pan-vihar

(12) M/s. Sagarmal Jagannath Soni :

- (1) Tarana-Ujjain
- (2) Dupada-Tarana Road.

(13) M/s. Ismail Taiyabji :

- (1) Badagaon-Mahidpur
- (2) Jirapur-Mahidpur
- (3) Rajgarh-Ujjain.

(14) M/s. Arsad Hussain Kureshi :

- (1) Ujjain-Harda.

(15) M/s. Rojuddin Kureshi :

- (1) Ujjain-Jaora.

(16) M/s. Rehmati Bai Ismailji :

- (1) Mahidpur-Berkheda.

Source : Regional Transport Officer, Ujjain.

Goods Transport

The goods transport business on roads is entirely in the hands of the private sector. They carry goods over long distance. The majority of these operators own one or two trucks only.

The following table shows the total terminating and Originating traffic (weekly) from Ujjain.¹

	Incoming and Terminating Traffic (In Tonnes)	Outgoing Traffic (In Tonnes)
1. By Motor Driven Vehicles	2643.28	1961.73
2. By Animal Driven Vehicles	736.90	239.97
3. Total	3380.18	2201.70

The above figures establish Ujjain city as the most important terminating centre of traffic in the District. The goods traffic by animal driven vehicles constitutes a short distance traffic catering mostly to the requirements of cities. It also marks an outlet of essential commodities from cities to nearby rural areas.

Transportation System of Ujjain Town

Ujjain is an important unit of urban conurbation formed by Indore, Dewas and Ujjain in the Malwa region. The present city occupies relatively plain surface with few hillocks like *Yogeshwar Tekri*, *Mashya Tekri* and broken land along the river Kshipra. The general slope of the land is towards north and the city drainage runs through *nallah*, locally known as Hanuman *nallah*, Sombaria *nallah* and Ganda *nallah*, that ultimately join the river Kshipra.

The original settlement was situated on the bank of Kshipra river at about 3 km. to the north of the present city. It was known by the name of 'Avantika' and its kingdom was called 'Avantidesh'. Historical events have played a very significant role in the process of successive growth as well as decay of the city.

1. Report on the Regional Transport Survey of M. P., 1969, p. 376.

According to the Buddhist account, Suttanipad during the Buddha's time, Ujjayini was the most important halting place on the Dakshina *patha* on the southern road.

From time immemorial Ujjain had been visited by numerous travellers who left interesting account of the place. The celebrated Chinese traveller Heuen Tsang visited Ujjain in the 7th Century A. D. He described the capital city U-she-yen-na or Ujjayini as 30 *li* or 8 km. in circuit. Al-Biruni mentioned Ujjain as a stage on the route between Dhar and Bhilsa and referred to its Mahakal idol. Robert Fitch visited the place in 1585 and mentioned about its substantial trade in raw cotton and opium. Mandelslo came to Malwa in 1638 and referred to its capital as Avantipur. Unlike Thomas Roe who called the capital city as Ugen (Ujjain). During the reign of Scindhias from 1743 onwards, development works like construction of roads, railway links and educational institutions were undertaken in the city. Tieffenthaler visited the place in 1785 before the advent of the Marathas and referred to its public edifices in dilapidated condition. Madhav Rao Sindhia (1886-1925) built many roads in the city. Madhav Rao was succeeded by his son Jiyaji Rao II who developed the important area named Madhav Nagar (Freeganj) in 1930. This presents one of the finest example of planning and architectural consciousness of the Scindias regime. Roads as wide as 25 meter to 30 meter were planned in Grid Iron Pattern, with square shaped functions.

The main features which have played an important part in giving to the city its present shape and form are as follows¹ :—

- (1) The alignment of railway lines north-east and south-east gave more or less a triangular shape to the city with its almost pointed edge towards south.
- (2) The railway line also conditioned location of major industries in the north-east corner of the city. This has given a definite land use pattern to the present city.
- (3) The railway line (east-west) and the Kshipra river have together confined the growth of the city within a specified area. This gave rise to higher densities in the areas which now form the central core of the city.
- (4) The development of Freeganj area on the eastern side of the railway line, outside the limits of the main city, gave the city new impetus as well as new direction of growth.

1. N. P. Pandey, Transport Geography of Western Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal University, Unpublished Ph. D. Thesis, 1977, p. 373.

- (5) The location of the Vikram University along Dewas Road and Engineering College in a segment between Dewas Road and Indore Road (via Saver) have further accentuated the axis of growth towards south direction.
- (6) The temples of historic and religious importance such as Harsiddhi, Mahakal, Gopal Mandir and the streets inter-connecting them to the bathing ghats have given a particular shape to the inter-connecting streets.
- (7) The status of a capital enjoyed by the city for a long time, although intermittently, has inculcated civic sense and pride among its citizens. Being the District as well as the Divisional Headquarter, Ujjain enjoys an important administrative position.
- (8) The rich agricultural hinterland of Ujjain and the inter-national economic linkages have brought about great commercial and industrial activities in the city. The commercial activities have diffused along most of the main roads of the city, although the character of these activities is not similar through out the city.

Road Pattern

The ancient cities often suffer from a complex road pattern, marked by narrow and winding lanes unsuitable for vehicular traffic. Ujjain being a historic as well as religious centre has these peculiarities. Large areas such as Mahrajwada, Sarafa and Daulatganj are inaccessible by heavy vehicles. The problems of accessibility are accentuated because these areas happen to be the main hub of commercial and religious activities. No inter-city road of importance passes through the city which could have functioned as a main artery of the city. The pattern of the city is also conditioned by two major barriers, viz., Kshipra river and the railway line. Most of the religious and cultural centres are located near the Kshipra river on the western side of the city, while the work centers, particularly the industries, are located near the railway line on the eastern side of the city. These two sectors are linked by east-west roads which also serve as main shopping streets. The growth of the city is mainly on the south-western side. These areas are separated from the old city by railway line. The inter-communication between the two sections is only by one over-bridge.

The main arteries of city, classified as major city roads, are Gopal Mandir Marg, Jawahar Marg, Mahakal Marg, Tilsk Marg, Nai Sarak and Nazar Ali Marg in the old city area, while Vikram Marg and Dhanwantri Marg are the major city roads in the Freeganj area. The roads classified as city roads are Kamri Marg and Patel Marg in the old area and Kamla Nehru Marg, in the Freeganj area. The

main city traffic articulates along Subhas Marg, Jawahar Marg, Chandrashekhar Marg, Azad Marg, Ankpat Marg and Laxmibai Marg, which form the main circulation routes of the city. Nai Sarak, Gopal Mandir Marg, Jawahar Marg and Mahakal Marg form the southern inner-circulation routes, while Gopal Mandir Marg, Kamri Marg, Patel Marg and Ankpat Marg form the inner northern circulation routes corresponding to the main city area.

The roads in the old city area are very narrow. The widest road in the main city area is Jawahar Marg (Patni Bazar which was widened) and Nai Sarak having an average width of 10 meter. The streets and lanes of Sarafa, Kartik Chowk and Jiwajiganj area are very narrow and are mostly classified as inaccessible area for bus traffic.

Means of Transport

Ujjain is well-connected with the important cities of the country by means of railways and roads. Indore is nearest airport which is situated at a distance of about 55 km. There is no air strip for occasional landing of small aircrafts although helicopters can land on a temporary helipad. The road transportation comes next in importance after the Railways. Road Transport is important on account of direct links with important urban centres, frequently of bus services, comparatively lesser journey time, and lower passenger fare and freight rates. Five regional roads, which radiate from the city are towards Indore, Dewas, Maksi, Barnagar and Agar. All these roads are metalled, but they are not all-weather roads. Ujjain-Barnagar road faces a serious problem during rainy season, since there is no high level bridge on the Gambhir and the Chambal rivers. Similar is the case with the Ujjain-Agar road and Ujjain-Indore road because of low level culverts. The northern part of its region is served mostly by unmetalled road. Unhel, Mahidpur, Tarana, Bichrond-Khalsa, etc., do not have good road connections in comparison to southern parts.

Ujjain is a railway junction which is connected by road and metre gauge railway lines. The city is connected by broad gauge with Bhopal, Indore, Dewas, Nagda and Ratlam, by metre gauge with Indore, Barnagar and Ratlam. Although the important towns of the region are connected by railways, but they are not directly linked and in most cases the distance by road is shorter than by rail.

The traffic on the city roads is highly heterogenous in character.¹ All modes of movement passenger and goods, slow and fast, occupy the same road space. Inter-mixing of various modes of transportation depending on their proportion reduces the traffic carrying capacity of roads. The bicycles, tongas, tempos, cars

1. Ujjain Development Plan, Town and Country Planning Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

and buses are the modes used for transporting people while bullock carts, hand *thelas* and trucks are used for transporting goods within the city. The details of fast and slow moving vehicles are given in the table below :—

Table No. VII-10

Ujjain : Growth of Fast Moving Vehicles

Year	Cars/ Jeeps	Auto- Rickshaws	Motor-cycles/ Scooters	Tempos	Total	Number of Vehicles per 1000 population.
1961	109	93	39	12	253	1.7
1965	114	94	41	16	265	1.8
1971	124	95	44	17	280	1.8
1972	144	98	59	19	320	2.0
1973	171	100	75	22	386	2.2
1974	191	102	112	36	441	2.5

Source : Regional Transport Authority, Ujjain.

Table No. VII-11

Ujjain : Growth of Slow Moving Vehicles

Year	Tongas	Bullock Carts	Cycle Rickshaws	Hand Thelas	Total	Number of Vehicles per 1000 popula- tion.
1961	333	86	12	903	1,334	9.3
1965	291	176	16	1,360	1,843	11.2
1970	290	103	16	1,585	1,994	10.2
1971	221	151	14	1,510	1,896	9.0
1972	228	134	14	1,516	1,892	9.0
1973	223	124	16	1,598	1,961	8.9
1974	208	60	25	1,496	1,789	7.6

Source : Municipal Corporation, Ujjain.

It is evident that among the fast moving vehicles, scooters and motor cycles are becoming very popular, while cycles has proved to be most economical means of transport within the city. For transporting goods, hand *thelas* are convenient since they can be easily moved on narrow roads in commercial areas of the city. There is steady growth in the number of fast moving vehicles. However, the number of vehicles per thousand persons is nearly 3 which is very low when compared with Indore which has 67 vehicles per thousand persons. The *tonga* is still popular and the number of hand *thelas* is surprisingly increasing. The number of slow moving vehicles per 1000 persons is 9 against 12 for Indore in the year 1971.

Traffic Flow

The efficiency of movement provided by road railways net-work needs to be examined both in terms of inter-city and intra-city movement. The city of Ujjain is connected by roads to almost all important places in the region. The regional traffic by passenger buses plays an important role on Ujjain-Indore and Ujjain-Agar routes owing to time and frequency factors compared to rail routes, while regional bus traffic on Ujjain-Badnawar is due to absence of direct links by rail. At present, nearly 160 passenger buses commence their journey to and from Ujjain on four important routes. Ujjain-Indore road section has the maximum traffic sharing more than two-fifths of total traffic. Next important road section is Ujjain-Agar. The passenger bus traffic on Ujjain-Dewas and Ujjain-Barnagar road traffic is likely to increase in view of the accelerated industrial activity around Dewas and strong economic social and cultural ties between the cities.

Ujjain has two regional road traffic terminals namely, the main bus station on Dewas road and another station near Budhwara Hat area. The city is also served by three railway stations, viz., the main Railway Station on Subhash Marg, Makodia Railway Station on Agar Road and Vikram Nagar Railway Station near the University. The main railway station is ideally located. It provides access to work centres and densely populated areas. Makodia railway station proves useful during melas and religious fairs since Simhastha mela ground is situated near Makodia railway station.

The transportation of goods by road plays an important role in the economic life of the city. About 100 trucks bring 319 tonnes of goods from different directions and 92 trucks commence their journey daily to different directions, carrying nearly 229 tonnes of goods such as cloth, oil, food-grains, etc. Earlier, Ujjain was more of a consumer centre in respect of agro-based industries. However, this trend has changed in view of establishments of many other industries in the city. The highest regional traffic of goods is again on Ujjain-Indore and Ujjain-Agar road sections. The incoming and outgoing truck traffic for 1964 and 1975 is shown in the table below :—

Table No. VII—12

Ujjain : Regional Goods Traffic

S. No.	Road Section	1966				1975	
		Incoming (Per day)		Outgoing (Per day)		Incoming (Per day)	Outgoing (Per day)
		No. of Loaded Trucks	Quantities in Metric Tons	No. of Loaded Trucks	Quantities in Metric Tons	No. of Loaded Trucks	No. of Loaded Trucks
1.	Ujjain-Indore	31	150.33	23	90.27	55	62
2.	Ujjain-Agar	32	61.94	32	67.84	93	47
3.	Ujjain-Dewas	19	29.09	24	44.56	43	55
4.	Ujjain-Barnagar	18	77.63	13	25.88	37	34
5.	Ujjain-Maksi	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	14	10

Source : Regional Transport Survey, 1964 and Regional Traffic Survey by Town and Country Planning Department, Govt. of M. P. (25th March, 1975).

The comparative figures indicate that increase in regional goods traffic is quite significant almost on all road sections. Their increasing trend is likely to continue in future. In this city, the traffic is negligible except from Ujjain-Indore to Ujjain-Agar road sections (17 trucks) and vice-versa. The good traffic from region to terminal points in the city for cotton as well as food grains along Agar road (Textile Mills and Grain Mandi) has to pass through the city which adds to the traffic congestion. Traffic from Barnagar has to pass through very narrow roads of the city. The major traffic generators (passengers) in an urban settlement are normally work centres, recreation centres and traffic terminals.

The work centres generate fairly regular periodic traffic. The traffic terminals generate both periodic as well as regular traffic. Besides these, religious centres at Ujjain generate considerable periodic traffic during religious fairs. Gopal Mandir, Fawara Chowk, Tilak Marg, Patni Bazar, Sabji Mandi are main centres of activities and evidently are the main centres of traffic generation in the old part of the city.

During fairs and melas, the traffic leading to river *ghats* moves through the main roads of the city. Mill area is another centre which generates passenger as well as goods traffic. Freeganj, which is separated by the railway lines, is another centre of traffic. The main terminal centres of traffic are Chhatri Chowk in the old main city area and Ghantaghar in the Freeganj area. The University, Collectorate, the new colonies and the Engineering College form other centres of traffic generation. The goods traffic from Maksi-Dewas and Sawer enters the city from Indore gate railway crossing and terminates at Fawara Chowk area. The traffic from Barnagar enters the city through Ankpat Marg, while traffic from Agar enters from Nazar Ali Marg.

Traffic Problems

Ujjain being a historical and religious city suffers from out-dated road pattern which was previously designed to suit pedestrian traffic, but is now subjected vehicular traffic. Fortunately, the city roads have been continuously widened and improved which now provide some accessibility to the inaccessible commercial areas of the city. The city is developing both commercially and industrially and also as an important administrative centre. Large areas of the old city, as stated before, are inaccessible by vehicular traffic, and posed problems like congestion, bottle necks, traffic jam and accidents. Most of the points where accidents take place are Sawyer-Dewas road junction, Railway bridge, Maksi road and Binod Mill road. The reasons for most of the accidents are generally careless driving, but repeated occurrence of accidents at the same point does indicate that such factors are equally responsible as blind corners, bad road geometrics and ill-designed traffic islands. Almost all the parking places occupying the road space reducing the traffic mobility considerably. At present streets of Ujjain city as compared to other bigger cities require more parking space for slow vehicles.

Railways

The District is well connected by railways. Ujjain is railway junction from where direct trains goes to Bhopal, Indore, Ratlam and Ahmedabad.

(A) The Broad Gauge

The railway line Bhopal-Nagda on the western railway passes through Ujjain from where it branches off to Indore and joins the main broad gauge line at Nagda. The Bhopal-Nagda line was opened for traffic in 1910. The work on Indore broad gauge link was started in 1955 under Second Five-Year Plan project which was completed in 1958.

The Nagda-Ujjain branch was the property of the former Gwalior State which provided all funds chargeable to the capital account. It was managed, maintained, stocked and worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company upto 31 December, 1941 as a part of the Company's Railway system and was brought under direct State management, with effect from 1st January, 1942 on termination of the contract with the Company.¹ The line came to vest in Government of India with effect from 1st April, 1950 as a result of the Federal Financial Integration and is treated as an integral part of B. B. and C. I. Railway (now Western Railways) since then.

(B) The Metre Gauge

It is a branch line on the Western Railway connecting Ujjain to Fatehabad-Chandrawatiganj junction in Ujjain District. Fatehabad-Chandrawatiganj is on the

1. History of Indian Railways, 1955, p. 233.

main line of Malwa section of Western Railway connecting Ajmer to Khandwa via Mandsaur. This line was opened for traffic on 3rd August, 1876.¹

(C) The Narrow Gauge

A narrow gauge line between Ujjain and Agar (Shajapur District) was constructed with a distance of 67 km.. Formerly it was known as Scindia State Light Railway and Agar was a cantonment in the old State times. This line has been closed for traffic.

List of Railway Stations in Ujjain District :

(A) Broad Gauge :

1. Ujjain.
2. Nai Khedi
3. Aslaoda
4. Palsoda-Makrawan
5. Unhel
6. Piploda Bagla
7. Nagda
8. Birsvania
9. Khachrod
10. Runkheda Madhopur
11. Mahidpur Road
12. Tajpur
13. Tarana Road
14. Sumera Kheda, and
15. Vikram Nagar

(B) Metre Gauge :

1. Ujjain
2. Chintaman Ganesh
3. Lekoda
4. Fatehabad Chandrawatiganj
5. Barnagar
6. Sundrabad, and
7. Runija

(C) Narrow Gauge :

1. Ujjain
2. Makodia Am
3. Jiwajinagar

1. *ibid.*

4. Ghatia
5. Chonsla, and
6. Pat.

Travel and Tourist Facilities

For the use of travellers and tourists there are Dharamashalas, hotels, lodges and rest houses at important places of the District. At Ujjain many *dharamashalas* have been constructed by charitable trusts and philanthropic people for the convenience of travellers. The Dharamashalas are often attached to temples. They afford accomodation to the travellers free of charge. There are about 56 Dharamashalas at Ujjain which are located in the different wards of the town. Important Dharamashalas are Sankhya Raja Dharamashala, Sendhav Kshetriy Samaj Dharamashala, Marwari Rajput Dharamashala, Patidar Kulmi Dharamashala, Parasrampuriah Dharamashala, Gujarati Darji Samaj Dharamashala, Prajapat Dharamashala, Vijaya Raje Sindhia Dharamashala, Bhawsar Samaj Dharamashala, Jangda Samaj Dharamashala, Byanktेश्वर Dharamashala, Chorasiah Dharamashala, Ramanjukot Dharamashala, Gujar Gond Dharamashala, Dashora Punch Dharamashala, Dasha Disawal Punch Dharamashala, Nagar Dhakad Dharamashala, Prajapat Dharamashala, Rajput Dharamashala, Morh Dharamashala, Rathod Dharamashala, Gujarati Balai Dharamashala, Parmar Samaj Dharamashala, Khatri Samaj Dharamashala, Agrawal Panchayat Dharamashala, Gujrati Luhar Dharamashala, Bachraj Dharamashala, Digambar Jain Dharamashala, Chaturvedi Dharamashala, Maheshwari Mewar Panchayati Dharamashala, Khandelwal Bais Dharamashala, Hindu Sindhi Dharamashala, Shri Ram Dharamashala, Gujar Gond Dharamashala, Mali Panchayati Dharamashala, Aditya Brahmin Dharamashala, Jain Oswal Dharamashala and Marwari Mali Samaj Dharamashala.

Hotels and Lodges

The increase in passenger traffic has been mainly responsible for the establishment of hotels and eating houses. There are a good number of hotels and lodges in Ujjain, Nagda, Khachrod, Mahidpur and Tarana towns, which offer lodging and boarding facilities to travellers and tourists. Important lodges of Ujjain town are Rituraj Lodge, Shri Ram Lodge, Shri Niwas Lodge, Adarsh Lodge, Vikram Lodge, Sabera Lodge, Natraj Lodge, Nagarpalika Nigam Hotel, Ren-Basera Lodge, Viram Lodge, Gajanand Lodge, Shanti Niketan Lodge, Vijay Lodge, Marwari Lodge, Mantri Lodge, Vishram Lodge, Central Lodge and Grand Hotel.

The hostels and eating houses are, however, a feature associated mainly with urban life. The rural areas too have a few such hotels and eating houses. The villages on the road side have, however, small tea-shops which offer the passengers light refreshment and tea. During hot season some philanthropic persons voluntarily arrange for the supply of drinking water for the convenience of the travelling public.

Rest Houses and Circuit Houses

The primary purpose of maintaining the Rest Houses is to provide facilities regarding boarding and lodging to touring Government officials coming to the District. This facility is available to public also at prescribed rates, if accomodation is available. The circuit house is intended for V. I. Ps, Secretaries, Heads of Departments and other Class I Officers of the State and Central Governments. The Collector of the District is the controlling authority for allotting accomodation in the Circuit Houses, while the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Building and Roads) is the controlling authority for allotting accomodation in the Rest Houses. A list of Rest Houses and Circuit Houses maintained by the Public Works Department in the District is given below :—

Table No. VII—13
Circuit Houses and Rest Houses in Ujjain District

Location	Tahsil	Situation on Roads	Category of Accomodation
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Circuit House			
1. Ujjain	Ujjain	Dewas-Ujjain Road	6 suite
2. Nagda	Khachrod	Runija-Khachrod Road	4 Suite
Rest House			
1. Ujjain	Ujjain	City Road Madhav Nagar	3 Suite (Grand Hotel)
2. Barnagar	Barnagar	Ujjain-Barnagar Road	2 Suite
3. Runija	Barnagar	Runija-Khachrod Road	2 Suite
4. Khachrod	Khachrod	Runija-Khachrod Road	2 Suite
5. Nagda	Khachrod	Runija Nagod Road	2 Suit
6. Unhel	Khachrod	Unhel feeder Road	2 Suite
7. Gogapur	Mahidpur	Gogapur-Mahidpur Road	2 Suite
8. Mahidpur	Mahidpur	Gogapur-Mahidpur Road	2 Suite
9. Tarana	Tarana	Tarana Road	2 Suite
10. Makdone	Tarana		2 Suite
11. Pat	Tarana		2 Suite

Source : The Executive Engineer, P. W. D. (B & R), Ujjain.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones

Until 1885, no regular postal system existed in the District, the letters being carried by private messengers or in the case of official correspondence by runners and *sawars*. In 1885, a postal convention was entered into with the British Government modified by an additional agreement in 1888. By these agreements the mutual exchange of correspondence, parcels and Money-orders registered, insured and value payable articles between the Imperial Post Office and Post Offices in Gwalior State territory was arranged. Imperial postage stamps surcharged with the words "Gwalior State" and embossed envelope and post-cards surcharged with

these words and the Gwalior arms were adopted for use. The control of the Department was vested in the Post-Master General, who was subordinate to the Board of Revenue.

Present Set-up

There has been an acceleration in the development and expansion of postal services since Independence. As a result of the Five-Year Plans the progress has been systematic and continuous. The objective in the First Five-Year Plan was to serve besides all administrative headquarters such as tahsils and *thanas*, every group of villages located within a distance of 3.2 km. having a population of 2,000 provided the annual loss did not exceed Rs. 750 and there was no post office within a distance of about 5 km. In 1960-61, there were one Head Post Office, 15 Sub-Post Offices and 93 Branch Offices in the District, which increased to one Head Post Office, 39 Sub-Post Offices and 100 Branch offices in 1977-78. The list of important offices is given in the Appendix. The table below shows the number of post offices in the District during the past few years.

Table No. VII—14
Post Offices in Ujjain District

Year	Head Post-Office	Sub-Offices	Branch Offices		Combined Post and Telegraph Offices
			Permanent	Experimental	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1974-75	1	39	68	22	18
1975-76	1	39	68	25	29
1976-77	1	39	71	25	29
1977-78	1	39	75	25	34

Source : Senior Superintendent, Post Offices, Ujjain.

Telephones

The telephone facilities in the District were formerly reserved exclusively for Government business. All important places of the District are linked by telephones. At present there are seven telephone exchanges and ten public call offices in the District. The following table shows the location and the number of working connections as on 30th June, 1978.

Table No. VII—15
Telephones in Ujjain District

Name of Exchange	Number of Connections	Location of Public Call Offices
1. Ujjain	1798	1. Bangraud
2. Nagda	94	2. Barauda
3. Khachrod	46	3. Ghatia
4. Mahidpur City	57	4. Ghosla
6. Mahidpur Road	20	6. Tajpur
6. Tarana	39	6. Fatehabad
7. Unhel	19	7. Kaytha
		8. Vijayaganj Mandi
		9. Lekoda
		10. Narwar

Source : Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Ujjain Division.

Besides this the Grasim (Gwalior Rayon and Silk Mills) management have their own private telephone line in Nagda. Telegraph facilities are available from Ujjain, Mahidpur, Tarana, Barnagar, Khachrod and Nagda.

Radio and Wireless Stations

There is no Radio Station or Licensed Wireless station in Ujjain District. Indore Radio Station is nearest to the District. The number of radio licences issued during the year 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 were 3,353 ; 4,147 ; 3,210 and 2,771, respectively.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

The main sectors of the economy of the district such as agriculture, industries, banking, finance, transport and communications, in which an appreciable percentage of the population is engaged have been dealt with elsewhere.

Another important segment of the working population is to be accounted for in this chapter. These are engaged in other pursuits like public administration services, domestic services, and learned professions like law, medicine and engineering, etc. An increasing number of persons in the urban areas have also adopted professions like tailoring, running of hotels and restaurants, Laundries, etc. The occupations provide employment to a considerable number of persons, who render useful services in different ways.

Public Administration

An appreciable number of persons in the district have been engaged in the different branches of public administration. This includes persons working in the various offices under the Central and State Government, those working on the establishments of the various local bodies and village officials. According to Occupational Classification, in 1961, the number of administrative and executive officials under the State Government, Central Government and local bodies including Quasi-Government organisations was 147, 36 and 35 respectively. The village level executives classed as village officials totalled 576 (8 women) with 283 in the urban sector.

In addition, in a different category of clerical and related workers were included 88 Stenographers and typists, 2,611 miscellaneous clerical workers which also included record keepers, moharrers, etc., and 1,508 unskilled office workers.

Learned Professions

Persons included in the category of learned professions are medical practitioners, engineers, lawyers, teachers, etc. A brief description of each of these occupations is given below :—

Doctors

The number of persons engaged in the medical profession has shown a considerable increase during recent years. In 1961, there were 321 persons classified as physicians, surgeons and dentists as per Occupational Classification. Of these 116 were allopathic physicians and surgeons which included 13 lady doctors. As many as 96 with all the lady doctors were shown in the urban sector. Ayurvedic physicians numbered 147 (2 women) with 114 in the urban sector while Homoeopathic system claimed 22 physicians with 19 of them in the urban areas. In addition, there were 11 dentists also all in the urban sector. Of the remaining 13 physicians in the District not indentified with the above systems, only 4 were in the urban sector.

Nurses, Pharmacists, etc.

Nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians, in the District according to the Occupational Classification numbered 686 of which nurses came to 215 including 15 male nurses among them. Midwives and health visitors numbered 69. As many as 190 of the former and 50 of the latter were in the urban sector.

Teachers

Among the learned professions the teaching profession has attracted a large number of persons which (according to Occupational Classification of 1961 census) claimed 2,758 teachers. Of these 2,069 (387 women) with 1,290 (338 women) in the urban sector worked as primary or middle school teachers. Those counted as secondary school teachers numbered 322 (58 women) with most of them in the urban sector which indicated the still existing gap in this field between the rural and urban areas. The University or college level teachers in the District totalled 164 including among them 18 women.

Jurists

The legal profession has been drawing-in increasing number of persons to its fold. Although, the legal career is not particularly lucrative in the beginning for a young law graduate the fact of its being an independent profession with plenty of opportunities to make a mark, particularly in public life, makes it attractive to ambitious young men.

The jurists category included judges, lawyers, their clerks and petition writers, etc. In 1961 the number of persons included under legal profession was 243 of whom 13 were judges and magistrates and 172 legal practitioners and advisors. All of them were located in the urban sector. Other jurists and legal technicians including petition writers totalled 54 in the District.

Engineers

Many irrigational works, etc., taken up in the District are behind the employment of a large number of engineers, overseers and draughtsmen in the

district. There were 279 persons in the category of engineers, architects and surveyors in the district in 1961 according to the Occupational Classification. Of these, 97 were civil engineers including overseers. In another category were counted 56 draughtsmen in the District. The demand for these technical personnel has continued to increase during the last few years owing to the various developmental activities of the different departments.

Artists, Writers, Editors, etc.

There were 1,142 artists, writers and related workers etc., in the district in 1961. Of these, 18 were commercial artists, decorators and painters, 60 actors and related workers and 995 musicians and related workers. Besides these, writers and journalists, etc., were also included among them. Thus, there were 5 authors (one female) and 9 editors, journalists and related workers enumerated in the District. All of them were in the urban sector.

Among the workers engaged in the field of religion as recorded in the 1961 Census, there were 203 ordained religious workers, 650 non-ordained religious workers and 73 astrologers, palmists and related workers. Most of the religious workers serve in temples, mosques or other religious shrines.

Sales Workers

Out of all types of sales workers in the District, the working proprietors in the retail trade totalled 7,679 including 488 women of whom 5,961 including 323 women were in the urban areas. Among other sales workers were included 1,508 salesmen and shop assistants in the District in both the whole sale and retail trade. Those dealing in still smaller and assorted section of business were the hawkers, pedlars and street vendors numbering 1,558 (300 women) of whom as many as 1,341 (243 women) were in the urban sector."

Domestic and Personal Services

Tailoring

The occupation of tailoring has been attracting a large number of persons to Ujjain, Barnagar, and other important towns in the district, though a lot of them also have their business in the rural areas. In 1961, the District had in all 2,375 (365 women) in the tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers category of whom 1,397 (171 women) lived in the urban areas. Most of them worked as tailors, dress makers and garment makers while among others were included 46 sewers, embroiderers and darners, 32 hat and head gear makers and 21 upholsterers and related workers. A Majority of the tailoring firms in the urban area also consist of small establishments. In bigger concerns, some 5-6 persons are engaged on either time-wage or piece-wage basis. Some merchants especially cloth merchants, sometimes, accommodate a tailor or two in the corners of their shops.

Laundry

The number of laundries in 1961 in the town was about 30. Most of these consist of family concerns, where the owners carry on their business assisted by the members of their family and only the bigger establishments make use of hired labour. According to the 1961 Census, there were 655 (267 women) persons in the district counted as launderers dry cleaners and pressers, of whom as many as 632 (258 women) were in the urban sector. Besides the few dry cleaners, they included mostly the washermen or *dhobies*. With the development and growth of the towns, the number of laundry shops has been on the increase. In Ujjain town, most of the laundries are comparatively better-equipped.

Hair-cutting

The number of hair-cutting saloons especially in the urban sector has also been on the increase. Most of the persons engaged in this service in rural areas are independent workers while, in the urban areas the bigger saloons engage some paid employees as well.

In 1961, the district had 1,038 persons in category of barbers, hair dressers, beauticians and related workers. Out of them 536 were in the urban sector. The work of the barbers becomes necessary also at certain Hindu religious ceremonies. Besides, the services of the females of the community generally following this profession are commonly required by a family on such occasions.

Shoe making and repair

The total number of leather cutters, lasters, sewers and related workers in the district in 1961, including shoe-makers and shoe-repairers, was 2,351 of whom 1,973 (436 women) were shoe-makers and shoe-repairers. The urban sector claimed 1,303 (256 women) of them. Some cobblers sit by the road side in a busy place and attend to minor repairs, while others work in shoe-shops on daily-wage basis.

Hotel and Restaurants

Hotel industry is one of the most thriving industry of the day and in addition to numerous small way side units several bigger ones with boarding and lodging facilities have also come up, particularly at Ujjain itself. Ujjain being a tourist target is specially suitable for the development of this industry. The Occupational Classification of 1961 under its category of waiters, bartenders and related workers which, apparently consisted of employees working under the bigger units, already showed 212 (2 women) persons under it with 204 of them in the urban sector.

Building Caretakers, Cleaners, Sweepers, etc.

Another class of essential services, largely serving the basic civic necessities of urban parts is that of building care takers, cleaners and related workers who numbered 1,685 (680 women). Of these the urban sector claimed 1,321 (526 women),

Excepting 19 of them counted as building caretakers, all the persons came under the category of cleaners, sweepers, and watermen.

As the foregoing account depends mostly on the Occupational Classification which is available only for the 1961 Census, it would not be possible to compare these figures with the later statistics. However, the later data-based on the Industrial Classification of the Census and as available through the District Employment Market Reports, though differing in certain aspects, has been tabulated below to give a broad idea of the later position of some of the service groups covered here.

Table No. VIII—1
Category-wise Employees' Strength

	For the Year Ending		For the Quarter Ending March, '77
	March, '73	March, '75	
Public Service in Administrative Departments and Offices of :			
Central Government	221	230	177
Local-Self & Quasi-Government Organisations	1,712	1,709	1,894
State Government	1,990	2,074	3,050
Police	934	1,026	—
Educational Services (Technical)	314	402	397
Educational Services (Non-Technical)	5,221	5,504	5,822
Scientific and Research Organisations	33	29	33
Medical and Health Services	992	1,010	1,400
Veterinary Services	97	99	101
Welfare Services (By Non-profit organisations such as Red Cross)	39	41	43
Community Services (By Organisations such as Public Libraries, Museums, etc.)	39	40	39
Recreation Services (By Cinema houses)	145	149	147

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

The economic scene of the District, as at present, combines a picture of various upcoming industries and increasing urbanisation behind the colourful spectrum of a traditionally agricultural society deeply rooted in reigion and customs. Side by side are present the signs of stresses and strains born of limited but rapid industrialization, monetary inflation and the change from rural to town civilization. The city of Ujjain, by itself had remained a place of importance on the itinerant traders' routes throughout its days of ancient cultural glory. Thus, "Ujjain was the central mart for all produce entering from the eastern coast, and at the same time the principal stage on the route from the Deccan to Sravasti then the capital of the great kingdom of Kosala".¹ It was equally important when it was the headquarters of a *sirkar*. Then, in the following British days the introduction of railways in this erstwhile Gwalior State area put its economy on a modern footing and expanded its trade which is reflected in the old State Gazetteer in these words, "The trade carried on at Ujjain is considerable, and has been fostered by the opening of the Rutlam-Godhra, Rajputana-Malwa and Bhopal--Ujjain railways, which meet at Ujjain town. Food grain, opium, ghi and tilseed and cotton are the chief export and piece goods, hardware, sugar, salt and kerosine oil the main imports".²

Pattern of Livelihood

As ever in the past, agriculture was recognised as the chief occupation of the inhabitants by the State Gazetteer, published at the beginning of this Century. But want of appropriate and comparable data in the different census reports of the past combined with the changes in the District Limits does not allow for a comparable statistical study of the occupational pattern in the past. The present District within its limits combines the main part of former Gwalior State *Zila* of Ujjain and the whole of former Mahidpur *Zila* of Indore State. For the latter of these some occupational statistics were given by the old State Gazetteer. Thus, of the total population in this *Zila* 16,094 or 17 per cent were engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits with 26,890 dependants, while 17,406, were engaged as general or field labour with 7,388 dependants. These figures being exclusive to Mahidpur *Zila* could be taken as representative of the livelihood pattern of this area in those early Twentieth Cen-

1. The Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. XXIV, p. 113.

2. Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 168.

tury days. The main criteria of income or economic independence adopted in deciding the economic status of a person did not change significantly till 1961 Census. Then, the introduction of work concept included economically active family members who were not in actual receipt of any income. Even in the earning dependants' class of 1951 Census the element of income was present.

Thus, in the occupational distribution of 1951 Census the agricultural sector, with 3,34,171 persons amounted to 61.39 per cent of which cultivating (or agricultural) labourers with 75,655 persons consisted of 13.90 per cent. In the non-agricultural sector the category of Production other than Cultivation, which could be described as all the manufacturing industry of the District, comprised of 15.45 per cent or 84,078 persons. This was the most important mainly urban sector class. Then other services and miscellaneous sources, another mostly urban sector class, consisted of 72,162 persons or 13.25 per cent of the population. The other classes were those of commerce and transport, respectively, with 8 per cent (43,557 persons) and 1.91 per cent (10,292 persons) of population.

Although industries were coming up right since the planning era in the fifties particularly in urban sector, the District according to 1961 Census continued with its predominance of agricultural sector which, in all, claimed more than 70 per cent of the total workers in the District. When compared with neighbouring districts, its proportionate workers' population with 487 workers to 1,000, was less than all except Ratlam District which was still less with 482 workers to 1,000. Cultivation, in which 53.10 per cent of working population was engaged was followed by the category of agricultural labourers with 18.35 per cent and both of them together constituted the agricultural sector. Then 7.93 per cent of workers were engaged in the other services category which included the government employees, and other miscellaneous occupations. The fourth place, significantly, was occupied by manufactures other than house hold industries which in its 6.33 per cent of working population included the textile mill workers of the District. This higher number of textile and other factory workers in the urban centres of Ujjain and Nagda lent a special slant to the livelihood pattern of the District. Consequently, whereas in rural areas, there were 64.54 per cent of male workers engaged in cultivation and 19.50 per cent as agricultural labourers totalling to 84.04 per cent the figure went down in the urban areas to a mere 8.61 per cent. In details of the workers' employment pattern for Nagda and Ujjain, the two growing industrial centres, manufactures other than household industry claimed by far the most important place with 217 and 99 workers per thousand of urban population engaged in Nagda and Ujjain, respectively. 'Other services', were the next most numerous workers category for these cities followed by trade and commerce while agricultural sector came in the last.

Of the other categories in the District working population, household industries with 15,884 persons claimed 4.93 per cent of the workers engaged. Trade

and commerce was another largely urban occupation of the District making 4.31 per cent of the total workers. There were 6,164 or 1.91 per cent of the workers engaged in mining quarrying, forestry, livestock, hunting, fishing, and other related activities which were closely followed by the categories of transport, storage and communication and construction, respectively, engaging 5,066 and 5,055 persons each accounting for 1.57 per cent of the total working force.

Distribution of population by workers according to 1971¹ Census figures, however, showed a decline in the proportion of aggregate workers from 48.7 per cent in 1961 to 32.7 per cent of the total population in 1971. As this was in consonance with a similar decline in rest of the State it could hardly be an indication of any basic or significant fall and could perhaps be attributed to the change in the definition of worker and a large increase in infantile population. Further break-up of these 2,82,062 workers in the District in 1971 showed 117,353 cultivators, 68,837 agricultural labourers and 95,872 all other workers among them. Proportionately, the agricultural sector which claimed more than 70 percent of the total workers in 1961 census though still retaining its overwhelming importance, now had a reduced 66 per cent of the total workers to its credit. Out of this, cultivators accounted for 41.6 percent as against 53.1 per cent of 1961, while agricultural labourers came to 24.4 per cent as against 18.4 per cent of 1961. Presumably, the other workers' proportion had gone up from 28.5 per cent in 1961 to 34 per cent of the total workers in 1971 which affirmed the general observation of a gradual shift in the District economy from agriculture to urbanized industry.

Prices

The early period, as regards prices and wages can be treated only in some vague general terms, the specific detailed returns in many cases not being available in those days. The present District was covered by the then Ujjain Zila of the Gwalior State excluding the Sonkutch *pargana* and including the former Mahidpur Zila of the erstwhile Indore State. The average figures for prices in the Gwalior State as a whole which encompassed Ujjain zila as well, were available for the period 1880-1905 and are being given below.

Table No. IX—1
State Average Prices

(In Seers per Rupee)

Year	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Bajra	Gram
1880	24	34	57	28	49
1905	13	15	21	15	14

Source : Gwalior State Gazetteer.

1. Provisional Population Totals (M. P.) Paper 1 of 1971, Directorate of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, pp. 23-29.

The prices of these important food crops of the area showed a definite and substantial rise as they moved through the late Nineteenth century into the Twentieth. Even so, they were a matter of historical record only as still they remained at levels far too below to be comparable with the post-War or current price levels. But going still earlier, 1865-66 Administration Report for the Central India Agency also remarked about "the vast increase in the price of two out of the three chief articles of production in Central India, viz., grain, cotton and opium, during the last five years".¹ It only confirmed the phenomenon of rising prices over the long trade cycle period. The early Twentieth Century prices of Mahidpur *Zila* available separately could, however, be called more representative of the present District as they referred to an area confined within the District. These figures as set out below for the years 1902-05 for which Gwalior State average figures were also available compared well with the latter. This was indicative of the better out-turn of crops in this particular region which contained rich soils as compared to the whole of the Gwalior State area which, within its confines, included all sorts of soil.

Table No. IX—2
Prices in Mahidpur *Zila*

(In Seers per Rupee)							
Year	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Bajra	Gram	Sesamum	Linseed
1902	11.4	20.4	27	21.1	14	8.5	9
1903	10.8	31	35	22	16.8	7.8	8.8
1905	14	17	25	23	16	9	9

Prices as available for the then Mahidpur *Zila* in the next decade also showed some what similar levels with the year 1911 as the cheapest of them. Out of the prices covered in the previous decade only those of wheat, jowar and gram were given in the figures below.

Table No. IX—3
Food grain Prices—Mahidpur *Zila*

(In Seers per Rupee)				
Year	Wheat	Jowar	Gram	Moong
1910	9	19	15	13
1911	12	32	18	30
1912	11	15	15	16
1913	12	17.75	15	10
1914	11	15	11.25	9.25

1. Report on the Political Administration of the Central India Agency, 1865-66, p. 14.

Though price records were usually kept in details in British India since long there was no uniform basis or procedure adopted for keeping these price records in different State parts. It became difficult to obtain prices of this District area for later years including the First World War period and over much of the next-decade.

This, however, did not apply in the case of poppy cultivation which were given the greatest importance from the commercial point of view and so extensive data regarding its trade were available right since the early days. Poppy the commercial crop of the past Central India Agency reports of as early as 19th Century even quoted the monthly prices and volume of trade in opium for each centre in the states. Thus, in 1880-81, of all the trade centres Ujjain was second only to Indore in respect of the number of opium chests allowed for export.¹ Cultivation of opium, being carried on under Government control, later on became limited to Mandsaur area only and its traffic from Ujjain stopped. In the post-Independence period, the Government, under the cultivation programme of poppy and hemp drugs allowed *Bhang* growing in Ujjain District from the former Madhya Bharat days on contract basis under auction system². Prices of cotton, an important commercial crop of the whole Malwa were not available since those early days.

Prices in the former Mahidpur *Zila* showed considerable increase in 1927. It had already begun to look as if the price levels would continue to rise when the great Depression of 1929 hit the world with its long reaching effects. The whole country was affected with a wave of falling prices the full impact of which became evident in this area by 1931 only. As shown below prices of all the foodgrains also fell considerably and suddenly in that one year with the fall being greater in *Bajra* and gram. Though, local factors like out-turn and the reduced need for export may also have been there but the low prices that came after the Depression remained with little fluctuations, for quite long during the Thirties.

Table No. IX—4
Foodgrain Prices—Mahidpur *Zila*

(In Seers per Rupee)					
Year	Wheat	Jowar	Bajra	Moong	Gram
1927	6.25	9.25	7.75	6.50	7.25
1928	6.25	9.25	45	7.75	9
1930	18	14.25	10	6.50	8.50
1931	12.50	26	27	11	17.50
1933	14.50	24	17.25	20.75	22.75

1. Report on the Political Administration of Central India Agency, 1880-81, pp. 21-23.
2. Report on the General Administration of Madhya Bharat, 1950-51, p. 32.

The years ahead were the years of Second World War, food shortages and strict rationing all of which influenced purchasing price all round. Excepting the few pre-war years prices moved steadily and decisively upwards, prices of wheat and *jowar*, the staple foodgrains, almost trippled as shown below during the three year period from 1942 to 1944.

The prices of the former Mahidpur Zila are compared in the tables above since the beginning of the Century. As one would observe, prices by the year 1945 had come to a stage where they could well be called the precursors of the modern high prices which were to follow after Independence.

Table No. IX—5
Prices in Mahidpur Zila

Year	Wheat	Jowar	Bajra	Moong	Gram	Cotton
						(In Seers per Rupee)
1937	11	19.25	13.50	13.50	16.50	S. C. 7—5
1939	13	18	15	11	13	7—6
1942	9.50	17.25	11.25	7.50	11.75	7—9
1943	5.25	8.50	7.25	7.50	5	—
1944	3.75	6.50	5.75	—	5.50	—
1945	3.50	5.75	5	6	6.50	2—4

The pre-War prices by their extremely low levels had already become quite uncomparable with the prices that rose after the Second War with its world wide effect which more or less brought rationing as a permanent phenomenon in its wake. Post Independence planning with its deficit expenditure and boosted growth rate made them hike further through the later fifties and particularly in the sixties.

During the earlier fifties of the First Plan period, however, the prices due perhaps to Plan emphasis on agriculture and favourable monsoons, had stopped rising for a while or even dropped in some cases. Yet as shown below in the figures of sixties the modern trend of spiralling prices had set in by then.

Table No. IX—6
Harvest Prices

Year	Wheat	Jowar	Bajra	Gram	Tur	Linseed	Cotton
(In Rs. Per Maund)							
1959-60	14.59	15.63	14.66	11.75	15.95	21.55	38.07
1961-62	17.59	12.00	16.27	13.63	—	23.07	38.00
(In Rs. Per Quintal)							
1963-64	47.64	29.21	38.25	50.14	58.53	66.12	107.35
1965-66	50.16	44.96	50.74	53.61	86.83	131.61	123.09
1967-68	90.50	51.31	61.59	77.27	104.42	101.75	144.05
1968-69	90.77	53.24	56.62	78.00	75.62	119.38	132.75
1969-70	90.21	66.77	71.54	92.10	88.78	161.27	174.27

The opening year of the 'seventies, i. e., the year 1970-71, came with a relief for the consumers, for the prices of agricultural commodities had in general dropped except in case of Cotton. But there-after prices began to cause anxiety to the consumer, the prices in the two subsequent years 1971-72 and 1972-73 were restless. The two subsequent years will ever be remembered for the run-away prices they attained levels which broke all previous records. Wheat which was selling at Rs. 81.06 per quintal rose to Rs. 156.09. *Jowar* jumped from Rs. 66.06 to Rs. 128.22. Price of gram rose steeply from Rs. 71.06 to Rs. 168.12 during the same years. Linseed reached its peak with. This sharp spurt in prices cannot be attributed to shortfalls in agricultural production. The influx of millions of refugees from Bangladesh and India's military participation in the war of liberation of Bangladesh created stresses and strains on Indian economy which had far-reaching effects. Combined with this the business community cornered stocks and created conditions of artificial scarcity with a view to reaping a harvest of profit regardless of the social consequences of their action.

The years 1975-76 and 1976-77 relieved the consumers from the crushing burden of high prices. However 1977-78 witnessed a rising trend. In this year, prices of wheat—*jowar* and *bajra* were lower as compared to those of 1974-75. But gram, *tur*, linseed and cotton had surpassed even these levels.

It may also be seen that the disparity in the prices of Cereals and inferior grains and pulses has been completely obliterated. It may be seen that their prices more often than not have surpassed those of cereals. The following table will bringout the prices in seventies :

Table No. IX—7
Farm Harvest Prices

Year	Wheat	Jowar	Bajra	Gram	Tur	Linseed	Cotton
							(In Rs. per Quintal)
1970-71	81.06	66.06	65.05	71.00	89.25	141.66	256.21
1971-72	84.69	70.12	66.03	81.94	92.81	133.42	180.85
1972-73	89.38	66.22	76.42	128.46	149.25	189.00	191.59
1973-74	148.63	128.57	123.17	184.34	152.82	305.91	271.14
1974-75	156.09	128.22	154.76	168.12	153.69	236.75	278.77
1975-76	108.44	85.19	96.83	104.76	91.14	—	251.28
1976-77	129.78	87.38	96.24	120.13	189.27	300.75	425.83
1977-78	130.27	94.35	124.31	182.66	238.81	266.46	371.50

Wages

As in the case of prices no regular returns of the wages in this area were being kept and it was after the publication of State Gazetteers at the beginning of this Century that the old statistics could be obtained. The system of payment in kind was still much in vogue but cash wages had already gained in popularity in the urban areas. In cases where the labourer was a more or less permanent hand payment was usually made partly in cash and partly in kind. Records pertaining to both the Indore and Gwalior State districts of Mahidpur and Ujjain, respectively, could be called representative of the District conditions. Thus, to give some more details from a past account of Mahidpur area the village carpenter, blacksmith and labourers were paid in kind for the work they did in connection with cultivating operations. But for work not related to cultivation wages were usually paid in cash. The village servants were either paid in cash or in kind, receiving a regular share of the village produce at each harvest. This custom of paying in kind though much abated still persists in some form or the other.

Actual wage rates as mentioned in the old Gwalior State Gazetteer were given as the State averages which covered the former Ujjain *Zila* also. These could only be termed as general indicators with no specific application to Ujjain alone. Thus in former Malwa *Prant* in which this region fell, a very considerable rise in the wages is stated to have taken place during the last twenty years of the past century. The carpenter and black smith who used to be content with 4 *annas* a day now required 8 or 10 *annas* while the agricultural labourers' wages went up from 3 *annas* to 6 *annas* per day. The wages in Mahidpur *Zila* in those days of the early Twentieth Century ranged from 4 to 6 *annas* for skilled labour and from 1½ *annas* to 4 *annas* for unskilled labour. The cart hire ranged from 8 *annas* to one rupee. Figures for some particular years are being given below which among skilled labour include tailor and barber besides the carpenter whose wages for comparison will be given for the later period also.

Table No. IX--8
Wages in Mahidpur *Zila*

Year	Skilled Labour			Unskilled Labour		
	Carpenter	Tailor	Barber	Male	Female	Children
1902-03	6-0	5-0	4-0	2-0	1-6	1-0
1905	8-0	8-0	4-0	2-6	3-0	1-6

Gwalior State averages which included the former Ujjain *Zila* are also given below for comparison. They show a lesser extent of variance over a much longer period than the Mahidpur *Zila* figures. The greater variance in the latter case was perhaps due to seasonal factors.

Table No. IX--9
State Average Wages

Year	Skilled Labour			Unskilled Labour		
	Carpenter	Blacksmith	Mason	Male	Female	Children
1881-1890	6-0	5-0	5-0	2-0	1-6	1-0
1891-1900	7-0	5-0	6-0	2-0	1-6	1-0
1906-1907	7-0	6-0	8-0	2-0	1-6	1-3

The situation in the later years showed a continuously rising trend in the wages till well past the Twenties. Though detailed wage statistics were not available for all these years for this District area, an account for Mahidpur *Zila* in these years made clear that since 1905 they "rose as much as three or four times till 1925-26".¹ Thus, simultaneously with the rise in wages in other parts of the country wages in this area also rose considerably during these last fifty years or so. These wages, were however, shown to have declined after 1926. The reduced rates for skilled and unskilled labourers were respectively from Rs. 1½ to 2 and 10 to 12 *annas* in the State. In the beginning the rise in consumer goods prices due to First World War effects may have caused the rise in wages of the early twenties, but afterwards, they were sustained by increasing industrial and business investment in this area. Besides the Depression years after 1929, the labour wages in the inter-War-Years boosted by the growth of industries which raised the demand for labour as a whole. This also diminished the pressure on soil and the agricultural wages also improved. Factories along with the spread of education the development of post-telegraph, and railways brought the labourers in touch with other parts of the country and the labour movements.

Wages after the War also rose appreciably due to an alround increase in consumer prices, construction activity and labour demand. Then the post-Independence plan era beginning with the fifties brought the Government participation in the investment and market fields in a big way. In agricultural sector the rates of payment to the labourers, during the decade 1951-60, generally varied between 0.75 p. to Re 1.25 per day for male ploughmen. In 1961, however it rose to Rs. 1.50 per day. The male reapers and harvesters were paid between Rs. 1.25 to Rs. 2.00. These wage rates, as usual, were comparatively higher in the urban and industrial sectors. The wages in the recent years particularly since the late fifties, had also risen consistently though not as sharply as the prices of consumer goods and even food articles. Daily rates of wages in the agricultural sector as detailed below, showed the highest rate of increase in the case of cobblers and the slowest in the case of blacksmith. Carpenters also had a greater rise in wages.

1. Indore State Gazetteer, Vol. I, p. 457.

Table No. IX—10
Average Daily Rates of Wages

	(In Rs.)				
	Skilled Labour			Unskilled Labour	
	Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Field Labour	Other Agricultural Labour
1957 (May)	3.00	3.31	1.81	1.06	1.12
1960 "	3.15	2.75	2.50	0.99	1.00
1962 "	3.50	3.00	3.00	1.00	1.00
1964 "	3.12	3.00	2.50	1.25	—
1966 "	4.12	3.62	3.50	1.37	1.62
1968 "	4.25	3.75	3.75	1.75	1.50
1969 "	5.00	5.00	4.25	—	2.25
1970 "	6.00	5.00	4.75	—	2.50

Then minimum wages for industrial workers, public sector construction workers and for those in the public motor transport (and similar workers in both the skilled and unskilled categories) have also been revised and raised during the past three Five Year Plans.

The foregoing table shows that there was steady increase in the level of Wages during May of the three years of 1968, 1969 and 1970. This trend was maintained at a fast pace during seventies. The rise was unprecedented never recorded before. It was more pronounced from the year 1974-75. But unlike prices, the rise in wages continued unabated as will be apparent from the following table. It may, however, be noted that this rise was confined only to the skilled labourers. In case of unskilled labourers, the rise was not in the same proportion, it may imply that their lot had worsened. This may be due to the fact that unskilled labour lacks organisation and mobility. The relevant wage statistics are given in the table below :

Table No. IX—11
Average Daily Rates of Wages

Year	(In Rs.)				
	Skilled Labour			Unskilled Labour	
	Carpenter	Blacksmiths	Cobbler	Field Labour	Other Agricultural Labour
1971-May	6.75	6.25	5.75	...	2.50
1972-May	7.00	...	...	...	3.00
1973-May	...	...	...	...	...
1974-May	9.00	9.00	9.00	...	3.25
1975-May	11.00	10.00	8.00	4.00	4.00
1976-May	12.00	12.00	11.00	4.00	4.50
1977-May	13.50	13.50	12.50	4.25	4.00
1978-May	14.00	14.00	13.50	4.00	4.00

Standard of Living

Material condition of the people during the 19th Century which could in a way be linked with the standard of living seemed mainly related, during those days, to the keeping of law and order and the continuance of political stability. Thus, the bare living conditions were described in the old State Gazetteer as, "generally greatly improved",¹ which at the same time it also said, "upto 1818 the whole State was the scene of continued anarchy and rapine".

Though economic activities have increased vastly in the present and improved financial prospects have made for better living conditions than the past, still for a major section of the population it is only a question of living on the subsistence level. Thus standard of living in the sense of a viable economic status for the common man yet seems a far cry. The low work participation rate in the District, however, did not necessarily mean a poor economic status of the population. The growth of urbanised sector in the area, on the other hand, meant increased rate of investment and better financial prospects. Actual data reflecting the standard of living in the District is not available, a generalisation can only be made.

Agriculturists as a class have been one of the largest beneficiaries of the Post Independence planned development. Previously, they were also the one who largely led a precarious living. Their condition in this area even in the thirties, was not much better. Though they were described to be better dressed and adopting better standards of comfort particularly near the urban areas, they were generally speaking, not in flourishing condition. Habit of extravagance on ceremonious occasions and the still lingering addiction to opium with some, made their lot still sadder. In 1951, the Agricultural Labour Inquiry conducted by Government of India showed the average annual income for an agricultural labour family as Rs. 356 for its Zone II which among 10 districts included Ujjain as well. This family of 4.8 members spent Rs. 331 on its consumption with more than 80% on food and the rest being on clothing and footwear (8.8 percent), fuel, and lighting (1.5 percent), house rent (0.2 percent), and services and miscellaneous (8.2 percent). With the expenditure consisting of bare necessities and staple food of *jowar* and maize, the margin of Rs. 25 left in income could hardly amount to a saving. Another substantial part of the agricultural sector was that of cultivators whose economic condition could, to some extent, be gauged by the size of their holdings. The 1961 Census in its sample survey covered 12,554 cultivating households of whom 2,483 had land below 5 acres in size. Thus, broadly about one-fifth of the households could be said to possess uneconomic holdings. But the fact that, the majority of them, (1,420) owned land between the upperhalf limit, i. e. 2.5 to 5 acres perhaps provided a measure of consolation. Then, a holding of atleast upto 5 acres in size could, looking to the fertility of the soil and economic return of the areas, be classed as a unit of average returns. The cultivating households owning land between 5 and 10 acres in size numbered 2,762 while, those owning between 10 and 15 acres of land came to 2,355.

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 68.

Among the wealthier land owners could be included the rest of the households of whom 3,423 had land between 15 and 30 acres ; 1,025, had between 30 and 50 acres and 434 had more than 50 acres. After Independence, the various land reforms introduced on Statewide basis and the top priority given to agriculture in the First Plan helped in improving the agriculturist's condition financially and materially. And even as rising prices have much impeded further progress direct Government participation and financial help through cooperatives and the like has by now freed them from the bondage of moneylenders' class. Thus, though mostly living in their traditional simple life style they are happier and economically more sound as cultivators.

Since the beginning of industrialization in this area a new class of entrepreneurs had already sprung up in the British days and surpassed the traditionally rich petty chiefs and rulers, merchants, moneylenders and village landlords. They are now practically in the forefront of the elite of the society. The District claims a good number of industrialists and as a thriving business and marketing centre it was shadowed only by Indore. The business class dominated the scene of Ujjain, Nagda and Barnagar. Ujjain a place of pilgrimage has prosperous hotel business.

The lot of middle classes high or low, which in their fold included government employees, petty merchants, factory workers, etc., was tied with a large section of population. Their condition, though improved as compared to pre-Independence days, has yet to reach the level which can be called a standard of living for them. Upper and middle classes try to maintain a certain standard of living but females of the middle classes augment the family income by taking up jobs. In the lower classes almost all capable members try and earn for their living making the family financially self-sufficient. The labourers' class despite the benefits from welfare schemes still lack a discernible standard of living. Then the fact that after Independence during most of the fifties, the price index numbers for working classes in the nearby Indore had remained under the 100 mark (with their base in 1951 as 100) augured well for good material conditions. But the inflationary tendencies became more apparent during the sixties and as years passed the price spiral continued to increase rapidly multiplying the wage increases. Thus while wages keep chasing the prices the individual standard of living has hardly gone up. Yet the huge Government expenditure on welfare schemes under the Plans has also become evident in the form of improved civic, transport and numerous other public facilities which also can be said to have contributed towards better living conditions for the public in general.

General Level of Employment

The District having a sizeable urban population, with textile mills being prominent in the large field of manufacturing industries, provided potential employment opportunities in the urban sector. Ujjain, the main urban complex of the District, had a percentage growth rate of 45.06

between 1961-71 against the 11.05 per cent of 1951-61 which meant, among other things, rapid urbanisation and influx of the population due to increasing factory employment. Nagda, the newly developed urban area, the growth of which was reflected in its nearly hundred percent increase of population during 1961-71, with its Rayon and Cotton mill in the foreground provided another very fast developing scope for industrial employment. Thus, the main 'push' for rapid development and hence employment opportunities (as earlier proposed by a Techno-Economic Survey of Madhya Pradesh) will be coming from large scale and heavy industries both the existing and those projected for this area. This rapid growth experience will also necessitate expansion of essential civic facilities further activating the urban economy. Till well past the fifties, however, the distribution of factory employment showed textile as by far the leading industry followed by industries based on agriculture, metals and minerals.

Then, there were a substantial number of administrative units centred in Ujjain in addition to the usual District Set-up which made Government service another important source of mostly urban employment. In fact, as 1961 census showed, most of the highly educated both technical and non-technical, employed in the District fell in this category of other services' followed by the manufacturing industries other than household industries. In the third place came trade and commerce. "As reported in the employment market Reports of the District, there were 12,951 persons employed in the public sector establishments by the end of quarter ending March 1971. This showed a decrease of 88 persons from the immediately preceding quarter. The private sector employment ; on the other hand showed an increase from 16,160 to 16,282 persons during the same period. This simultaneous decrease and increase in the public and private sector employment could be linked with the transfer of two establishments from the former to the latter. However, this slight shift in employment from the one to the other sector could only be quoted as an isolated example and not as a common or seasonal occurrence. The general employment index by the end of this quarter (March 71) stood at 103.5 as against the base of 100 in 1969 (March) which indicated just an average increase in those years.

In the next two years or so, however the level of employment had gone up appreciably in the District. Thus, by the quarter ending June 1973, the employment index, (on the same base, March 1969), had gone up to as much as 112.1. Separately, the public sector by the end of the quarter totalled 14,038 as against 17,593 in the private sector. As compared with the position of 1971 shown above, the strength of public sector had gone up in greater proportion than the private sector. As to the female participation, it was much greater in the public sector with 1,797 women working in it as against 934 working in the private sector. The Reports also enumerated a number of jobs on the wanted list in the District from year to year. These generally included stenographers, chemical and mechanical engineers, chemists, teachers in fine arts, and cost accountants, etc.

Employment Exchange

The District Employment Exchange, Ujjain, came into existence during the year 1958 before which the area was being looked after by the Indore Exchange. Besides the usual work of bringing the employer into contact with the unemployed potential manpower of the District, the Exchange also conducts Employment Market Information Scheme and the Scheme of Vocational Guidance. Through these schemes, while it covers different aspects of manpower available and employers' requirements, it also assists in the choice of vocations according to aptitude. The Exchange maintained elaborate data on registrations, placings, vacancies notified and filled, etc. It also kept well-defined records on its work done for ex-servicemen and Scheduled Caste and Tribe applicants. The consolidated details of employment activity by the District Employment Exchange as shown below make out, like elsewhere, a position of increasing and persisting unemployment.

Table No. IX-12
Position at the District Employment Exchange

Year	Registrations	Placings	Vacancies Notified	Vacancies Filled
1-3-1958				
to				
31-12-1959	7,559	374	570	317
1961	5,025	567	945	550
1966	6,218	696	1,137	802
1971	7,620	224	672	355
1972	11,053	777	2,012	904
1973	8,834	755	1,568	750
1974	7,389	217	560	229
1975	8,473	581	1,025	594
1976	12,406	1,175	1,512	1,166
1977	13,265	1,077	1,309	1,018
1978				
(Upto May '78)	4,607	829	1,101	759

Community Development

In the post-Independence period, the Five Year Plan became the most important means of projected public sector development and National Extension Service Block was the first and foremost unit of implementing them in the districts. In Ujjain district, the beginning of these blocks was made at a leisurely pace, by the mid-fifties. The first such N.E.S. Block in the District was started at Ujjain on 2nd October 1954 which two years later was converted into a Community Development Block and again on 2-10-59 was reverted to Stage II. Mahidpur, the second Block in the District was established on 2-1-55 and was reverted to stage II on 2-10-61. Then, Ghatia established on 1-4-57 was the third Block of the District and also the second in Ujjain Tahsil. The other Development Blocks started in the District by the end of the Second Plan were Barnagar, Khachrod and Tarana established on 2nd October, 1959; 2nd October, 1961 and 2nd October, 1962.

Thus, of the six Blocks only the first two having been established during the First Plan some substantial progress was shown to have been made during the Second Plan. All these six Blocks by then covered, in all, 1,138 villages and 2,330.7 sq. miles of area. Among them, Mahidpur with 227 village covered the largest number of them while, Khachrod, Block which came next with 223 villages, covered the largest area with 499 sq. miles. Though previously, these Blocks used to be categorised into different stages, their functions and working have now been revised to make them more integrated and uniform in character.

The various development activities are taken up by these Blocks to promote the interests of many diverse fields like agriculture, irrigation, health, education, cooperation and transport, etc., and are carried extensively to the interior most parts of the District.

Agriculture

Thus, in the field of agriculture the figures for the Third Plan and later years show a general and gradual increase in the distribution of chemical fertilizers, a most powerful modern means of increasing production in all the Blocks. The increase was particularly conspicuous in the year 1971-72 and more so in the case of Ujjain Block, where 66,260 quintals of chemical fertilizers were distributed as against 8,884 quintals of 1970-71. Another particular increase, again in the same year and in all the Blocks was in the case of agricultural demonstrations.

Irrigation

In the field of irrigation these figures for the above referred period showed an abundance of newly constructed irrigation wells in all the Blocks of the District whereas, in the case of irrigation tanks only Barnagar, Khachrod, Tarana and Mahidpur figured on the District map. But the District did not seem important from the point of tank irrigation as only a few new constructions were shown in the former three Blocks, while in Mahidpur only one old tank was shown to be renovated.

Health

Details of activities in regard with health, also for the same period, showed development of drinking water facilities, primary health centres, rural dispensaries, child welfare centres and pucca drains. Thus in case of rural dispensaries functioning in Tarana and Mahidpur Blocks led with 9 and 7 of such dispensaries, respectively, within their area by 1971-72. Then, between 1964-65 and 1966-67 Mahidpur had a large number of its old drinking water wells renovated. Each of the Blocks also had one primary health centre functioning in its area.

Education

Educational activities by the Development Blocks showed little difference in the number of Adult Literacy centres functioning in all the Blocks by 1971-72, when the largest number of them with 10 was claimed by Mahidpur. However, during

the Third Plan Ujjain Block possessed the lions share of these centres which now seem to have been more evenly distributed. Then in respect of ordinary and basic schools functioning in these Blocks, Tarana with 142 such institutions by 1971-72 led all of them and was followed by Mahidpur with 138.

Co-operation

Of all the Blocks, Ujjain was shown to be the foremost in the field of co-operation with 72 co-operative societies functioning within the Block by the year 1971-72. The number of societies functioning by the same year in other blocks was 67 in Barnagar, 63 in Mahidpur, 54 in Khachrod and 32 in Tarana. All figures mentioned herein, did not, however, indicate a similar relative position of these Blocks in the past.

Among other activities undertaken by these Development Blocks included construction of *Kutcha* and *pucca* roads and raising culverts, etc., to facilitate the interior transport in their area.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The district is the basic territorial unit of administration in India. The Collector, as the head of the district administration, is the key functionary of the Government, having large powers and wide responsibilities. In many ways he is the link between the State Government and the people. He is the custodian of law and order and the pivot of local administration. He is the Chief Executive Officer of the District and as such, he exercises general supervision over various departments with regard to their non-technical work. Co-ordination of the activities of various departments, control over local self governing bodies, execution of Government schemes and miscellaneous functions such as *Panchayats*, census, election and relief measures in time of emergencies like floods, famines and epidemics, etc., also come within his purview.

Before narrating the actual course of General Administration of Ujjain District, it would be proper to introduce the District. Ujjain District of today was carved from Barnagar, Khachrod and Ujjain tahsils of Gwalior State and Tarana and Mahidpur Tahsils of Holkar State in 1948 after the formation of Madhya Bharat. The District lies in Ujjain Division.

Collectorate

Set-Up

Administratively, the district is divided into 4 revenue Sub-Divisions and 5 tahsils. For administering the District, the Collector Ujjain as on June 1978 is assisted by 8 Deputy Collectors. The Sub-Divisions in the District are separate, hence all the Sub-Divisional Officers' headquarters are at Tahsil headquarters except at Tarana. The Sub-Divisional Officer for Mahidpur is also a Sub-Divisional Officer of Tarana Tahsil.

The Organisational set-up of the Collectorate may be described under three main groups of functions of the Collector, viz., (i) Land revenue and land records and other allied matters, (ii) Law and Order and (iii) Development.

For the administration of the first group of subjects as already stated, the District is divided into four sub-divisions coinciding with five tahsils Ujjain, Khachrod, Barnagar, Mahidpur, and Tarana. There is a Tahsildar in each of the five tahsils with an Additional Tahsildar posted at Ujjain. In 1979, there were 19

Naib Tahsildars in the District of whom 6 were at Ujjain, 4 at Khachrod, 3 at Barnagar, 4 at Mahidpur and 2 at Tarana.

At the village-level the land revenue and land records work is carried on by Patwaris, whose office in the past was hereditary, but now the appointment of the Patwari is by selection. The villages are grouped into 338 Patwari circles with each Patwari circle embracing about 4 villages. The Patwaris work under the immediate supervision of Revenue Inspectors. The of number R.I circles and collective span of control for the 5 tahsils are given below :

	Name of Tahsil	No. of Revenue Inspector Cireles	No. of Patwari Circles
1.	Ujjain	4	85
2.	Khachrod	3	80
3.	Barnagar	3	71
4.	Mahidpur	2	55
5.	Tarana	2	47
	Total	14	338

At the district level a Superintendent of Land Records assisted by two Assistant Superintendents of Land Records supervises the work of Revenue Inspectors and Patwaris.

There was a Consolidation Officer in the District with head-quarters at Ujjain, but the post continued only upto 1976. The Consolidation Officer was assisted by Two Assistant Superintendents Land Records of Consolidation, 30 Revenue Inspectors (Consolidation) and the usual staff. At present, (1979) there is a Nazul Officer, who looks after the work of Nazul land with usual staff.

Law and Order

In the maintenance of Law and Order the Collector, as District Magistrate, is assisted by a team of Magistracy. For this purpose, all the Sub-Divisional Officers of the District have become Sub-Divisional Magistrates after new Criminal Procedure Code. The Deputy Collectors, Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars have been appointed as Executive Magistrates.

The Collector is assisted by respective sub-divisional officers in the work relating to development in the District who in their turn are assisted by respective Block Development Officers. The District is divided into six Development Blocks viz., Ujjain, Ghatia, Mahidpur, Tarana, Barnagar and Khachrod. From 1st April 1978, the pattern of Blocks have been revised. Block Developments Assistants have been re-designated as Block Development Officers with other Extension Officers attached to the Block as before, beside a Progress Assistant and an Accountant. A number of *Gram Sevaks* and *Gram Sevikas* are also posted in these blocks, whose details are as shown below.

Block	Number of Gram Sevaks	Gram Sevikas
Ujjain	19	2
Ghatia	17	3
Mahidpur	20	2
Tarana	19	2
Barnagar	19	1
Khachrod	18	4
	112	14

The Collector co-ordinates the activities in the Blocks so as to ensure uniform development of the whole District.

Apart from the three main groups of functions described above, the Collector has other statutory and non-statutory functions to perform. For instance, the Collector is vested with statutory powers under Excise Act (1915) (amended in 1958) so as to enable him to implement the policy with regard to excise and prohibition. For the purpose of implementing Excise Act the district is divided into 6 tahsil circles and 3 city circles of Ujjain city. In this regard, under an Excise Officer, the staff provided for the District is 3 Excise Inspectors, 19 Excise Sub-Inspectors, 3 Head Constables and 28 Constables. The Excise Department was entrusted with the work of collection of property tax but now this work has been transferred to local bodies. For this work, two Officers of the rank of District Excise Officer designated as Property Tax Officers were posted in the District. To help these Officers, an Inspector and two Sub-Inspectors were provided in the Property Tax cell in the District Excise Office. At present, (1979), the Assistant Commissioner, Excise has been posted at Ujjain being the Divisional Headquarters, w. e. f. 5th June, 1978. He is assisted by one District Excise Officer, Flying Squad, one sub-Inspector, Flying Squad, one Head Constable and five constables, one Sub-Inspector as Reader and other usual staff.

The control of the District Treasury and Sub-treasuries is also vested in the Collector. The District Treasury is located at Ujjain and is under the charge of District Treasury Officer, an Officer from Madhya Pradesh Accounts Services. There are four Sub-treasuries located at tahsil headquarters viz., Barnagar, Khachrod, Tarana and Mahidpur. These Sub-treasuries are under the charge of respective Tahsildars.

The Collector is also charged with authority under Registration Act. In this work he is assisted by the Sub Divisional Officer, Ujjain who is ex-officio District Registrar. There are 5 SubRegistrars in the District posted one each at Ujjain, Barnagar Khachrod, Mahidpur and Tarana, respectively.

The Collector is also associated with a number of official and non-official committees in the District. Notable among them are (i) District Advisory Committee and (ii) District Complaints Committee. The District Advisory Committee

was formed in 1958. At present, (1979) a non-official from amongst the members is elected the Chairman for the particular meeting while, the Collector is the Secretary of the Committee, which consists of several non-officials of the District such as Members of Legislative Assembly, Members of Parliament, Mayor of the Corporation, all Presidents of Municipal Councils, Presidents of Janpada Panchayats, the Chairman of the Central Cooperative Bank, a few non-official members nominated by the State Government, etc. The Committee mainly advises the Collector on problems purely of local character, affecting the general public interest,

With regard to Food and Civil Supplies, there is a separate Food and Civil Supplies Office, in the District. A Deputy Collector looks after its work. The other staff provided for the food office are an Assistant Food Officer, seven Food Inspectors, a Sub-Inspector Food and usual clerical staff.

The Collector works as the agent of the State Government in the District and is the Chief Co-ordinating authority at the district level. In order to strengthen his position as the Chief Administrator and Chief Co-ordinator of the District, the State Government has conferred upon him various powers. The Collector has been authorised to issue instructions to any district level officer, excepting those of the Judiciary, Labour and Sales Tax Department, almost of mandatory nature. But in the event of the District Officer concerned feeling that the instructions issued are either wrong or impracticable, he could refer the matter to the Commissioner of the Division who has been authorised to take the final decision in consultation with Head of the Department concerned. Besides, the Collector has been empowered to inspect the district Offices. Further, every important scheme to be implemented in the District has to be brought to the notice of the Collector, so that he could keep an eye on the progress of the work.

Since Ujjain became a Commissioner's Division, the following Divisional offices have been established in the District.

- (1) Deputy Inspector General of Police, Ujjain.
- (2) Divisional Commandant, Home Guards, Ujjain.
- (3) Joint Director of Agriculture, Ujjain.
- (4) Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Ujjain.
- (5) Divisional Superintendent of Education, Ujjain.
- (6) Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax, Ujjain.
- (7) Regional Transport Officer, Ujjain.
- (8) Assistant Commissioner of Excise, Ujjain.
- (9) Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures, Ujjain.
- (10) Divisional Electricity Inspector, Ujjain.
- (11) Superintendent of M. P. Electricity Board, Ujjain.
- (12) Deputy Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Ujjain.
- (13) Assistant Labour Commissioner, Ujjain.

- (14) Deputy Director, Veterinary Services, Ujjain.
- (15) Deputy Director, Industries Department, Ujjain.
- (16) Additional Commissioner, Ujjain.

Other District Level Offices

The list of other district level officers who are administratively under the control of their own heads of departments is as under :

- (1) District and Sessions Judge, Ujjain.
- (2) Superintendent of Police, Ujjain.
- (3) Civil Surgeon, Ujjain.
- (4) District Family Planning and Health Officer, Ujjain.
- (5) Deputy Director Agriculture, Ujjain.
- (6) Superintendent, Government Calendering Plant, Ujjain.
- (7) Executive Engineer, P. W. D. (B & R), Ujjain.
- (8) Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Ujjain.
- (9) Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Ujjain.
- (10) Superintendent, District Jail, Bhairagarh, Ujjain.
- (11) District Education Officer, Ujjain.
- (12) District Live Stock Officer, Ujjain.
- (13) Asstt. Director of Publicity, Ujjain.
- (14) Company Commandant, Home Guards, Ujjain.
- (15) Assistant Director, Industries Department, Ujjain.
- (16) Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Ujjain.
- (17) District Panchayat and Welfare Officer, Ujjain.
- (18) District Tribal Welfare Assistant, Ujjain.
- (19) Sales Tax Officer, Ujjain.
- (20) Assistant Commissioner, Sales Tax, Ujjain.
- (21) Superintendent, Jewaji Vedhshala, Ujjain.
- (22) District Statistical Officer, Ujjain.
- (23) District Employment Officer, Ujjain.
- (24) Employment Officer, University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, Ujjain.
- (25) Labour Officer, Ujjain.
- (26) Superintendent, Destitute Women's Home, Ujjain.
- (27) Divisional Forest Officer, Ujjain.

Central Government Offices

The set-up of certain Central Government Offices located in the District is given below :—

District Opium Officer

For supervision of opium cultivation and detection of its smuggling in the District, an office of the District Opium Officer, Ujjain is functioning since 1971. The officer has jurisdiction over Ujjain, Shajapur and Rajgarh Districts. He functions under the administrative control of the Deputy Narcotics Commissioner, Neemuch. The Opium Officer in his work is assisted by 5 Ziladars, 15 Sepoys and 2 peons.

Income Tax

For assesment of income tax, 4 offices of Income Tax Officers and an office of the Appellate, Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Ujjain Range, Ujjain are functioning in the District as in 1972.

The Appellate Assistant Commissioner

To hear and despose the Income Tax appeals against the assessment order of the Income Tax Officers, the office of the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Ujjain Range, is functioning at Ujjain since July, 1970. The office has jurisdiction over the districts of Ujjain, Dewas, Dhar, Rajgarh, and Shajapur. It functions under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Income Tax, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. The Appellate Assissant Commissioner is assisted by a Head Clerk, a Stenographer and the usual staff. The four Income Tax Offices working at Ujjain under his jurisdiction are designated as Income Tax Officer A Ward, B Ward, C Ward, and D Ward with their independent offices there.

Central Excise

To collect the Government Revenue under Central Excise, an office of the Assistant Collector Central Excise, I. D. O., Ujjain is functioning from Ist February, 1971. The Assistant Collector works under the administrative control of the Collector, Central Excise, Nagpur. He has jurisdiction over the districts of Ratlam, Mandsaur, Dhar, Jhabua, Ujjain and Shajapur.

In his work the Assistant Collector is assisted by 9 Superintendents of Central Excise, 3 of them posted at Ujjain, besides an Administrative Officer who is also posted at Ujjain. The other subordinate staff includes 3 Inspectors, and 10 Sub-Inspectors of Central Excise, besides the usual office staff.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Revenue Administration During Early Days

Revenue from land had been an important source of income to the country during the early days. The land was regarded as a particularly fit object for taxation and land revenue as one of the oldest and most widely employed forms of compulsory contribution. The method of fixing the land revenue does vary according to the economic nature and soil variations. However, the existence of one or the other sort of public charge on the land is almost universal and Ujjain District is no exception to it.

Historians differ as to the nature of the ancient land system in this region. In pre-historic times, land was the common property of the village communities, though cultivation was not common. Later on, individual holdings were separated and private holdings under the common village ownership came into being. It is quite probable that land system had undergone modifications in course of millennia. The main characteristic of this land revenue administration was its tributary form, i. e., the lord or overlord received only tributes. The village community collected the tribute from individuals and paid to the feudal lords. These tributes were often fixed by customs and sometimes enforced by the rulers themselves.

During the normal times, the proportion of land revenue was usually one tenth to one-sixth of the produce. In the time of emergencies like wars, the king's share of the produce used to be raised even to one-fourth. The share of produce due to the ruler was assessed not from individual cultivators but from the community represented by the village Headman. The whole harvest was collected in a common heap on the ground and the ruler's share was first taken out before it was distributed among all the villagers.

But the system was remodified as the division of the share of the produce could not be properly supervised and the peasantry often practised concealment. Not only this, but the collection authorities also began to cheat both the ruler and peasants. Moreover, collection of land revenue in kind became a tedious work with the enlargement of areas of the Kingdom. As a result, in course of time, a change in the method of assessment and the ruler's share of the produce happened to be

determined in accordance with the estimates made of the standing crop first in kind and gradually converted to money later on.

Efforts made during the reign of Temur, Sher Shah and Akbar resulted in a well knit system of collection of land revenue, which laid the foundation of a system which furnished the basis of land revenue policy for generations thereafter. The *Ain-i-Akbari*¹ gives some statistical information about the area and revenue demand of the *parganas* of Ujjain *Sarkar* consisting 10 mahals. These *parganas* which in Akbar's time were part of the *Sarkar* of Ujjain, now form part of Ujjain District and Ratlam District. The total revenue demand of *Sarkar* of Ujjain was 4,38,27,960 *Dams*. The area of this *Sarkar* was 9,25,622 Bighas. This suggests that Todarmal's system of land revenue settlement was extended to these areas during Akbar's rule (1542-1605). The earliest method of collecting revenue consisted in the attachment by the Darbar (of Gwalior) of the cultivators grain heap, which was replaced by the cash revenue system of Todarmal. Under this system, land was classified into four categories according to soil and fertility and the gross produce was calculated on the basis of the produce grown during the preceding ten years. The average gross produce thus obtained for any particular piece of land was then commuted into cash on the basis of prices prevailing in the previous 19 years. The assessment so made was intended to be continued for a period of 10 years, but actually it continued indefinitely in the absence of regular revision.²

The annual fixed rent had to be paid directly by the cultivators to the revenue collectors, but if the village headman was required to assist the authorities in collecting the full rental, he was allowed a certain commission for his services. The important revenue officer was the *Amil* or *Karori*, who supervised the village collections of his district.³ The other revenue officers were the *Kanungo*, *Chaudhari*, *Patwari*, etc.

Under the Mughals, the land was apportioned into *Khalsa* and *jagir* lands. The *Khalsa* land was divided into charges and managed by *Amils* and other State officials, and the rest was divided into blocks or estates which were made over for life (the grants became hereditary at a later stage) to certain military commanders, ministers and courtiers who utilised the revenue for their own needs and for the upkeep of a military force which they were required to maintain.⁴

This system collapsed at the time of Maratha invasion when the *subas* and other officials became independent during the early part of the eighteenth century.

1. *Ain-i-Akbari*, Tr. by Jarrett, Vol. II, p. 198 (1891).

2. Report of Taxation Enquiry Commission, 1953-54, Vol. III, pp. 181-182.

3. Baden Powell, *Land System of British India*, Vol. I, p. 256.

4. *ibid.*, p. 257.

The *Khalsa* system was replaced by *ijaradari* of farm system.¹ Under this system a village or whole district was farmed out and for the collection of its revenue (which besides land revenue included the other cesses), a person of status, was assigned the whole area or a part of it, for a period ranging between three to ten years. The farmer, generally known as *Ijaredar*, was left free to make arrangements for the cultivation, etc., of the lands and for the recovery of the revenue, provided he credited the Government demand on the due dates according to the terms of the lease. He could, therefore, manage the land leased to him as he liked, and generally he lent money at exorbitant rates of interest and often acted as a merchant banker, who stood surety for the payment of Government demand and made occasional advances of grain or money to the cultivators. Thus, the *Ijaredars* could squeeze as much money out of the cultivators, as possible.

After the Gwalior State had become more or less consolidated, a regular administration had been introduced. Under this, the nominal assessment of the land done was not high as the proportion fixed was as a rule from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{5}$ th of the produce, or in some cases, as low as $\frac{1}{4}$. But even so in the disturbed times, the Chief raised the money in the most arbitrary manner, to meet the funds required for the maintenance of large armies.

In 1853, the zamindari system was introduced when the land management of big villages was given on contract to land holders and the *Ijaradari* system was abolished. The leases were granted for a term of 12 years. The first zamindari settlement was effected in the State on *patta-bandi* system and each cultivator dealt directly with the State. The *zila* was first settled in 1893 when the revenue demand was fixed. The settlement was on village system and the assessment was based on the annual reports of village patwaris of the actual collection made by lease holders during the preceding 10 years. But there had been no regular survey, no field map, no record of rights, no soil classification, no determined soil rates, etc. In most cases, Government demand was fixed in consultation with the *lambardars* and *chaudhari* or *Kanungo*. The Council of Regency constituted after Jayaji Rao's death undertook fresh survey and settlement operations throughout the Gwalior State. In 1889-90, a scheme was drawn by the Council of Regency for an improved system of survey and record by Patwaris, who were to be trained for maintaining records and maps necessary for future settlements. A Land Records Department² was established in November, 1890 and two more Settlement Commissioners were posted to carry out summarily the settlement work. Accordingly the cadastral survey was carried out by the Patwaris and other revenue officials who were trained in a special school on the lines done in the British India. Field registers, village records and records of rights were drawn up. There were, of course, no soil classification, assessment circles or registers of proprietors holding. The rates were based

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 98.

2. Report on the Administration of Central India Agency, 1892-93, pp. 2 & 13.

on the quality of soil and local conditions such as rainfall, facility for irrigation, export of produce and the class of cultivators, but no regular settlement reports were issued for different districts at this occasion.¹

The general principles of the settlement were laid down in the Settlement Manual, which was brought into force from 1911. Accordingly the revision and adjustment of the revenue and rental demand was made taking into considerations the condition which improved after the famines of 1899 and 1905. The efforts were also made to give away where the demand was considered excessive and to levy more where it was considered to have been below the mark.² This time, the reliable record of rights such as village map, *Khasra*, *Jamabandi*, the *warib-ul-arz* were prepared. The settlement of zamindars with their shares in the profits and liabilities in the village were done after proper attestation, varification and check.

The revision of the assessment made in the twenty-year settlement of the Tahsils which was to terminate in 1930 was not undertaken according to rotation programme, because of the economic depression that prevailed in the Thirties.

The land tenures during the Sindhia regime may be classified under three heads, viz., (i) Guaranteed estates or Jagirs (ii) State Jagirs which were sub-divided into *istimarari*, Tankedari, *Ubari*, *Muafidari*, etc. and (iii) zamindari. With the formation of Madhya Bharat, the powers of the jagirdars were withdrawn by Madhya Bharat Jagirs Land Records Maintenance Ordinance (No. 21 of 1948), which was later on converted into an Act. This Act deprived the jagirdars from all administrative powers in their villages and reduced them to the status of a mere revenue receiver.

After independence, attempts were made to nationalise tenancy laws and removal of intermediaries like zamindars and jagirdars was taken in hand. The land policy included tenancy reforms, e.g., security of tenure to the tenants, provision of fair rents and a right of purchase for the tenants. The efforts were directed towards fixation of ceiling on land holdings and distribution of the surplus land and improving the conditions of the agricultural workers. The cooperative organisation of agriculture with the ultimate objective of cooperative village management is the main plank of the land policy.

In pursuance to these policies, the first step was to abolish the institution of zamindars and jagirdars in this region. The Madhya Bharat Abolition of Jagirs Act and Madhya Bharat Zamindari Abolition Act (Act No. 13 of 1951) were enacted and brought into force from 4th December, 1952 and 25th June, 1951,

1. Gwalior Today, pp. 85-94.

2. Report on the Administration of the Gwalior State, 1916-17, pp. 55-56.

respectively. The consequences of both the Acts were (i) all rights in land were vested in the State, (ii) all *khud kasht* land cultivated by jagirdars were converted into *pacca* tenant and (iii) every tenant of the jagirdar or zamindar including *shikmi* was given the status of *pucca* tenant of the land cultivated by him personally. All unoccupied lands were taken over by the Collector.

The ex-proprietors were, however, allowed to retain possession of lands under their personal cultivation (*khud kasht*) under plot proprietary rights and payment of land revenue assessed thereon. Government was also required to pay to every proprietor, who was divested of proprietary rights, compensation in accordance with certain principles.

To determine the amount of compensations to the zamindars, the Compensation Officers and Deputy Compensation Officers were appointed at the district and tahsil levels, respectively. A Jagir Commissioner was appointed for the implementation of the Abolition of Jagir Act, 1951.¹ Under him, Assistant Compensation Officers were appointed at the headquarters of each district. They worked under the supervision of the Collector. The jagirdars were paid compensation at the rate of 7 times of their net income payable into annual instalments.

The land reforms Department which was established for this purpose, was abolished in 1958, as the work connected with the implementation of the Acts had considerably decreased. The powers of the Land Reforms and Jagir Commissioners have been delegated to the Commissioners of the Divisions, while those of the Compensation and Deputy Compensation Officers have been delegated to the Collectors and Tahsildars, respectively. The proprietary rights of *mahals*, alienated villages and alienated lands now vest in the State and the cultivators have been brought into direct contact with the Government. Due to this vital change in the land revenue administration, the entire system has been brought on a ryotwari system. Every person who held land from the State is liable to pay revenue. He had the right to effect improvements, but must use his holdings only for agricultural purposes. The revenue or rent payable by a tenant is fixed for the term of settlement and cannot be enhanced during the term except when the area in holding had increased by fluvial action or other-wise by more than a fixed percentage. Similarly, the same cannot be reduced during the term of settlement except on the grounds specified therein. Regular settlement operations are preceded by survey and record operations.

The Madhya Bharat Land Revenue and Tenancy Act, 1950 was made applicable in the Jagir and Zamindari villages and a Patel was appointed in each village to collect and pay land revenue into the Government treasury. He is remunerated by grant of a certain percentage in the realisations made by him. The office of the

1. Madhya Bharat Bhoo Sudhar Samiti Ki Report, 1956, pp. 2-3.

Patel was hereditary, but with the introduction of Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code of 1959, this became elective post.

The following table shows the number of Patels and the commission paid to them in the District from 1967-68.

Table No. XI—1
Commission Paid to Patels

Year	Commission (In Rs.)	No. of Patels
1967-68	1,37,268	894
1968-69	1,30,171	892
1969-70	1,29,048	891
1970-71	1,34,417	890
1971-72	1,35,686	913
1972-73	1,37,300	912
1973-74	1,65,300	—
1974-75	1,58,932	875
1975-76	1,83,151	1,005
1976-77	1,99,808	1,058
1977-78	65,937	414

Source : Collector, Ujjain.

Besides this, under Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act, 1962, the Panchayats have been entrusted to function for Patels in accordance with the provision of Section 229 of the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1959. Thus, the Government have started an experiment of land revenue collection through village panchayats and it is reported that these are discharging their duties properly.

The land revenue is received in two instalments, the first instalment (*Kharif kist*), being due on the 15th January and Second instalment (*Rabi kist*) is due on 15th May. Any land revenue due and not paid on or before the prescribed date becomes an arrear and the person responsible for payment becomes a defaulter. A penalty not exceeding 10 per cent of the amount paid is imposed on a wilful defaulter. A notice alongwith a statement of account duly certified by the Collector or the Tahsildar regarding the arrears payable to the Government is served on the defaulters, before any process of recovery is undertaken.¹

Until the beginning of the present century, a certain rebate on the actual assessed revenue was made in the case of each village. The rebate known as *gaonti Kharch* was utilised to cover the cost of *nazars* (presents) paid to State Officials, charitable grants to temples, expenses at festivals and the like. Later the Government abolished this institution and also stopped the payment of *bhets* (gifts) due to

1. M. P. Land Revenue Code, 1959, Chapter XI.

Chaudhris or *Kanungos* which used to be levied as a percentage on the collected revenue varying from one to four per cent per annum. Instead these officials started receiving salaries from the State in lieu of the dues. Formerly the land revenue collected covered all cesses and under the term of the lease, the State could not make any extra levy. But after the State's merger in Madhya Bharat, a Panchayat cess at the rate of half an anna in the rupee of land revenue was realised alongwith the land revenue under the Madhya Bharat Panchayats Act, 1949 and was subsequently paid to the Panchayats in the District. This is continuing in Madhya Pradesh also. The annual demand and collection of land revenue in the District from 1951-52 to 1977-78 are given in the following table.

Table No. XI—2
Receipts From Land Revenue

(In Rupees)		
Year	Demand	Collection
1951-52	25,56,849	27,28,760
1955-56	39,97,312	34,36,471
1960-61	37,90,336	34,54,318
1965-66	37,28,271	34,11,896
1966-67	35,57,713	32,43,736
1969-70	33,89,402	27,24,236
1970-71	34,52,303	27,47,739
1973-74	34,24,048	25,22,337
1974-75	34,93,687	28,91,010
1975-76	34,36,854	32,09,252
1976-77	33,14,592	32,47,964
1977-78	33,11,841	27,11,367

Source : Collector, Ujjain

As a measure of relief to the poor cultivators, the Government abolished land revenue on small holdings, the area of which did not exceed 7.5 acres and also the holdings of which the land revenue did not exceed five rupees by passing the M. P. Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966, promulgated on the 23rd December, 1966, and replaced by the Act No. 6 of 1967. A year later, by the M. P. Land Revenue Code (Act No. 20) of 1968, it was abolished in respect of any holding used exclusively for agriculture from 1st July, 1968 and a new tax, namely, Agriculture Land Development Tax (*Krishi Bhumi Vikas Kar*) was imposed on all holdings in excess of ten acres and they were taxed at the rate at which such holdings were assessed to land revenue under the Code immediately before 1st July, 1968. The entire *Bhumi Vikas Kar* was to be spent on development of agriculture. The annual demand and collection of the same from 1969-70 to 1977-78 are given in the following table :—

Table No. XI—3
Receipts From Land Development Tax

(In Rupees)		
Year	Demand	Collection
1969-70	92,814	83,753
1970-71	1,02,271	92,883
1974-75	71,762	64,000
1975-76	78,020	75,173
1976-77	59,406	58,442
1977-78	68,833	64,868

Source : Collector, Ujjain.

But, again in 1969, by the Act No. 5 of 1969, the Land Development Tax was abolished and land revenue under Section 58-A of the Code was reimposed, the exemption limit and the rates remaining the same. Thus, it amounted practically to a change in the nomenclature of the tax only. This section was again amended by the M. P. Act No. 23 of 1972, when the economic holding was redefined. Instead of ten acres, the limit of exemption from land revenue was fixed at five acres.

Land in which commercial crops were grown, was beyond the scope of exemption. Land under such crops was taxed by an Act called Vanijya Fasal Kar Act, 1966, under which Fasal Kar was levied on the cultivation of commercial crops, such as cotton, sugarcane, groundnut, poppy, tobacco, etc. This Act was amended in 1970 by which an upward revision of the Tax under different crops was made. The demand and collection under this, were Rs. 3.01 lakhs and Rs. 2.26 lakhs in 1974-75, Rs. 3.05 lakhs and Rs. 2.75 lakhs in 1975-76, Rs. 2.24 lakhs and Rs. 2.22 lakhs in 1976-77 and Rs. 2.77 lakhs and Rs. 2.12 lakhs in 1977-78, respectively.

A surcharge was imposed from 1st July, 1972 on land revenue under the M. P. Bhoo-Rajaswa (Adhibhar) Act, 1972 (No. 24 of 1972). This is charged on the individual holdings of more than 10 acres except such holdings of less than 10 acres which are in receipt of irrigation from any Government source. The demand and collection under this Act were Rs. 1.24 lakhs and Rs. 1.97 lakhs in 1974-75, Rs. 1.02 lakhs and Rs. 0.96 lakhs in 1975-76, Rs. 0.25 lakhs and Rs. 0.11 lakhs in 1976-77 and Rs. 0.17 lakhs and Rs. 0.03 lakhs in 1977-78, respectively.

This Act of 1972 was superseded by Gramin Vikas Kar Act, 1974 by which *Gramin Vikas Kar* (Land Development Tax) was imposed at different rates as per classification of land according to irrigated, unirrigated, cultivated, uncultivated, etc. Income from this tax is to be spent on schemes of rural development. The demand and collection from this tax were Rs. 29.81 lakhs and Rs. 21.68 lakhs in 1974-75; Rs. 30.89 lakhs and Rs. 31.40 lakhs in 1975-76; Rs. 2.03 lakhs and

Rs. 5.12 lakhs in 1976-77 and Rs. 0.74 lakhs and Rs. 0.08 lakhs in 1977-78, respectively.

Under the Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act, 1962 cess @ 10 p. per rupee of land revenue is levied at the Panchayat level. The table below shows the annual demand and collection of cesses and *Siwai* in the District, during the period from 1952-53 to 1977-78 :—

Table No. XI—4
Receipts From Cesses and Siwai

Year	Cesses		(Siwai) Miscellaneous	
	Demand	Collection	Demand	Collection
1952-53	1,26,235	96,066	47,235	47,079
1957-58	1,22,000	1,14,360	1,60,318	1,59,982
1960-61	1,14,857	1,07,052	1,61,522	1,61,522
1965-66	4,14,968	3,76,323	1,12,697	1,09,780
1969-70	4,21,147	3,45,740	3,27,546	1,88,573
1970-71	4,74,469	4,11,670	3,29,260	2,07,241
1973-74	16,206	825	2,11,317	1,09,243
1974-75	64,860	62,534	1,39,899	83,048
1975-76	72,545	70,067	1,49,699	78,468
1976-77	1,33,102	1,05,595	1,44,687	71,064
1977-78	1,30,944	1,21,732	1,64,108	1,09,183

Source : Collector, Ujjain.

Relations Between Landlords and Tenants

As stated earlier, there had been zamindari and jagirdari system in the region where two classes of tenants existed (1) *Maurusi* or occupancy tenants and (2) *Gair Maurusi* or tenants at will. Under these system the State had no direct financial relationships with the tenants. Naturally, cultivators were left entirely on the mercy of the jagirdars and zamindars. With the harrassment and bad conditions of the tenants, a codified, law under the title Qanoon Mal (Land Revenue Code) was brought into force from 1904 to regulate the relations between the zamindars and tenants. It not only conferred valuable rights on tenants, but also contained provisions for protecting them against arbitrary ejectment, rack-renting and other harassment.¹ The rent payable by an occupancy tenant was fixed by the Settlement Department at each settlement and one lease for the whole term of settlement was given to each tenant.

Not only the provisions of Qanoon Mal, certain other measures were also undertaken from time to time to afford relief to the peasants, such as the remission

1. Gwalior Today, pp. 86-94.

of some petty cesses. Notable amongst these was the system of *bayai* (a cess payable by a tenant in a bazar on a transection in foodgrains) the abolition of which was ordered by the Government in 1914-15.¹

The Qanoon Mal was revised in 1927 and came into force from 1st July, 1927. It marked a considerable improvement upon the previous one, e. g., the important change was the conferrel of full proprietary rights on occupancy tenants in respect of their holdings.² Further, it gave increased facilities to tenants-at-will for attaining occupancy status. When the agriculturists were hard hit due to the failure of crops or other reasons, the State used to grant suspension or remission of land revenue. Under the revised Code, the process regarding revenue collection in normal years and suspension and remission of revenue demand in lean years was simplified and librated so as to render ejectment for default a rare occurrence.³

Again, the revision of the Qanoon Mal was taken-up in 1948 which continued in force till the formation of Madhya Bharat. One of the amendments prohibited the eviction of non-occupancy and sub-tenants except in the circumstances in which an occupancy tenant could be evicted.⁴ This coupled with the anticipated land tenure reforms; prompted some of the Zamindars to dispossess non-occupancy tenants and sub-Zamindars upto a prescribed limit, as a result of which the relations between the Zamindars and the tenants became strained. To meet this situation, the Government enacted Zamindari Management Act, which came in force from 30th July, 1949. It provided for the taking over by the Government of a Zamindari about which there were large scale complaints of illegal ejectments and other acts of high handedness.

To rationalise the tenancy legislation after Independence, various Acts were amended and introduced. The important among them were Madhya Bharat Jagir Tenants Restoration of Land Act, 1949, Madhya Bharat Revenue Administration and Ryotwari Land Revenue and Tenancy Act, 1950, Madhya Bharat Abolition of Jagirs Act, 1951, Madhya Bharat Abolition of Zamindars Act, 1951. These Acts besides abolishing the Jagirdari and Zamindari system in the region, established the ryotwari system and also aimed at giving greater security and additional rights to the tenants. An amendment to the Zamindari Abolition Act in 1954 was issued, according to which rent at the village rate assessed in the current settlement was to be charged from every tenant. The Madhya Bharat Revenue Administration and

Ryotwari Land Revenue and Tenancy Act, 1950 came in force from 15th August, 1950 consolidated the position of the tenants in the *ryotwari* areas, but conferred occupancy tenants rights on all those tenants who or whose predecessor's interest had been lawfully recorded as tenants. The Act also introduced certain restrictions on transfer of leases to enable more holdings of an economic size being created in future.¹

The important land-mark in this connection was made by enacting Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1959. This Code incorporated all the important features of Land reforms, such as uniformity of tenures, protection of tenants against arbitrary ejectment, rack-renting and conferring *bhumiswami* rights on them. In place of multiple tenures existing previously, the Code provides for only one class of tenure holders of lands from the State to be known as *Bhumiswami*. A *Bhumiswami* shall have rights of transfer subject only to one restriction that such transfer does not either create a holding above a prescribed limit or an uneconomic holding below ten acres. Subject to certain rules in respect of the cutting of certain species of trees, he will have full rights over all kinds of trees in his holdings. A *Bhumiswami* has also a right to mortgage his land both by the simple or usufructuary mortgage subject, however, to certain restrictions. The table below shows the extent of the area occupied by *Bhumiswamis*.

Table No. XI—5
Area Occupied by Bhumi Swamis and Others
(Area in Ha.)

Year	Bhumi Swami		Bhoodan Dharak		Government Lease		Others	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
1974-75	1,00,901	5,20,155	144	131	333	1,217	431	1,728
1975-76	1,15,238	5,22,280	154	133	188	662	798	2,898
1976-77	1,19,515	5,21,479	152	135	3,041	3,104	1,100	4,018

Source : Collector, Ujjain.

The Land reforms indicated above affect more the type of tenure than the size of the property. Even so, some restrictions have been imposed in this respect too. The maximum of individual holdings in respect of future acquisition was fixed at 50 acres by the former Madhya Bharat Government. With the enactment of Madhya Pradesh Agricultural Holdings Act, 1961, apart from inherited land, no person shall acquire more than 25 standard acres per family for dependents at the rate of 5 acres with a maximum of 25 acres as the limit.

1. Report on the Administration of the Gwalior State, 1914-15, p. 34.
2. Ibid, 1926-27, p. 1.
3. Ibid, p. 2.
4. M. B. Revenue Department, File No. 25/1950, p. 81.

1. Patel G. D., The Indian Land Problem of Legislation, p. 335.

The table below gives a break-up of the size of holdings cultivated according to their number and area :

Table No. XI—6

Distribution by Land Holdings According to Size and Area

Size of Holdings (In hectares)	No. of Holdings	Area in hectares
Up to 0.4	8,869	1,846
0.4 to 1.01	11,527	8,824
1.01 to 2.02	13,938	22,210
2.02 to 3.04	11,078	27,614
3.04 to 4.05	8,133	28,812
4.05 to 5.06	6,637	30,227
5.06 to 6.07	5,680	31,581
6.07 to 7.08	4,968	32,796
7.08 to 8.09	4,044	29,977
8.09 to 10.12	6,100	55,509
10.12 to 12.14	4,107	45,136
12.14 to 14.16	2,881	37,734
14.16 to 16.19	2,083	31,452
16.19 to 18.21	1,371	23,443
18.21 to 20.23	1,155	22,171
20.23 to 24.28	1,347	29,801
24.28 to 30.35	933	25,300
30.35 to 40.47	568	19,637
40.47 to 60.70	254	11,999
60.70 to 80.94	40	2,806
80.94 to 121.41	24	2,333
121.41 and above	4	877
	95,737	5,21,485

Source : Krishi Evam Pashudhan Sankhyaki, 1967-68, Vol. I, pp. 229 to 248.

It appears from this table that more than one third of the households in the cultivated holdings are below 2.02 hectare of land. The number of big holdings more than 20.23 hectare is 2,170 which is about two per cent of the total holdings.

A total of 2,788 ha. of surplus land was distributed among 2,293 Harijans, 355 Adivasis and 743 others, during the period from 1973 to May, 1978.

Fragmentation of holdings is a serious impediment to the land development and agricultural production. Tenants use to subdivide and fragment their holdings, even to the extent below five acres in size. Due to this evil practice, it becomes uneconomic and expensive to manage such fragmented plots for agricultural purposes spreaded one another at sufficient distance. The remedy lies in consolidation of holdings and for this, Government has started a scheme in the name of consolidation of holdings. This was started in the year 1964-65, in the District. Since then the work is progressing well though slowly. The scheme covered a total of villages with an occupied area of 1,39,987 acres upto 1969-70. The table shows the annual progress of the consolidation work done in the District :—

Table No. XI—7

Consolidation of Holdings

Year	No. of Villages (for which schemes were prepared)	Area Consolidated (Acres)	Khasra No. Before Chakvandi	Khasra No. after Chakvandi	Percentage of Col. 4 and Col. 5
1965-66	15	16,600	6,369	3,226	50%
1970-71	15	17,352	9,884	3,674	63%
1971-72	18	20,319	11,201	4,105	62%
1972-73	24	26,028	12,869	5,030	61%
1973-74	22	25,332	14,253	5,844	59%
1974-75	33	9,311	14,406	6,544	45%
1975-76	24	10,105	13,001	6,101	47%

Source : Collector, Ujjain

The consolidating of holding work was discontinued from April, 1976 in the District.

Bhoodan Movement

The *Bhoodan Yagna* or land gift movement was initiated in the country in the year 1951 by Acharya Vinoba Bhave with the aim of solving the problem of landless labourers. Acharya Vinoba has said once that the landless labourers have the right to have land as they have the right to enjoy free air, water and the sun which are given by God. Land is also given by God and therefore, those who have no land should be provided with land. Thus, this movement is revolutionary movement to help the have-nots who include agricultural labourers of the lowest status belonging to the lowest class of society who are always unheard and uncared for. This movement got popularity because firstly, it brings purity of heart to those who believe in *Sarvodaya* ideology, secondly, it works under cooperative fold and thirdly, it is a necessary step towards the reorganisation and the rehabilitation of the landless.

But this has made considerable impact in the District, as in the country. To facilitate the activities in connection with *Bhoodan Yagna* movement, Madhya Bharat Government enacted Bhoodan Yagna Act, (No. 3 of, 1955) in 1955. Under this Act, Madhya Bharat Bhoodan Yagna Board was established with headquarters at Gwalior and was made responsible for the administration of land received under *Bhoodan* movement. This Act is still continued after the formation of new Madhya Pradesh. Till the end of 31st March, 1971, 966 acres of land have been received in Ujjain District from 360 donors as *bhoodan*, out of which 413 acres were distributed among 223 landless families. 235 acres of land are left to be distributed.

Other Sources Of Revenue

The fiscal system of the District was governed formerly according to the policies prevalent in the former Gwalior State and Indore State which were different from what obtains today in Madhya Pradesh. State being an independent entity in financial matters, all its sources of revenue were "State" subjects and as such there was no source of revenue, which could be called "Central". Besides land revenue, the other important sources of revenue of the District were custom and excise, forests, stamps and posts. At present, Central Excise, Income Tax and Estate Duty are the Central sources of revenue, while State Excise, Stamps, Forest, Registration, Sales Tax and Taxes on Motor Vehicles, etc., are the State sources of revenue. A brief account and the trend in revenue collection of these items of taxation are given below :

Union Excise

The main excisable commodities in the District are cloth, sugar, tobacco, cement, vegetable non-essential oils, copper, yarn, wireless receiving sets, air conditioning machinery, patent and proprietary medicines, matches and electric fans, etc. The annual receipts in the District from this source from 1964-65 to 1976-77 are given below :

Table No. XI—8
Revenue From Central Excise

(In Rs.)	
Year	Amount
1964-65	3,67,07,669
1965-66	3,71,33,222
1966-67	3,12,84,541
1967-68	4,45,34,511
1968-69	6,11,44,562
1969-70	6,48,40,181
1970-71	5,44,23,013
1971-72	5,68,32,919
1974-75	13,04,15,809
1975-76	19,95,17,536
1976-77	22,01,47,857

Source : Treasury Officer, Ujjain.

The revenue from Central Excise stood first in yield in the District.

Income Tax and Estate Duty

The receipts from Income-tax and Estate Duty in the District from the year 1964-65 to 1976-77 are given in the following table :—

Table No. XI—9
Revenue From Income Tax and Estate Duty

(In Rs.)		
Year	Income Tax	Estate Duty
1964-65	67,68,801	21,533
1965-66	1,97,69,101	37,685
1966-67	2,88,69,316	10,981
1967-68	3,02,04,721	23,874
1968-69	3,40,55,609	17,063
1969-70	2,88,72,409	24,248
1970-71	5,68,60,243	56,672
1971-72	5,45,26,097	51,036
1974-75	12,91,44,883	40,068
1975-76	11,58,77,068	1,02,273
1976-77	15,36,13,871	1,92,246

Source : Treasury Officer, Ujjain.

The yield from the income-tax and estate duty is second in the district and it is increasing with the expansion of Trade and Commerce.

State Sources

Excise

State Excise are ordinarily levied on commodities with a view to restricting their consumption. The income under this head is from alcoholic liquors, opium (until 1-3-1958) and hemp drugs. The Madhya Bharat Excise Act of 1949 was enacted during 1949-50, when the Central Opium Act of 1857 and 1898 and the Dangerous Drugs Act of 1920 were also brought into force. The Madhya Bharat Excise Act of 1940 was replaced by an amended Act in 1952. According to the Act, excise revenue includes the license fees for sale of imported liquor, licenses for bottling it or other similar operations and the duty on Indian made foreign liquors, country spirits and fermented liquors, denatured spirits and medicated wines, etc., and intoxicating drugs, viz., *Bhang*, *Ganja*, and opium. Their manufacture is licensed or is carried on in Government distilleries. The dealers have to sell the spirits at fixed rates and they bid for the rights of monopoly of sale. The administration of the Act is the responsibility of the District Excise Officer located at Ujjain. The revenue derived from this source in the District is as given below :—

Table No. XI—10
Revenue From State Excise

(In Rs.)	
Year	Amount
1964-65	9,10,118
1965-66	13,22,782
1966-67	16,48,541
1967-68	15,93,775
1968-69	27,58,245
1969-70	23,84,127
1970-71	19,78,797
1971-72	25,13,200
1974-75	1,03,73,358
1975-76	1,29,02,268
1976-77	1,39,02,714
1977-78	1,53,29,149

Source : The Treasury Officer, Ujjain.

The revenue for the State Excise, though substantial, ranks fourth amongst the different sources of revenue in the District.

Stamp Duty

Stamp duty is merely a manner of collecting a tax and does not mean a particular tax. It is a tax on documentary evidence. Stamp duties are divided into judicial and non-judicial. Judicial stamp duties are levied under the Court Fees Act, 1870 and represent fees payable by persons having business in law courts

and public offices. These duties are known as Court Fees. Non-judicial stamp duties are regulated by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 as amended from time to time. The following table shows the sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps and total receipts under this head :—

Table No. XI—11
Revenue From Sale of Stamps

(In Rs.)			
Year	Judicial	Non-Judicial	Total Receipts
1964-65	3,26,621	6,07,384	9,19,725
1965-66	3,71,570	6,62,932	15,55,546
1966-67	4,92,263	6,44,496	10,69,226
1967-68	5,01,602	9,17,641	13,19,288
1968-69	5,03,488	10,14,132	14,93,306
1969-70	5,83,954	11,27,542	16,87,123
1970-71	5,47,144	13,51,550	20,76,391
1971-72	5,96,673	14,68,761	23,99,612
1974-75	—	—	37,83,605
1975-76	—	—	44,60,935
1976-77	—	—	42,40,667
1977-78	—	—	53,27,966

Source : Treasury Officer, Ujjain.

Registration

These fees are levied under the Indian Registration Act, 1908 which contains the provision concerning the registration of documents. The schedule rates of registration have been amended in August, 1972. In the District, District Registrar is responsible for the carrying out of the Act. He is assisted by a Sub-Registrar in the District. The following table shows the annual receipts from Registration Fees, Copying Fees, etc.

Table No. XI—12
Receipts From Registration

(In Rs.)	
Year	Amount
1964-65	1,15,789
1965-66	2,99,602
1966-67	1,66,286
1967-68	1,91,834
1968-69	1,97,794
1969-70	2,22,899
1970-71	2,80,596
1971-72	3,09,532

Source : Treasury Officer, Ujjain.

Forests

Ujjain is not the forest area and therefore the receipts under this head are not much substantial. The revenue from forests is derived from forest produced removed by the Government and consumers, purchasers and from other miscellaneous sources like cattle grazing, etc. The annual income from the forests in the District is indicated below :—

Table No. XI—13
Income From Forests

(In Rs.)	
Year	Amount
1964-65	37,738
1965-66	56,491
1966-67	1,34,867
1967-68	81,182
1968-69	54,219
1969-70	94,683
1970-71	75,403
1971-72	1,09,125
1974-75	4,03,150
1975-76	26,030
1976-77	42,070
1977-78	11,40,757

Source : Treasury Officer, Ujjain.

Sales Tax

This is one of the most important source of State revenue since Independence and it was first introduced in Madhya Bharat in 1950. The sales tax was levied under the Madhya Bharat Sales Tax Act, 1950 and Madhya Bharat Sales Tax Rules, 1950 formed thereunder. The Sales tax is realised under three heads, namely, (i) General Sales Tax Act of the State, (ii) Sales Tax under Motor Spirit Act, and (iii) Sales Tax under Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. These taxes, and collections thereof are administered by the Sales Tax Officer in the District who is also responsible for the collection of revenue under Sugarcane Purchase Act. The revenue derived under this source from 1964-65 onwards is given below :—

Table No. XI—14
Revenue From Sales Tax

(In Rs.)				
Year	State Sales Tax	Central Sales Tax	Sales Tax on Motor Spirit	Total
1964-65	42,21,635	2,26,92,528	117	2,69,14,280
1965-66	43,06,520	87,87,656	12,485	1,31,06,661
1966-67	48,47,239	60,55,279	11,585	1,09,14,104
1967-68	62,94,113	78,50,369	6,292	1,41,50,774
1968-69	67,64,806	1,04,06,386	3,292	1,71,75,119
1969-70	76,20,867	98,57,652	892	1,75,78,711
1970-71	87,14,696	1,31,41,647	1,211	2,18,57,554
1971-72	88,59,029	1,27,92,749	433	2,16,52,211
1974-75				4,48,87,896
1975-76				5,94,21,807
1976-77				1,20,76,207
1977-78				4,81,21,979

Source : Treasury Officer, Ujjain.

This is one of the important source of income amongst the State source, and comes third in the rank. It is evident from the table that the revenue from State Sales Tax has been doubled since 1965-66. It is one of the most productive, elastic and flexible source of revenue.

Taxes on Motor Vehicles

The administration of taxes on motor vehicles, passenger tax and goods carried at Commissioner's level at Indore previously, is carried now at Ujjain. The statistics for revenue collection from these taxes do not, therefore, represent the correct position of realisation. However, the annual deposits on this account in the District Treasury may serve some limited purposes. The revenue realised under these items in the District from 1964-65 is given below :—

Table No. XI—15
Revenue From Motor Vehicles Taxation

Year	Amount
1964-65	4,73,197
1965-66	3,35,075
1966-67	3,43,078
1967-68	3,31,481
1968-69	3,53,632
1969-70	5,45,685
1970-71	5,67,621
1971-72	6,22,669
1974-75	17,78,912
1975-76	71,43,429
1976-77	1,93,13,844
1977-78	2,05,01,747

Source ; Treasury Officer, Ujjain.

Entertainment Tax

This tax is managed by the District Excise Officer, Ujjain. It is a simple tax and charged at a prescribed rate on the value of tickets to places of entertainment. The tax is confined to entertainment to which admission is by tickets sold for money, i. e., it is charged for the entertainment programmes, like cinema shows, drama programmes, Kabaddi and other shows arranged on ticket basis. The following table shows the annual receipts of the entertainment tax in the District.

Table No. XI—16
Revenue From Entertainment Tax

Year	Amount
1964-65	5,31,538
1965-66	5,88,542
1966-67	7,12,044
1967-68	8,27,580
1968-69	9,20,316
1969-70	9,81,034
1970-71	10,61,141
1971-72	10,73,747
1974-75	26,74,425
1975-76	32,40,422
1976-77	34,43,322
1977-78	41,80,226

Source : Treasury Officer, Ujjain.

With the expansion of cinema programmes, the income from the tax has increased considerably. It increased nearly eight times during the above 13 years.

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

The present Ujjain district includes areas which formerly belonged to the erstwhile princely States of Gwalior and Indore. The Barnagar, Khachrod and Ujjain tahsils of the district were included in the Gwalior State while Mahidpur and Tarana tahsils were in Indore State. As elsewhere, the origin of modern system of legislation and justice has been rather recent in this area also. In early times the forms of judicial procedure were practically non-existent and customs and usages took the place of law. During the reign of Muslim rulers, a system of law and administration was evolved in Malwa also. Under the system the *Quazi* was the authority for administering justice. This system continued till the advent of Maratha rule in Malwa region.

During the early period of Maratha rule there were no written code of law and the general system prevalent in the territories of the Peshwa was extended to Malwa region also. For purposes of maintaining law and order the system of the former Muslim rulers continued and was adopted with suitable modifications. The local state officials had been delegated powers of judicial decision to a certain extent. All the ordinary cases were investigated and decided verbally by the *Ijardars*, *Jagirdars*¹ or the State officials.² In cases involving religious questions, the opinion of Hindu and Muslim religious experts was taken. The civil suits were usually settled by the Panchayats. The Ruler was the highest authority and administered justice in person in cases where the value of the suits was very high. The fines imposed and amount forfeited went to the *jagirdar* or the State.

In the erstwhile Indore State the judiciary was reorganized during the minority reign of Takoji Rao II (1844-86). In the mofussil areas most of the *parganas* were held by private individuals on *ijara* tenure. The *kamavi-dar* who was the state officer in such *parganas*, used to discharge both the revenue and judicial duties within his area. In the larger *parganas* the civil work was done by the *Vahiwardar*.³ This system continued till the time of Sir. T. Madhava Rao who was a minister from

System in Indore
State

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 92.
2. Indore State Gazetteer, p. 138.
3. *ibid.*

1872 to 75. He established regular courts on the models obtaining in British India and defined their powers and functions. Even the *Khasgi* villages which had so far remained independent were brought under the jurisdiction of these courts. Besides the Ruler who constituted within himself the highest court in the State all the civil and criminal courts were divided into six grades. The *Sadar* Court with headquarters at Indore was the court of 1st Class. It was practically a court of appeal and had no original civil or criminal jurisdiction except in respect of cases which were transferred to its file by the order of the Ruler. The other classes of court which existed in the same period were as under.¹

Table No. XII-1
Courts in Mahidpur District

S. No.	Name of Court	Headquarters	Powers exercised
1.	Sessions & District Judge	Mahidpur	Civil & Criminal
2.	Subah & District Magistrate	do	Revenue & Criminal
3.	Munsif 2nd Class (i)	do	
	(ii)	Tarana	Civil & Criminal
4.	Amin (i)	Jhanda	
	(ii)	Makron	do

The jurisdiction of the Sessions Court extended over the entire district. The original civil jurisdiction of the District and Sessions Judge extended to the suits the valuation of which was over Rs. 1,000 but did not exceed Rs. 10,000. On the criminal side he exercised powers as laid down in the Indore Code of Criminal Procedure. Appeal against the decisions of Sessions Court lay to the *Sadar* Court.

The *Subha* was responsible for the maintenance of law and order and exercised powers of District Magistrate. At the *pargana* level there were the courts of *Munsifs* and the *Amins*. The *Munsifs* were invested with powers to try civil suits valued upto Rs. 1,000 and Small Causes suits upto Rs. 50. They were also the Magistrate of 1st Class. The *Amins* had the powers of 3rd Class Magistrate and could also try civil suits upto Rs. 500.

The separation of judiciary from the executive was effected in 1906.² The *Subah* alone continued to exercise criminal powers as District Magistrate.

In the year 1914, the Ruler commanded that in matters not provided by the local laws and rules the spirit and principles of certain Indian enactments should be followed by the courts in the State. For this purpose 13 Acts which were in force in British India were specified.³ Another important development in the system of judicial administration was made in 1920 when the Holkar State Panchayats Act

1. *ibid.*, pp. 392-97.

2. Indore State Administration Report, 1906, p. 10.

3. *ibid.*

was passed and brought in force.¹ Accordingly Panchayats were established in several villages. They exercised both civil and criminal jurisdiction in a specified number of cases.

The organization and set up of judiciary broadly remained the same till the formation of Madhya Bharat.

The prevailing system of administration of justice, as described earlier, was revolutionized² by Sir Dinkar Rao in the erstwhile Gwalior State. In 1953 he abolished the powers of *Ijardars*. In each *pargana* and *zila*, a *kamasdar* and a *Subha*, respectively, was appointed who exercised judicial powers within their arcas. Besides establishing at Laskhar a chief court called the *Sadar Nizamat*, a series of regulations known as the *Dastur-ul amal* were issued for regulating the procedure of the courts.

In 1864 a final court of appeal, the *Mahakma-apil-khas-ul-khas*, was established. During 1853 to 1874 several circulars were issued regarding the constitution and powers of the courts. In 1874 these were collected in the form of a code known as the *Kanun-Faujdari* (Criminal Law) *Kanun-Diwani* (Civil Law), *Kanun-Mal* (Revenue Law) and *Kanun Am* (Miscellaneous Regulations). Apart from these the circulars issued from time to time became so numerous that it was decided to prepare fresh codes. Thus the codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure and a Penal Code were framed in 1896. Though the Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code were identical to those in force in British India, the British Civil Code was adopted with modifications to suit the local conditions.

Certain measures of reform in the judiciary organization were introduced in 1886³ also. As a result of all these reforms the final shape of the judicial organization and set up in 1907 was that the highest court at the State level was the Chief Court both for civil and criminal cases. But in civil cases a final reference was allowed to be made to the Judicial Committee and the Ruler while in criminal cases all sentences of death passed by the Chief Court required the confirmation of the Ruler.

Below the Chief Court was the court of the Prant Judge with its headquarters at Ujjain. This court had both civil and criminal powers. On the civil side it had jurisdiction in suits not exceeding Rs. 50,000 in value. In criminal cases it was a sessions court and also exercised a general supervision and control over the subordinate magistrates. In its appellate jurisdiction it heard appeals from the *Sadar Amin* (civil) and the *Subah* or District Magistrate.

1. A Summary of the Reforms and Improvements introduced in Holkar State, 1911 to 1925, p. 4.

2. Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 92.

3. *ibid.* p. 93.

The courts next in importance at the district level were the court of *Sadar Amin*, Ujjain for civil work and the court of District Magistrate (*Subah*), Ujjain for criminal work. The original jurisdiction of the *Sadar Amin* was limited to the suit not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in value. Appeals from the decisions of the *Munsifs* also lay to him. The District Magistrate or *Subah* exercised powers similar to those of a district magistrate in British India. As magistrate first class he could award sentence upto two years, a fine of Rs. 1,000 and 20 stripes. Appeals from the subordinate magistrates also lay to him.

The *parganas* were under the charge of the *Karnasdars*¹ who were *munsifs* (of three grades) and subordinate magistrates, second and third class. The *Munsifs* had power to deal with suits upto Rs. 500 in value. The second class magistrate had power to award imprisonment upto six months, a fine upto Rs. 200 and 15 stripes while a third class magistrate had power to award imprisonment upto one month and a fine upto Rs. 50.

Besides the regular district staff, there was a special magistrate also in Ujjain city.² He exercised the powers of first class magistrate and dealt with cases occurring in the town.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat in 1948, the judiciary of the District was reconstituted on the lines of the judiciary of the British provinces. The *Subah*, *Naib-Subahs* and tahsildars exercised powers of the District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrates and Second Class Magistrates, respectively, only for the purpose of maintaining law and order within their jurisdiction and powers conferred upon them under chapters VIII, IX and XI of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The High Court of Madhya Bharat came into existence on the 29th July, 1948. It was vested with the jurisdiction similar to that enjoyed by the Provincial High Courts to entertain and dispose of all appeals, revisions and other cases as per provisions of law. It had two Benches, one at Indore and the other at Gwalior. Ujjain district was under the jurisdiction of the Indore Bench. The working of the High Court was regulated by the Madhya Bharat High Court of Judicature Act (Act No. 8 of 1949). Similarly, the civil courts were regulated by the Madhya Bharat Civil Courts Act, 1949, and those for criminal cases by the Code of Criminal Procedure in India as adopted in Madhya Bharat. The civil and criminal courts, established in Ujjain District in 1949 under the now set up were as follows :—³

- (1) District and Sessions Judge, Ujjain.
- (2) Additional District and Sessions Judge, Ujjain.
- (3) City Magistrate, First Class and Additional District Magistrate, Ujjain

1. *ibid.* p. 168.

2. *ibid.* p. 94.

3. Madhya Bharat Administration Report, 1948-49, p. 221.

- (4) City Civil Judge, First Class, Ujjain.
- (5) Civil Judge, First Class, Additional District Magistrate and Magistrate, First Class, Ujjain.
- (6) Small Causes Court, First Class, Ujjain.
- (7) Munsif and Sub Divisional Magistrate, Second Class, Ujjain.
- (8) Munsif Municipal Magistrate, Second Class, Ujjain.
- (9) Civil Judge, Second Class and Sub-Divisional Magistrate, First Class, Mahidpur.
- (10) Civil Judge, Second Class and Sub-Divisional Magistrate, First Class, Tarana.
- (11) Civil Judge, Second Class and Sub-Divisional Magistrate, First Class, Barnagar.
- (12) Civil Judge, Second Class and Sub-Divisional Magistrate, First Class, Khachrod.

The separation of judiciary from the executive was introduced in both the former States of Indore and Gwalior in 1906. The judicial powers were transferred to a separate body of officers who were solely responsible for the disposal of cases. As the *Subah* and other revenue officers of both the States were responsible to maintain law and order within the areas under their jurisdiction, they were left with only preventive powers under the Penal Codes. After the formation of Madhya Bharat the penal side of the criminal law was administered by the judicial officers while the preventive side was allowed to rest with the executive officers. Cases under chapters VIII and XI of the Criminal Procedure Code were tried by the Sub Divisional Magistrates, who were actually Sub-Divisional Officers. The tahsildars were also exercising the powers of Sub Divisional Magistrates of second class. Later on they were relieved of this work and the powers were conferred on the Deputy Collectors, who were made Magistrates of first class. The scheme of separation of judiciary from the executive still continued to be in force.

Incidence of Crime

The Crimes common to the District are dacoity, robbery, murder, riot, burglary, cattle theft, ordinary theft, kidnapping and miscellaneous crimes under the Indian Penal Code. The year-wise number of offences registered under these heads is given below :—

Table No. XII—2

Crime Situation

Year	Dacoity	Robbery	Murder	Riot	Burg-lary	Cattle theft	Ordinary theft	Kidnapping	Misc. I.P.C. Crimes
1950	25	33	34	25	746	264	838	18	526
1956	19	19	27	25	580	127	635	11	389
1961	1	14	31	27	387	116	614	18	743
1966	1	13	39	32	596	154	855	9	733
1970	12	25	39	74	727	220	1,196	30	1,130
1971	7	55	35	54	696	222	1,257	27	1,223
1972	5	66	35	104	815	206	1,832	30	1,532
1973	5	94	50	103	877	248	1,755	31	2,599
1974	10	123	39	123	945	279	2,227	30	2,427

Source : Superintendent of Police, Ujjain.

It is evident from the above table that apart from the miscellaneous crimes under the Indian Penal Code, the incidence of ordinary theft is the highest, followed by the burglary and cattle theft. The incidence of murder was higher than that of riot upto 1966 and robbery upto 1970. Thereafter cases under these two categories of crime superseded the number of murders. Dacoity cases represent sharp rise and fall during these years.

Thus, it is clear from the figures given above that the incidence of crimes has steadily increased over these years. The total number of offences reported was 1832 in 1956 which reached to 5,503 in 1974 as can be seen from the following table which exhibits the number of cases reported, investigated, detected, sent up for trial and in which conviction was obtained as also the number of persons tried, convicted and acquitted or discharged during a few selected years from 1950 to 1974 :—

Table No. XII—3

Cognizable Offences

Year	Number of Cases					Number of Persons		
	Reported	Investigated	Detected	Sent up for Trial	Conviction Obtained	Tried	Convicted	Acquitted or Dis-charged
1950	2,509	1,959	620	620	382	1,817	562	538
1956	1,832	1,567	573	573	414	1,157	504	357
1961	2,377	2,264	962	962	508	1,596	508	474
1966	2,432	2,301	995	995	109	1,632	551	512
1970	3,453	3,344	1,608	1,608	822	3,078	1,316	1,134
1971	3,586	3,437	1,706	1,706	648	3,116	1,225	542
1972	4,627	4,418	2,115	2,115	1,087	3,875	1,912	765
1973	4,768	4,567	2,357	2,357	1,031	3,989	2,508	966
1974	5,503	5,299	2,668	2,668	1,200	4,959	2,538	1,081

Source : Superintendent of Police, Ujjain.

The figures given above reveal that of the total number of offences reported, about 78 to 99 percent of cases were investigated out of which detection was made in about 36 to 52 percent of cases. All the cases detected were sent up for trial.

Theft Cases

The cases of burglary, ordinary theft and cattle theft have already been mentioned in Table No. XII-1. The number of cases of thefts of copper wire, cycles, motorcycles and their accessories and fire arms ranged respectively from two to 110, 32 to 358, one to six and two to 11 during the years from 1950 to 1974.

The total number of cases in which property was stolen and recovered as also the value of property stolen and recovered is given below.

Table No. XII—4

Theft of Property

Year	No. of Cases in which Property was		Value of Property in Rs.	
	Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered
1950	1,720	458	7,92,543	92,798
1956	1,265	359	3,24,157	66,290
1961	1,046	472	1,84,680	1,23,994
1966	1,247	353	1,37,864	27,161
1970	2,117	528	6,50,931	95,017
1971	2,201	604	7,45,949	1,76,644
1972	2,905	725	7,72,723	1,77,753
1973	2,913	780	7,76,516	1,73,837
1974	3,369	904	13,47,076	2,63,854

Source : Superintendent of Police, Ujjain.

These figures reveal that the police failed to effect the recovery in most of the cases. The recovery was the highest in 1961 when property was recovered in about 47 percent of cases. Similarly recovery of property in terms of value was also the highest in this very year when about 68 percent of the total property stolen was recovered.

Cases Under Special Acts

Apart from the cases mentioned earlier, offences under the Excise and Gambling Acts are registered separately. Their annual number has been as follows.

Table No. XII—5
Cases Under Special Acts

Year	Excise Act		Gambling Act	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
1950	N.A.	N.A.	31	45
1956	N.A.	N.A.	16	20
1961	25	33	54	90
1966	102	120	122	180
1970	113	143	638	832
1971	161	175	733	829
1972	215	250	783	890
1973	219	259	847	1002
1974	194	222	828	982

Source : Superintendent of Police, Ujjain.

Cases under both these Acts have been increasing from year to year. It may be noted that all the cases reported were investigated by the Police.

Organization of Police Force

Till the year 1872 the Police Force of Holkar State formed a constituent part of the State army and did not exist as an independent unit. In each *pargana* some of the Sepoys, called the Sibandi Sepoys, were posted at the headquarters of the *pargana* to perform duties of Police while a part of the same force was diverted for collection of revenue. The duties of the Police in villages were performed satisfactorily by the local Chowkidars. When Sir. T. Madhav Rao became a minister in 1872 he created a Police Department under the Darbar Judicial Department. To look after and organize efficient working of the police in the districts, Inspectors were appointed. Below the District Inspector of Police some subordinate ranks were also created. It was decided that the Indian Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes of British India should be followed by the Police Officers in discharging their duties till the time the State prepared the law codes of its own.

In 1901 the State Police Force was organized under an Inspector General of Police, who brought about a reorganization of the whole department by introducing a new procedure of work.¹ From the time of minority administration (1903-11) the practice of appointing British Officers from the Central Provinces as Inspector General of Police was adopted. These officers organized the Police Force of the State, as far as possible, on the lines of Police Force in British India. As a result of all these measures of reforms, the Police administration was put on the lines of Central Provinces in 1926. The whole State was divided into three ranges, every range being placed under the direct control of a Deputy Inspector General of Police

1. Indore State Gazetteer, p. 366.

who was posted at the Headquarters of his range. The area of the former Holkar State which is now included in the Ujjain district was in the Northern Range. The district was under the charge of a District Superintendent of Police assisted by District Inspectors, Circle Inspectors and other subordinate usual staff.

In the former Gwalior State also no distinction existed between the military and the police as the same body of men served in both capacities. A section of the army was set apart for police duties. When the Gwalior Police Mannual was compiled and published in 1853, powers and functions of the police force were defined. No distinction was, however, made between the cognizable and non-cognizable offences. The police was empowered to arrest suspects in all cases. Moreover, the police also exercised certain judicial powers. The staff consisted of *chowkidars*, constables, *inamdars* and *Kotwals* for the city and *zilas* who were all responsible to the district officers.

A distinction between the cognizable and non-cognizable offences was drawn in 1874 when another reorganization of the police force was effected. However, police and magisterial powers remained united and the district officers continued to control the police in their charges.

In 1889, the police department was again reorganized. The judicial powers of the police were withdrawn and the force was placed under a *Naib Diwan* as Inspector General of Police. Deputy Inspector General, Superintendent, Inspectors and Sub Inspectors were also appointed with clearly defined duties. The posts of the Inspector General and the Deputy Inspector General were abolished in 1895. The *Prant* police was at this time placed under the *Sar-Suba* and the District Superintendent was made Assistant *Suba* in charge of police with limited powers of making arrest.

The post of the Inspector General of Police was, however, again revived in 1903 and the police department was taken out of the hands of the district officials.

The police department underwent another stage of reorganization in 1948 when the Union of Madhya Bharat was formed. After this reorganization the Police Force of each district formed a unit which was directed, regulated and controlled by the District Superintendent of Police. A Police ordinance of Samvat 2005 (1948 A. D.) was promulgated which provided for the uniform organization of the Police Force in the State. This ordinance was later replaced by an Act in 1948.

Present Organization

No change in the set up of police organization was made after the formation of new Madhya Pradesh in 1956. The Superintendent of Police continued to head the Police. In 1956 he was assisted by three Deputy Superintendents of Police, 48 Inspectors and Sub Inspectors, 97 Head Constables and 640 Constables. Thus the total strength of the District Police was 789. Later on, a new

post of Assistant Sub-Inspector was also created. By 1975, the total strength of the Police increased to 973 and included a Superintendent, 4 Deputy Superintendents, 10 Inspectors, 45 Sub Inspectors, 22 Assistant Sub Inspectors, 146 Head Constables and 745 Constables, which remained unchanged upto 1977. For the purpose of maintenance of law and order and detection of crimes, the District is divided into three circles with 18 Police Stations and one Out Post under them. The District Police is divided in all the usual branches such as the Executive Force, Reserve Police, Traffic Police, prosecution Branch, Criminal Investigation Department, District Special Branch and *Modus Operandi* Bureau, etc.

The names of these Police Stations have already been given in Chapter I of this volume. Of the staff attached to them, the Kotwali has the highest number of personnel, including an Inspector, five Sub-Inspectors, two Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 13 Head Constables and 80 Constables. Six other Police Stations also have Inspectors while the rest have Sub Inspectors as their incharge. The strength of Police Force at the 17 Police Stations varied according to the need of every place and ranged from one to three Sub Inspectors, one to two Assistant Sub Inspectors (attached to 10 P. S. only), two to eight Head Constables and 11 to 43 Constables. The Out Post at Gogapur has one Assistant Sub Inspector one Head Constable and four Constables.

Home Guards

The force came into being in Ujjain district in the year 1961. It is a voluntary force on a quasi-military footing and is intended to supplement civil powers and generally to assist the police in the discharge of their lawful duties in times of emergency. The administration of the force throughout the State of Madhya Pradesh vests in the Commandant General, Home Guards, Jabalpur. In Ujjain district the head is the District Commandant, Home Guards, who is assisted by two Company Commandants, seven Platoon Commanders and other ministerial staff.

Any person of not less than 19 and not more than 40 years of age, of height not less than 1.6 metres and chest 79 cm. and satisfying a literacy test is eligible for enrolment. On enrolment every *Nazar Sainik* (Home Guard) undergoes a course of training for a period of not more than two months. He is further bound to serve for a period of six months. The District Magistrate is empowered to call him up for duty when emergency demands and he is subject to the control of the District Magistrate during such emergency.

A strength of four companies of Home Guards consisting of 121 Non Commissioned Officers and 522 *Sainiks* has been fixed for Ujjain District. Of these three companies, consisting of 90 Non-Commissioned Officers and 390 *Sainiks* is for rural areas and one company, having 31 N.C.Os. and 132 *Sainiks* for urban areas. From 1961 to 1978 the total number of training camps held was 12 in urban areas and 25 in rural areas in which 475 and 1,336 Home Guards, respectively, were trained. Of the 1,811 Home Guards thus trained, 1266 have been relieved during this period, leaving 545 Commissioned Officers and *Sainiks*, on roll in June, 1978.

Jails and Lock Ups

The history of present system of Jail management dates back to 1877 when central jails were established at two places in the erstwhile Holkar State. In the year 1906, a District Jail was established at Mahidpur. The segregation of female offenders was carried out at this jail in the year 1911.¹ In the Gwalior State, the jails were managed by the Judicial authorities and controlled by the Chief Justice till 1893, when they were placed under a Jail Superintendent who, in turn, was subordinate to the Inspector General of Prisons. A prisons and Jails Manual was prepared and enforced in 1917 for the welfare of prisoners and to regularize the management of Jails. There was a District Jail at Ujjain.

In Madhya Bharat the system of Jails management prevalent in Gwalior State continued. At present there is one District Jail (Class I), two Sub-Jails and two Judicial lock-ups in Ujjain District. They are located at the following places :—

1. District Jail at Ujjain.
2. Sub-Jail at Tarana and Mahidpur.
3. Judicial Lock-ups at Barnagar and Khachrod.

The details regarding organizational set up of the Jails of Ujjain district have already been given in chapter XIII—Other Departments. The adolescents are transferred to Borstal Institute, Narsimhapur and Juveniles to Reformatory School, Seoni. The tables given in the appendix show the number of prisoners in District Jail, Ujjain as also their number according to religion and length of sentence.

A Board of Visitors has been constituted for the Jails. It consist of official and non-official members appointed by the Government. The Collector and District Magistrate, Ujjain, is its Chairman.

Prison Discipline

There is strict watch over the activities of the persons confined in the jails. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment are engaged in work of different trades. Long term prisoners are given temporary release for 10 days in a year besides carrying remissions under the Good Conduct Rule. Prisoners of exemplary conduct become eligible to receive miscellaneous concessions.

Facilities to Prisoners

There is one Welfare Officer at the District Jail, Ujjain who looks after the welfare of the prisoners. In order to provide medical treatment one Assistant Surgeon, one Male Nurse and one Compounder have also been posted at the Jail. During the period of imprisonment, the prisoners are also given training in different trades such as Tailoring, Weaving and Carpentry. There are three Instructors in each of the trades.

1. *ibid.* p. 373.

Educational Facilities

Deserving prisoners are given facilities to pursue their studies further. They are provided with sports articles, books, etc. The prisoners of District Jail, Ujjain, have been appearing for various examinations like Primary, Prathama, Madhyama, Uttama, Intermediate and B.A. The number of prisoners who appeared for any of these examinations from 1960-61 to 1977-78 is shown below :—

Table No. XII—6
Examinations Passed by Prisoners

Year	No. of Prisoners	
	Appeared	Passed
1960-61	169	166
1965-66	125	121
1970-71	195	92
1971-72	91	87
1972-73	57	51
1973-74	54	49
1974-75	114	113
1975-76	143	138
1976-77	127	96
1977-78	107	70

Source : Superintendent, District Jail, Ujjain.

District Released Prisoners Aid Society

A Released Prisoners Aid Society has been constituted in the District from 1967. The District Panchayats and Social Welfare Officer, Ujjain is its Secretary. It has four official and three non official members besides a non official President. The Society provides necessary tools and equipments to the released prisoners every year so as to enable them to start their own occupations and lead the life as better citizens. The necessary funds are provided by the Government to the Society annually. From its inception upto 1975-76 (except 1970-71), the Society has thus helped a total number of 29 released prisoners ranging from one to six annually. The yearly expenditure on the aid provided varied from Rs. 252 to 3,000 amounting to a total of Rs. 10,002 during the period cited above.

Present Organization of Courts

By the end of the year 1973-74 the set up of civil and criminal courts in the district was as follows :—

- (1) District and Sessions Judge, Ujjain.
- (2) 1st Additional District and Sessions Judge, Ujjain.
- (3) 2nd Additional District and Sessions Judge, Ujjain.
- (4) 3rd Additional District and Sessions Judge, Ujjain.
- (5) 4th Additional District and Sessions Judge, Ujjain.

The head of the judiciary in the district is the District and Sessions Judge, Ujjain. The territorial jurisdiction of all the courts mentioned above extends over the whole of Civil District and Sessions Division, Ujjain. All these courts are empowered to hear any suits irrespective of their monetary value. Besides sessions cases, they can also entertain appeals from the decrees and orders of the Civil Judges Class I and II, criminal appeals, criminal revisions and miscellaneous criminal proceedings. The courts of the Additional Judges are invested with small cause powers upto the value of Rs. 1,000.

- (6) 1st Civil Judge Class I and Magistrate 1st Class, Ujjain.
- (7) 2nd Civil Judge Class I and Magistrate 1st Class, Ujjain.
- (8) 3rd Civil Judge Class I and Magistrate 1st Class, Ujjain.

The 1st Civil Judge Class I and Magistrate 1st Class, Ujjain exercises the powers of the Additional District Magistrate in the whole Sessions Division of Ujjain.

For Civil and Criminal work, the entire civil district of Ujjain falls under the jurisdiction of those three courts. On the civil side they are empowered to hear any suit not exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value. Within their local limits they also enjoy powers of the Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such court and not exceeding Rs. 500 in value. On the Criminal side they are invested with powers of Magistrate 1st Class.

- (9) 1st Civil Judge Class II and Magistrate 1st Class, Ujjain.
- (10) 2nd Civil Judge Class II and Magistrate 2nd Class, Ujjain.
- (11) Civil Judge Class II and Magistrate 1st Class, Khachrod.
- (12) Additional Civil Judge to the Court of the Civil Judge Class II and Magistrate 1st Class, Khachrod.
- (13) Civil Judge Class II and Magistrate 1st Class, Barnagar.
- (14) Civil Judge Class II and Magistrate 1st Class, Tarana.
- (15) Civil Judge Class II and Magistrate 1st Class, Mahidpur.

The territorial jurisdiction of each of these courts extend over the whole tahsil in which they are located. Except the 2nd Civil Judge, Ujjain who exercises powers of a Magistrate 2nd Class only all the other Civil Judges have the powers of Magistrate 1st Class for criminal work. The jurisdiction of the Civil Judges Class II is confined to the suits not exceeding Rs. 5,000 and up to Rs. 200 for Small Causes suits.

Panchayats

In the erstwhile Holkar State, there was the institution of *Gaothi Panchayats* as early as 1909. Such Panchayats existed in all the villages except those maintained by the Forest Department. But their jurisdiction was confined to certain aspects of local sanitation and village waste lands.

Under the Holkar State Panchayats Act passed in 1920, the *Gaothi Panchayats* were substituted by the *Gram Panchayats* which were invested with civil powers under Rs. 15 in value and criminal powers under section 150, 277; 323; 352; 504 and 510, of the Indore Penal Code. The said Act was replaced by the Indore Village Panchayats Act in 1928. The Panchayats established under this new Act had three classes of powers, namely, (1) Primary powers (2) Secondary powers and (3) Advance powers.

In the former Gwalior State the system of Panchayat Boards was introduced in 1912,¹ with a view to provide for a more expeditious and less expensive machinery to settle petty disputes by the members of the public themselves. In Gwalior State These Boards were given both civil and criminal powers. Their pecuniary jurisdiction ordinarily extended to cases upto Rs. 15 in civil suits and Rs. 50 in *Sarsarimal* cases. On the criminal side they were empowered to try the following offences :—

- (1) Simple Hurt
- (2) Criminal Assault
- (3) Wrongful Restraint
- (4) Mischief
- (5) Criminal Trespass.

The judgements of these Boards were final. These Boards continued to function till 1949.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat the Panchayats Act, 1949 was enforced under which Panchayats were effectively organized.

Nyaya Panchayats

In 1951 Madhya Bharat Panchayats Amendment Act, 1951 was passed. Under this Act the Panchayats were deprived of judicial powers and new bodies called Nyaya Panchayats were established. Each Nyaya Panchayats generally covered an area of a Revenue Inspector's circle. The number of members of each Nyaya Panchayat ranged from 5 to 10. The members were elected by the Panchas of the Gram Panchayats of the area. The Sarpanch was elected by the Panchas. The normal term of a Nyaya Panchayat was one year. The civil and criminal powers of these Nyaya Panchayats were also defined by the Act.

After the reorganization of States the Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act, 1962 was passed. As regards civil powers they are empowered to entertain cases whose value does not exceed Rs. 100. In criminal cases the Nyaya Panchayats can impose fines only upto Rs. 100 for an offence under the Indian Penal Code as well as other

1. Gwalior State Administration Report, 1937-38, p. 138.

specified Acts subject to the maximum limit of fine permissible under such Acts. The judgements, decrees and orders of the Nyaya Panchayats are final, though the Sessions Judge in criminal cases and the District Judge in civil matters have been empowered to call for and examine records of such cases and pass such orders as they deem fit.

During the years from 1955-56 to 1972-73, there were only 14 Nyaya Panchayats in the district. In the year 1973 the number of Nyaya Panchayat rose to 38. Of these there are seven Nyaya Panchayats in each tahsil of Khachrod, Barnagar, Tarana and Mahidpur while 10 are in Ujjain tahsil. 64 and 85 civil and 424 and 365 criminal cases were decided by them in 1976 and 77, respectively.

Cases Handled By Courts

Criminal Cases

The criminal cases handled by the different courts of Ujjain district include offences against the State, public tranquility, safety and justice, serious and minor offences against persons and property and other offences under the—Criminal Procedure Code, Special and Local Laws. The total number of offences reported in Ujjain district for some selected years from 1955 to 1977 is shown below :—

Table No. XII—7
Criminal Offences

Year	1955	1960	1965	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Offences under I.P.C Cr. P.C. and Special. and Local Laws	4,949	6,407	7,447	7,368	8,945	10,271	12,955	12,858	14,011	15,318	15,371

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Ujjain.

The table given below shows the total number of cases disposed and number of persons dealt with by various courts of the district from 1955 onwards :—

Table No. XII—8
Disposal of Cases

Year	No. of Cases		No. of Persons	
	Disposed	Pending	Disposed	Pending
1955	5,449	1,656	8,875	4,297
1960	6,556	954	9,354	2,196
1965	7,154	4,652	12,519	9,757
1970	6,786	4,891	11,833	10,171
1971	8,071	5,765	14,438	11,514
1972	9,439	6,597	16,271	12,705
1973	11,962	7,600	18,560	14,398
1974	10,561	9,897	15,504	18,445
1975	11,113	12,022	15,882	18,940
1976	16,503	10,837	20,588	17,454
1977	18,272	7,936	23,522	14,138

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Ujjain.

The details regarding number of persons convicted under various offences from 1955 onwards are given in the following table :—

Table No. XII—9

Conviction

Year	No. of Persons Convicted under Offences		
	Affecting human body	Against property	Affecting Public Health
1955	136	119	10
1960	398	450	26
1965	219	250	32
1970	168	341	36
1971	161	231	62
1972	7	3	31
1973	7	1	69
1974	6	3	65
1975	51	3	45
1976	101	—	134
1977	45	6	365

Source : District and Session Judge, Ujjain.

The following table exhibits the various kinds of punishments inflicted and number of persons punished from 1955 onwards :—

Table No. XII—10

Punishment

Year	Imprisonment	Fines	Security Taken	Dealt with under Borstal Act	Death
1955	493	2,444	99	—	1
1960	737	3,132	230	—	—
1965	732	2,852	205	—	—
1970	445	4,319	55	—	—
1971	504	4,731	105	—	—
1972	636	6,290	63	—	—
1973	1,378	7,984	101	—	3
1974	833	7,415	271	—	6
1975	965	7,196	115	—	—
1976	827	11,147	398	—	—
1977	1,167	11,742	616	—	—

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Ujjain.

Civil Suits

The civil suits instituted in the different civil courts of the district include suits for money and immovable property, title suits, mortgage suits, pre-emption suits and suits for specific relief. The total number of suits instituted and disposed in the district from 1955 onwards is shown in the following table.

Table No. XII—11

Suits Instituted and Disposed

Year	No. of Suits		No. of Suits Disposed by		
	Money and Immovable Property	Title and Other Purposes	District Courts	Subordinate Courts	Courts of Small Causes
1955	974	1,401	13	1,578	972
1960	469	703	27	1,240	1,373
1965	1,347	1,066	90	2,398	2,935
1970	519	755	94	1,380	2,297
1971	1,259	734	41	1,989	1,715
1972	2,660	774	64	3,081	1,368
1973	2,813	549	154	2,106	1,361
1974	2,099	852	102	1,566	1,020
1975	1,670	857	112	1,680	724
1976	1,879	1,020	212	2,447	858
1977	2,015	1,229	202	3,050	1,037

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Ujjain.

The following table gives a picture of the civil suits instituted, received and disposed during a year and those which remained pending at the end of the year from 1955 to 1977.

Table No. XII—12

Pending Civil Suits

Year	1955	1960	1965	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
1. Suits pending at the beginning of the year	1,570	649	2,449	1,897	498	3,255	3,505	3,575	3,915	4,058	3,948
2. Instituted	1,401	1,107	2,413	1,274	455	3,435	3,362	2,949	2,527	2,899	3,244
3. Revived	15	36	35	—	—	65	63	48	26	59	71
4. Otherwise received	497	44	251	415	—	1,264	276	31	106	499	1,692
5. Total for disposal	3,483	1,836	5,148	3,686	953	8,018	9,196	6,603	6,574	7,465	8,955
6. Disposal by transfer	336	82	338	307	23	1,286	442	34	107	566	1,692
7. Otherwise disposed	1,591	1,037	2,141	1,667	407	3,227	3,179	2,654	2,409	2,951	2,597
8. Pending at the close of the year	1,446	717	2,669	2,112	523	3,505	3,575	3,915	4,058	3,948	4,666

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Ujjain.

The following table shows the details of revisions and appellate cases from 1955 to 1977.

Table No. XII—13
Revisions and Appeals

Year	1955	1960	1965	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
1. Pending at the beginning of the year	677	1,068	303	453	415	409	443	286	304	189	377
2. Instituted and Re-instituted during the year	420	397	479	506	382	311	282	290	283	381	723
3. Otherwise received during the year	15	249	41	—	—	2	185	—	—	167	158

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Ujjain.

Legal Profession and Bar Associations

In early period there were no restrictions or regulations for those who intended to practice in the courts. Unlicensed and even uneducated persons carried on legal profession till 1902 when rules for conducting the pleadership examination were drafted in Holkar State. Thereafter an examination was held annually by the *Sadar* court which also granted *Sanad* to successful candidates. From 1913 admission into the ranks of Bar was limited to those who passed the State Pleadership and Mukhtiyar's Examination. The legal practioners were graded as the High Court Pleader and District Courts¹ Pleaders. Educational standards for High Court Pleaders, District Courts Pleaders and Mukhtiyar were also prescribed.

In Gwalior State also the legal practioner were compulsorily required from 1914 to pass the Pleadership and Mukhtiyarship Examination. The Pleaders and Mukhtiyars were divided into two classes (I) High Court Pleaders and Mukhtiyars and (II) Prant Court Pleaders and Mukhtiyars. Besides, the Law graduates from Indian and foreign universities and advocates of British Indian High Courts were also granted *Sanad* without requiring of them any other test. In 1924 the duties and responsibilities of legal practioners were defined clearly and a form of oath was prescribed for them.

Bar Associations

At present there are five Bar Associations one each at Ujjain, Mahidpur Tarana, Barnagar and Khachrod. The Mahidpur Bar Association which was established in 1910 has 22 members on its roll. The Ujjain Bar Association was established in 1912. The number of its members was 16 at that time. Now (1973) it has 220 members. The membership of Tarana Bar Association is 22.

1. Rules and Orders in Holkar State, 1938, PT. II. p. 484.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The organisational set-up of some of the important offices of the Government of Madhya Pradesh and Statutory Bodies in the District is described below :—

Agriculture

The Agricultural activities in the District are looked after by a Deputy Director, Agriculture with headquarters at Ujjain. The Deputy Director works under the over-all control of the Director of Agriculture, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. The Joint Director of Agriculture is also posted at Ujjain, who is incharge of the whole of Ujjain Division.

The Deputy Director among others is assisted by six Assistant Directors of Agriculture. One Assistant Director is working as incharge of the Seed Multiplication Farm, Ujjain. The Assistant Director at the headquarters is assisted by two Agricultural Assistants and 4 Gram Sevaks with usual staff. One Assistant Soil Conservation Officer at Ujjain and another at Barnagar together with an Assistant Soil Testing Officer are also posted in the District under the control of the Deputy Director of Agriculture. One Assistant Director is the incharge of Soil Testing Laboratory at Ujjain and one Assistant Director is incharge of sugercane at Mahidpur with usual staff. Besides these officers, an Assistant Director is looking after the world programme, who is assisted by four Agriculture Assistants and five Gram Sevaks, with usual staff.

Cooperative Department

The Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Ujjain is responsible for the activities of the cooperative societies in the District. He has jurisdiction over the districts of Ujjain and Ratlam. His office functions under the administrative control of the Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Ujjain is assisted by 2 Assistant Registrars with their independent offices at Ujjain and Ratlam, respectively. The Deputy Registrar in his own office is assisted by the following staff—

1. Audit Officer	1
2. Senior Cooperative Inspectors	5
3. Marketing Inspector	1
4. Cooperative Inspectors	11

5. Cooperative Extension Officers	3
6. Valuers	3
7. Statistical Assistant	1
8. Sub-Auditors	38

Besides, the supervisory staff of handloom and the usual ministerial staff also assist him.

Education

The office of the Divisional Superintendent of Education, Ujjain is functioning from 1949. The office has jurisdiction over the districts of Ujjain, Shajapur, Ratlam and Mandsaur. It functions under the administrative control of the Director of Public Instructions, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The Divisional Superintendent in the work is assisted by 2 Deputy Divisional Superintendents of Education, 1 Assistant Divisional Superintendent, 1 A.S.P.O., 1 Sports Officer and usual staff. In May 1973, 158 Higher Secondary Schools were functioning under the supervision of the Divisional Superintendent of Education.

Employment

The Employment Exchange at Ujjain is functioning since May 1968. It has jurisdiction over the whole revenue district of Ujjain. The Employment Officer as the head of the Exchange works under the administrative control of the Director of Employment and Training, Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur.

The Employment Officer in his work is assisted by a Statistical Assistant and the usual staff. A Junior Employment Officer with headquarters at Barnagar is also functioning as the head of Employment Information and Assistance Bureau under the administrative control of the Employment Officer, Ujjain. Still, a University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau is also functioning in the University Campus to give employment information and advice to students for employment, professional and specialized courses. The Employment Officer as the head of this Exchange is assisted by usual clerical staff.

Fisheries

To look after the piscicultural activities in the District, an office of the Assistant Fisheries Officer is functioning at Ujjain, since 1954. The Assistant Fisheries Officer has jurisdiction over the whole District of Ujjain. He works under the immediate control of the Assistant Director of Fisheries, Indore.

The Assistant Fisheries Officer is assisted by 2 Fishery Inspectors and 3 Fishery Jamdars with usual staff. One Fisheries Officer is posted in the Development Block, Khachrod to look after Nutrition Programme.

Labour Court

To decide labour disputes under various Acts, a Labour Court under the Presiding Officer is functioning at Ujjain with jurisdiction over Ujjain, Dewas,

Ratlam and Mandsaur Districts. The Presiding Officer, Labour Court is assisted by usual clerical staff.

An Assistant Labour Commissioner assisted by a Labour Officer and a team of Labour Inspectors, has been posted in the District from 1976, on account of opening of a number of industries in Ujjain.

Electricity Board

For the transmission of Electricity and its distribution, an office of the Divisional Engineer, City Division is functioning, since 1966, with jurisdiction over the corporation limits of Municipal Corporation, Ujjain. The office works under the control of the M. P. Electricity Board, Rampur, Jabalpur.

The Divisional Engineer is assisted by 16 Line Supervisors, 21 Line Assistants, 87 Attendants and 7 Testing Assistants with usual clerical staff.

Public Health Engineering

To look after the water works at Ujjain, Barnagar, Khachrod and execute the water supply schemes in various other towns and villages, an office of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering is functioning at Ujjain. The Executive Engineer has jurisdiction over the whole of Ujjain District. In his work, he is assisted by 235 executive staff, of which includes 4 Assistant Engineers, (Public Health Engineering) also.

The Executive Engineer works under the administrative control of the Public Health Engineering Department, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

A new Division under an Executive Public Health Engineer for Conducting survey of urban water supply schemes has been started in 1977. He is assisted by 2 Sub-Divisional Officers and a team of Sub-Engineers.

Public Health Department

District Family Planning-cum-Health Office

The District Family Planning-cum-Health Officer Ujjain is responsible for execution, supervision and control of the Primary Health Centres and family planning activities in the District. He has jurisdiction over the whole of the Ujjain District and he works under the administrative control of the Joint Director of Health Services, Indore.

In his work the District Family Planning-cum-Health Officer is mainly assisted by the following staff :

1. Administrative Officer	1
2. Mass Education Information Officer	1
3. District Extension Educators	2
4. Assistant Surgeons	18
5. Lady Health Visitors	11
6. Block Extension Educators	2
7. Compounders	15

Besides, other subordinate medical and ministerial staff also assist him.

Civil Surgeon

The Civil Surgeon, Ujjain is responsible for the public health activities and is incharge of the District Hospital, Ujjain, besides Civil Hospital, Civil dispensaries and Ayurvedic dispensaries in the District. Administratively, his office functions under the control of the Joint Director, Health Services, Indore.

The Civil Surgeon is mainly assisted by the following medical staff :

1. Physician	1
2. Ophthalmologist	1
3. Gynaecologist	1
4. Pediatrist	1
5. Anesthetist	1
6. Assistant Surgeons	12
7. Woman Assistant Surgeon	1
8. Dental Surgeon	1
9. Assistant Surgeons, Urban Family Planning Clinic	2

Besides, the nursing staff, compounders, etc. and the usual ministerial staff also assist him.

Public Works Department

To look after the Public Works, an office of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Ujjain Circle is working at Ujjain since March 1956. The office has jurisdiction over the districts of Ujjain, Ratlam, Mandsaur, Jhabua, and Shajapur. The Superintending Engineer works under the administrative control of the Engineer in Chief, P. W. D., Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

Besides an Executive Engineer, each being posted at the aforesaid districts, the Superintending Engineer is assisted by 3 Assistant Engineers, 1 Junior Engineer, 2 Draftsman, 3 Assistant Draftsman, 2 Tracers and 1 Overseer together with the usual staff.

The Executive Engineer, Ujjain in his turn is assisted by 4 Sub-Divisional Officers (Assistant Engineers), 1 Junior Engineer, 32 Overseers, 1 Sub-Overseer, 1 Divisional Accountant, 1 Draftsman, 6 Assistant Draftsman, 6 Tracers and usual staff.

Publicity and Information

With an end to publicise government activities, to discharge field publicity work and maintain public relations in the District, an office of the Assistant Director of Publicity is working at Ujjain, since 1956. The office has jurisdiction over the whole District of Ujjain. It works under the administrative control of the Director of Information and Publicity, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

Besides the usual clerical staff, the Assistant Director of Publicity is assisted by a Cinema Operator and a Motor Driver too.

Sales Tax

For the assessment of Sales Tax in the Ujjain Region, an office of the Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax, Ujjain Region, Ujjain is functioning since May, 1965. But from 1976, a Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax for hearing cases upto 30 lakhs and 2 Assistant Commissioners and 2 Sales Tax Officers with a team of Sales Tax Inspectors is functioning in Ujjain.

Industries

A General Manager of the rank of Deputy Director has been appointed in this District in the new scheme of the District Industries Centre enforced from June 1978 for the development of small and cottage industries at Ujjain. He is assisted by 11 Assistant Managers of the rank of Assistant Directors of Industries, posted in different blocks and tahsils of the District.

Statistical Office

The Statistical Officer in this work is assisted by 8 Statistical Assistants and 4 Investigators with usual clerical staff.

Tube Wells

For detailed survey of tube wells for irrigational purposes, an office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Tube Wells Survey Sub-Division No. 2 is functioning, since 1969 at Ujjain with jurisdiction over Ujjain, Dewas, Indore, Shajapur, and Mandsaur districts. The office works under the administrative control of the Director of Tube Wells, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. Besides the usual clerical staff, an Assistant Geologist is also posted with the office.

Veterinary

To look after the animal husbandry activities in the District, an office of the Deputy Director, Veterinary Services, is functioning with headquarters at Ujjain. It has jurisdiction over the whole Ujjain District. It works under the administrative control of the Deputy Director of Veterinary Services, M. P., Indore Division, Indore.

The Live Stock Officer is assisted by 10 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 5 Veterinary Extension Officers, 4 Sub-Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 2 Stock Supervisors, 65 Veterinary Field Assistants, and usual staff.

Weights and Measures

For re-verification and checking of Weights and Measures in the District, two offices of the Inspectors of Weights and Measures are functioning with the one headquartered at Ujjain and the other headquartered at Barnagar. The Inspector at Ujjain has jurisdiction over the tahsils of Tarana, Mahidpur and Ujjain and the Inspector at Barnagar has it over the remaining two tahsils.

They work under the immediate control of the Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures, Ujjain, who is assisted by four Weights and Measures Inspectors.

Forest

A Divisional Forest Officer alongwith one Sub-Divisional Officer and two Rangers has been appointed from 26th January, 1977 for the development of forest, in the District. Uptil now, only a small portion in Tarana Tahsil comes under forest area.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

The covenanted princely states of Gwalior and Indore, parts of which together formed Ujjain District, had introduced so-called Local Self-Government institutions like municipalities in their respective urban areas at different times and under different Acts. These Acts were amended or repealed by other Acts from time to time.

Municipalities

Gwalior Darbar established municipalities at Ujjain, Barnagar, Unhel and Khacharod while Indore Darbar constituted them at Mahidpur and Tarana. A brief history of these municipalities is given in the following pages.

Municipal Committee, Ujjain

According to the available sources this was the oldest municipality of this District as it was established on the 28th February, 1887. This was one of the two biggest municipalities of the State. It was a district municipality under a separate Department of Administration and under the supervision of Darbar. The latter had given liberal grants for its works. A magnificent grant was given to it for its water works scheme which was completed in 1906-07. Sanitation, roads and drainage of the town were looked after by the Committee. In the year 1906-07 the work of layout of a park near Dewas Gate was under completion. The population of the town was then about 39,800.

The Gwalior State Municipalities Act, 1912 placed the Municipalities under the administration and control of Inspector-General of Municipalities. The Act, besides vesting considerable powers in these committees, imposed a far wider set of duties to be performed. In the year Ujjain Municipality was allowed to levy Railway Terminal Tax.

In the year 1924-25, the Government liberalised municipal administration by not only introducing non-official members' majority in municipalities but also by allowing them to elect non-official presidents and vice-presidents. Ujjain was the first municipality in the State to elect first non-official president. Then the Committee had 16 members. The number was, subsequently raised to 20.

Early in the 'forties' the Health Officer, Ujjain Municipality, prepared a sanitary programme costing Rs. 1,35,185. Rs. 15,000 were sanctioned for it in 1930-31 and same amount for the next year.

It was felt that the Municipal Act was too old and of out of date model. Therefore, a Municipal Commission was appointed. It included officials and non-officials.

By the year 1933-34 more and more sanitary measures were undertaken by the Committee. Two motor lorries to carry away night-soil to the trenching ground were purchased, gutters were constructed, repaired or remodelled, roads aphalted, streets paved and on this about Rs. 1,20,500 were spent in two years. By that time population of the town increased to 53,359. In 1934-35 it received Government subsidy of Rs. 1,12,820 while the Municipality collected Rs. 35,972 by means of taxes, etc. As regards expenditure the committee spent Rs. 63,584 on sanitation including roads and drainage, Rs. 15,921 on street light, Rs. 2,953 on medical relief and Rs. 1,17,633 on miscellaneous works.

The year 1938-39 witnessed the amalgamation of Bhairongarh and Bhaded areas in Ujjain Municipality and completion of overbridge. Municipal election rules framed this year were revised after a couple of years. The body continued to be of elected and nominated members.

In the year 1943-44, the Water Works Committee was abolished and the water works at Ujjain was entrusted to Gwalior Electric Supply Company with a provision that it is to administer the Water Works under the guidance and supervision of Ujjain Municipal Committee. Thus, except for administrative purposes, the Water Works was under the Municipality for rest of the purposes.

In the year 1945-46, Ujjain Municipal Committee had an income of Rs. 2,95,094 including Rs. 2,16,836 realised as taxes. Its total expenditure was Rs. 1,81,484. It spent Rs. 38,311 on sanitation, Rs. 36,873 on conservancy Rs. 27,684 on roads, Rs. 29,435 on lights, Rs. 4,319 on medical relief, Rs. 2,520 on education, etc. Presidential chair continued to be occupied by a non-official member throughout the period under review. The administration was carried on by local committee which consisted of elected and nominated which members.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat, the Municipal Committee, Ujjain continued to work under the administrative control of the Inspector-General of Municipalities, the head of the Department. Local Committee of elected and non-elected members carried on its administration. In 1949-50, Ujjain Municipal committee was allowed to realise registration fees on sale of cattle. It was also advised to increase rates of existing taxes according to the needs to improve the financial condition. The levy of octroi tax hither-to prohibited was allowed in 1951.

Due to unsatisfactory working conditions of Ujjain Municipal Committee it was resolved to dissolve that body and put it under the administrator. Subsequently, a Municipal Commissioner was appointed in this Municipality by the Government and in place of President became the head of the Executive. Officers like Municipal Engineer, Health Officer, Revenue Officer looked after the work of their respective departments. They were generally appointed by Government and were paid from the Municipal Fund. The year 1953-54 witnessed the passing of the Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act, 1954. This Act repealed all the old Municipal Acts of Gwalior State which till then governed the working of this Municipal Committee.

According to the Census of 1951, Ujjain town had a population of 1,30,179. In 1952-53 as per budget its income was Rs. 8,28,203 while its expenditure as per budget was Rs. 8,14,695. Taxes as per budget were to yield Rs. 5,43,244. Main heads of taxes included house tax, entertainment tax, wheel-tax, octroi tax, terminal tax, *gadi adda tax*, etc.

Madhavnagar Municipality (Ujjain)

In the year 1938-39, a separate municipality was established for Madhavnagar-Freeganj. This Madhavnagar-Freeganj Municipal area enjoyed special concession in customs tariff. Its population was then 7,953. Madhavnagar Municipality had then a total income of Rs. 25,050 (Rs. 9,676 subsidy and Rs. 15,374 taxes). It spent Rs. 2,405 on street lights and Rs. 9,235 on miscellaneous works.

The election proceeding of this Municipal Committee in 1943-44 were not completed and, therefore, an interim committee was appointed. The income of the Municipal Committee was Rs. 20,696. It spent Rs. 10,352 in the Working and merger year 1943-44. In the year 1944-45 this Committee introduced new taxes. Elections to the body took place in 1945-46, and some members were nominated by the Government. It introduced wheel-tax in this year. These resulted in the increase of its income which was Rs. 33,830 in 1945-46. Expenditure on conservancy, roads, lights and miscellaneous works totalled to Rs. 22,867. After the formation of Madhya Bharat in 1948, this Municipal Committee was merged in the Ujjain Municipal Committee in 1952.

Municipal Corporation, Ujjain

The Ujjain Municipality was upgraded to a Municipal Corporation from 26th January, 1965 under the Madhya Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act, 1956.

In 1971, the town had a population of 2,09,119 persons and it spread over an area of 54.71 sq. km. The last elections for the Municipal Corporation were held in November, 1978. For these elections the town was divided into 44 wards and

thereby 44 councillors were elected. Out of these, 6 seats were reserved, 2 being for women and 4 for Scheduled Castes, etc. In addition, eleven aldermen were co-opted by the elected councillors. Normally, the Mayor and Deputy Mayor are elected by the councillors from among themselves. But a provision had been made in the Municipal Corporation Act for election of the Mayor from among the voters also. The Corporation functions with the help of one Standing Committee, one Appeals Committee and 7 Advisory Committees.

The table below shows the important land marks in the fluctuations of the income and expenditure of the body:-

Table No. XIV-1

Income and Expenditure

(In Rupees)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1951-52	4,74,700	4,07,100
1960-61	21,38,700	9,77,100
1970-71	54,04,100	53,32,100
1973-74	70,19,600	69,39,800
1975-76	106,18,800	103,71,800
1976-77	94,90,100	100,31,200
1977-78	104,38,200	93,09,100

Source : Municipal Corporation, Ujjain.

From the above table it is seen that the Income of the Municipal Corporation, as compared with the figure in 1951-52, registered a rise of more than 26 times in 1977-78, while the expenditure registered a rise of about 23 times, showing the enormous volume of work done in different fields by the Municipal Corporation.

The table below shows the expenditure of the Corporation on different welfare activities like Public Health, Public Works and Street Lighting, etc. during the recent years.

Table No. XIV-2

Income and Expenditure

Year	Expenditure on		
	Public Health	Public Works	Street Lighting
1975-76	4,42,900	30,39,000	1,29,200
1976-77	4,20,100	25,68,900	1,24,800
1977-78	2,93,900	11,17,900	2,68,200

Source : Municipal Corporation, Ujjain.

The table above reveals the fact that the expenditure under Public Health and Public Works decreased in the two consecutive years due to some reasons. It indicates that intensive projects were taken up for the people's welfare in the period 1975-76 and 1976-77. The expenditure under Street Lighting increased in 1977-78 as compared with the year 1975-76.

The town was provided with street lighting by electricity in 1954 and the number of street lights was 5,154 in 1979-80. The town was not having suitable motor-stand for the passengers travelling by public transport. So the Municipal Corporation constructed a motor-stand at an estimated cost of about Rs. 10 lakhs in 1977 and the same has been given on rent to the Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation on annual rent of Rs. 1,25,000.

In order to encourage the talents in the field of games and sports, etc., a mini-stadium is being constructed by the Corporation at Ujjain. The Municipal Corporation has constructed a double-storied building in front of the bus stand in which shops for various commodities are let out on the ground floor while on the first floor a lodge has been opened for the comfort of the incoming passengers. The Corporation has also constructed a vegetable market in Daulatganj. The first floor of the market is being utilized as a lodge and has been given on rent. Small shopping centres have also been constructed on Arya Samaj Road, Mahakal Road and in front of Guru Nanak Market. For the recreation of the citizens, the Corporation has constructed parks in various colonies. The important parks being Kalidas Park, Motilal Nehru Park, Gandhi Park. A swimming-pool is also there. In addition, a Flower Nursery-cum-Park has been laid in the Nimanwasa village on Maksi Road. It is called Chakor Park. The Municipal Corporation organises a fair every year on Kartik Poornima on the banks of Kshipra.

The Corporation has also given due attention for the up-keep of the health of the public. In pursuance thereof, four Ayurvedic Dispensaries are being maintained by it at Chhatri Chowk, Bhairongarh, Jaisinhapura and Damdama. In addition, a Unani Clinic is also being run by it over the Iron Bridge. All these dispensaries are housed in new buildings.

The Corporation has also taken up the work of slum clearance in right earnest and the scheme is being implemented in Balmikinagar, Kanchanpura, Jansapura Ambapura, etc. In the Harijan Colony at Jansapura, 40 residential quarters have been constructed by the Corporation, while 52 quarters have been constructed in Balmikinagar.

Works in Connection with Simhasth Mela, 1980

Ujjain Municipal Corporation has prepared an exhaustive scheme for improvement in the various fields in connection with the Simhasth Mela, 1980. The total

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estimated cost for the package programme is Rs. 2,09,68,000. The expenditure proposed is given below :-

1. Public Works (roads, gutters, nullahs, etc)	Rs. 1,61,29,000
2. Health and Conservancy	Rs. 32,05,000
3. Fire Fighting Arrangements	Rs. 9,40,000
4. Street Lighting	Rs. 5,93,000
5. Additional Staff for different check.posts and toll posts, etc.	Rs. 1,01,000
Total :	Rs. 2,09,68,000

There estimates were latter revised to Rs. 276 lakhs. Out of this amount half the expenditure will be borne directly by the Municipal Corporation and the remaining will be given by the State Government-70 percent being the loan and 30 percent being the grants. So far the Corporation has spent about Rs. 148 lakhs and the remaining amount of Rs. 128 lakhs will be spent during the financial year 1980-81.

Under this head the Corporation has done re-asphalting of 21 main roads of the city. This work has been executed in record time by the Recondo Company. In addition, some important roads have been widened namely, part of the road from Indore to Mangalnath, from Mangalnath to Nikas Chauraha, from Khak Chowk to Veer Savarkar Road, Kshapanak Road, Dhantwantari Road, Yantra Mahal Road and Jaisinhpura Road.

For this purpose the Corporation has purchased 8 dumpers, 8 tractors, 3 water lorries and 6 night-soil tractors. It has purchased disinfectants and anti-biotic medicines worth Rs 5 lakhs. It has employed an additional staff of 200 sweepers and about 150 technicians are engaged in house to house spray of D. D. T. etc, The work of fogging (spray of smoke by Tiffa Machine) has also been started to eradicate the mosquitoes. The Corporation has opened a number of additional centres for small-pox vaccination during the mela.

For efficiently functioning of the fire brigade, 2 fire-fighting engines have been repaired and 4 tractor fire engines, 2000 ft. hose pipe, gas mask, foam equipment, etc. have been purchased. Three temporary sub stations have been located at - (1) Datta Akhada Area, (2) Mahakal Area, and (3) Ankpat Area. Various Home Guards personnel have been trained in all these services to help the regular fire fighting force.

In order to provide the people and pilgrims with best lighting facilities, all important squares of the town have been provided with 250 watt mercury vapour lamps. The over-bridge has also been provided with mercury vapour lamps. The various bathing ghats have also been provided with Halogen lights. A number of tube-lights (about 700) have also been recently provided on the roads. The main three important squares namely, (1) C. P. Shah Petrol Pump Square, (2) Hospital Square, (3) Dewas Gate Square, have been provided with automatic electric traffic signals.

The most important feature of the scheme is the establishment of an electric crematorium at an estimated cost of about Rs. 5 lakhs. The work has almost completed and it would be ready for use at once.

Municipal Committee, Barnagar

The Municipal Committee at Barnagar was established some times during the concluding years of the last Century or in the beginning of this century under Gwalior Durbar orders.

The constitution of the Committee was of official and non-official members whose strength was decided by the Durbar. It was purely a nominated body, always presided over by an official like Tahsildar. It was found that the member of both categories took very little interest in the work of the Committee. Normally, on an average 50 percent of them remained absent from meetings of the Committee. In 1924-25, the Government liberalised its policy and introduced elective element in the Committee. The franchise was limited and restricted. Barnagar Municipality elected its Vice-President from the non-official members. He was the first non-official vice-president of the Committee. Since this time the non-official element always remained in majority which included elected and nominated members. Rules of municipal elections were further revised and liberalised extending the franchise, in 1931-32. The rules were further changed in 1938-39, and again in 1941-42.

The number of members ranged between 10 to 15. In 1945-46 elections to the Municipal Committee were held. A non-official elected member succeeded in getting elected as first President from amongst the non-official members. After the formation of Madhya Bharat the principle of nominations was abolished under the Municipal Act of 1954. The town was divided into 11 wards for election purposes. These formed the election constituencies, one of which was a two-member constituency. One of its seats was reserved for a Scheduled Caste member. Thus, the Committee, then, was of 12 elected members. In addition to them, 3 members were selected on the Committee. The Madhya Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1961 was applied and the wards were re-distributed and revised. Their number increased to 14 one of which was reserved for the Scheduled Castes. In addition to these 14 elected members, the council consisted of 3 selected members. One seat is reserved for a woman member, either by election or by selection.

The body in the beginning was expected to look after the work of sanitation, conservancy, roads, drains and street-lighting. It worked as a part of a Government Department under the control of an Inspector-General of Municipalities. All the works required Government sanction. In subsequent years, its field of activities gradually increased. It received more powers and started functioning as a local-self government institution. Gwalior Durbar sanctioned, from time to time, various amounts for the construction and repairs of roads and drains in the town.

Sources of its income were quite limited. The Government, every year, sanctioned *Chungi* contributions on the basis of population of the previous Census and allowed the body to levy some taxes and fees. Thus, in the year 1938-39 the Municipal Committee received Rs. 10,068 and Rs. 4,180 as Government subsidy and as taxes, respectively. It spent Rs. 7,070 on sanitation, roads and drains; Rs. 977 on light and Rs. 2,702 on miscellaneous works. It was allowed to levy tax on *tongas* and carts on hire in 1915-16. In 1945-46, the Committee was in receipt of Rs. 7,404 as subsidy and Rs. 16,508 as taxes. It spent Rs. 6,091 on sanitation, Rs. 538 on conservancy, Rs. 724 on road, Rs. 2,149 on lights, Rs. 300 on medical relief and Rs. 3,901 on miscellaneous works. In the year 1942-43, its income was Rs. 15,870 while its expenditure stood at Rs. 11,636,

The Madhya Bharat Government allowed the municipality to levy octroi duty from 1951. But it introduced the measure late and received *Chungi* contribution of about Rs. 8,430 in 1952. While its income in 1952-53 was only about Rs. 45,800 and its expenditure was about Rs. 38,500. In 1977-78 both the income and expenditure rose to Rs. 7,63,210 and Rs. 7,11,308, respectively. The income and expenditure figures and details of expenditure on important heads are given below. The Committee realised taxes in the form of Octroi-tax, wheel-tax, road-tax, taxes on hotel-restaurant, certain transactions on medicines, house, registration of animals, land-tax, stamp-duty, etc. The octroi tax was, however, abolished in 1976. The table below shows the details of income and expenditure from 1951-52 to 1977-78.

Table No. XIV—3
Income and Expenditure

(In Rs.)		
Year	Total Receipts	Expenditure
1951-52	38,827	30,732
1960-61	1,56,400	1,60,705
1971-72	4,14,111	3,73,664
1972-73	4,58,496	4,25,277
1973-74	4,51,726	4,36,237
1974-75	6,34,892	5,15,928
1975-76	6,21,867	6,34,204
1976-77	6,67,323	6,84,310
1977-78	7,63,210	7,11,308

Source : Municipal Committee, Barnagar.

The expenditure of the Municipality has shown manifold increase during the last two-and-a-half decades. On Public Health it rose from Rs. 12,529 in 1951-52 to Rs. 1,95,526 in 1977-78; on Public Works from a mere Rs. 2,821 to Rs. 1,84,696 in 1977-78 and on Street Light from Rs. 2,456 to Rs. 40,158. The details for a few selected years are given below.

Table No. XIV—4
Expenditure under Different Heads

Year	Public Health	Public Works	(In Rs.)	
			Street Lights	
			Number	Expenditure
1951-52	12,529	2,821	—	2,456
1960-61	38,270	20,885	—	8,069
1972-73	1,30,852	33,138	510	32,713
1973-74	1,37,950	54,236	510	25,444
1974-75	1,89,057	40,574	510	28,670
1975-76	2,05,975	1,09,589	510	39,741
1976-77	1,94,521	1,83,696	510	32,720
1977-78	1,95,526	1,84,696	510	40,158

Source : Municipal Committee, Barnagar.

The table above shows that the expenditure under all the important items has increased appreciably during the period 1951-52 to 1977-78. Under Public Health the expenditure increased by about 16 times in 1977-78; on Public Works by about 92 times and on Street Lighting by about 18 times, as compared with the expenditure in 1951-52.

Achievements of the Committee

The town was electrified in 1939-40. Gradually the number of street lights was raised. In 1972-73, the number of lights was 510. Since then there has been no change.

- (1) The Committee has constructed and now maintains 4 public latrines and 8 urinals.
- (2) It has installed 71 public water taps in different parts of the town to supply water to the needy public.
- (3) A contribution of Rs. 500 is annually given to a privately run Ayurvedic dispensary.
- (4) It has constructed a vegetable market, foot-paths, gutters, underground drainage, 12 parks, swimmingpool, a *rapat*, and asphalted, tarred and metalled roads of the length of about 12 km.

(5) It has fire fighting equipment.

(6) It runs a reading room and a Bal Mandir.

Municipal Council, Nagda

The Municipal Council was established at Nagda, a newly grown industrial township, on 1st March 1968 when its population was above 18,000. The township was divided into 18 wards. Thus, the Council had the strength of 18 members. In the year 1969-70, its income, including grant and loan, was about Rs. 93,000 while its expenditure was about Rs. 78,000. The Government grant-in-aid was to the tune of about Rs. 25,000 besides a loan of about Rs. 30,000. Its income and expenditure during the last decade is given below :—

Table No. XIV—5
Income and Expenditure

Year	Income	(In Rs.)	
		Expenditure	
1968-69	53,752	66,776	
1969-70	93,255	78,753	
1970-71	2,15,805	1,87,493	
1971-72	5,29,793	5,13,213	
1972-73	3,37,244	2,76,713	
1973-74	3,10,822	1,57,492	
1974-75	3,51,348	2,26,420	
1975-76	13,06,903	7,43,350	
1976-77	12,46,368	7,96,952	
1977-78	22,49,100	24,61,342	

Source : Municipal Committee, Nagda.

The above given table shows that the income has increased constantly from 1968-69 to 1977-78. The income increased by about 45 times and the expenditure by 40 times in that period.

Table No. XIV—6
Expenditure on Selected Items

Year	Public Health	Public Works	Water Supply	(In Rs.)	
				Street Lights	
				Number	Expenditure
1951-52	N.A.	N.A.	—	—	—
1960-61	N.A.	N.A.	—	—	—
1971-72	—	—	—	—	7,514
1972-73	—	—	—	344	8,329
1974-75	39,209	5,602	7,235	488	7,916
1975-76	43,491	47,888	12,992	488	8,262
1976-77	75,610	3,63,629	26,642	488	24,636
1977-78	86,947	7,19,749	37,569	488	38,762

Source : Municipal Committee, Nagda.

Municipality, Khachrod

Like Barnagar, a municipality was also established at Khachrod by the orders of Gwalior Durbar at about the same time.

Under the presidentship of Tahsildar this body, having officials and non-officials as its member, functioned as a nominated body. Under the Municipal Act of 1912 like all the municipalities of the State it was placed under the administrative control of the Inspector-General of Municipalities. This Act vested more powers in these bodies and also imposed a far wider set of duties to be performed by them. But, probably being purely a nominated body, members of both categories took practically no interest in the work of the committee. In 1913-14 there were 9 members out of whom on an average 2 attended the 5 meetings held in that year. In the following year out of six, on an average, only two attended the 12 sittings held. The number of members further increased to 8 but their attendance did not make satisfactory improvement. The working conditions of this body were worse in 1921-22.

Some changes in constitution of these bodies were made after receiving the report of Municipal Commission appointed in 1920-21 for suggesting remedies for removing defects of the Municipal Act. It was declared in 1924-25 that the Department of Municipalities was steadily pursuing the policy of liberalising municipal administration by introducing non-officials in majority in municipal bodies and also allowing them to elect their own presidents and vice-presidents. It was found that the working conditions of Khachrod municipality were slightly improved. The attendance of members also increased. The total number of members varied from time to time and it ranged between 9 and 14 till the year 1932-33.

In the year 1931-32 Rules of Municipal Elections were revised and liberalised. Adult franchise was extended. These rules were again revised after about a decade. In the year 1945-46 an elected member of non-official category was elected as the President of Khachrod Municipal Committee.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat in 1948, the Government decided to abolish nominations in municipalities. Till 1954, when Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act was enacted, Khachrod Municipal Committee worked under the various Municipal Acts of Gwalior State.

The town was divided into 11 wards one of which was a two-member constituency. Thus, the Committee comprised 12 elected and 3 selected members till 1962 when the Madhya Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1961, became applicable. The revision of wards created 12 wards in the town one of which was declared reserved for the Scheduled castes. The committee has one post of President and two Vice-Presidents. One woman member is selected if any woman did not come through elections.

During the princely rule the body was working completely under Government as a part and parcel of Government Department, did construction and repairs of roads

and drains after sanction of the Durbar. The funds were made available by the latter for its works.

The source of income were poor. The main source was annual *Chungi* contribution or subsidy given to the body by the Durbar. It was given on the basis of population generally of the previous Census year. It was also allowed to levy taxes. These were the two main sources of income. In 1933-34, the Municipal Committee received Rs. 5,700 as subsidy and realised Rs. 413 as taxes. It spent Rs. 1,005 on roads, drains and sanitation and Rs. 1,466 on miscellaneous works. In 1938-39, the subsidy amount continued to be the same but it raised its income through taxes which fetched Rs. 5,152. The committee spent Rs 12,349 on sanitation, roads and drains in the year under review. The increase in its income was noticeable in 1945-46 when it received about Rs. 6,900 as subsidy and it realised about Rs. 8,700 through taxes. The heads of expenditure were sanitation, conservancy, roads, drains, lights, etc. In that year the body spent about Rs. 6,710 on sanitation, Rs. 1,000 on conservancy and roads and about Rs. 1,070 on light. In 1952-53, its income sources further increased and they yielded about Rs. 35,600. It spent most of the income, leaving a meagre balance of a few hundred rupees. It realised house tax, wheel tax, terminal tax, etc. The income sources in 1977-78 included taxes on houses, roads, land, shows, wheel, etc., licence fees, market-rates, sale of animals, etc. The income and expenditure figures for some years upto 1977-78, with their heads, are given below :—

Table No. XIV—7
Income and Expenditure

Year	Income	Expenditure
1910-11	1,672	1,310
1947-48	39,067	37,086
1951-52	1,22,125	1,35,660
1961-62	2,06,698	2,07,962
1971-72	4,66,678	4,12,797
1972-73	5,28,178	5,71,613
1973-74	6,38,663	5,58,485
1974-75	10,73,567	9,92,200
1975-76	8,36,419	8,40,092
1976-77	7,71,277	7,71,218
1977-78	7,82,801	8,50,078

Source : Municipal Committee, Khachrod.

A study of the table given above reveals the fact that the income and expenditure have risen steadily since 1951-52 to 1977-78. During the period the income rose by more than six times and the expenditure by almost an identical degree.

Table No. XIV—8
Expenditure Under Different Heads

(In Rs.)

Year	Public Health	Public Works	Street Lighting	
			Number	Expenditure
1950-51	10,866	5,000	—	N.A.
1961-62	40,092	15,600	—	9,639
1971-72	94,563	45,522	—	26,121
1973-74	1,25,608	6,197	565	25,112
1974-75	1,71,571	2,90,866	568	31,154
1975-76	1,88,395	1,46,698	568	28,973
1976-77	2,16,894	79,924	568	37,810
1977-78	2,22,943	75,263	568	32,373

Source : Municipal Committee, Khachrod.

Achievements

The town was electrified on the 15th August, 1960. the number of street-lights, which was 154 in the beginning, gradually increased to 568 in 1977-78.

The Committee completed the work of construction of quarters for its Harijan employees as early as in 1939-40 and they are situated on Runija Road.

- (1) It has constructed one shelter for passengers travelling by buses, installed water taps for public, 10 public latrines, 8 public urinals, fixed up cement water tankers for public use, etc.
- (2) The Committee has so far constructed one *pacca nala* of about one km. length in the town.
- (3) It maintains roads totalling 17.5 km, of which 6 km. is metalled, 4 km. is back topped, 5km. is asphalted and 2.5 km. is *kutchra*.
- (4) It has its own fire brigade.
- (5) It maintains 3 public parks.
- (6) The Committee has fitted electric pumps on 7 public wells for the needy persons.
- (7) Harijan employees are provided with hand-carts to carry night-soil. A tractor trolley has been purchased to remove filth and dirt from the town.

Municipality, Mahidpur

A local Committee looking after sanitation and conservancy appears to have existed at Mahidpur since 1904. This Local Committee was subsequently trans-

formed into a District Municipality in 1914 when the Indore District Municipalities Act of 1914 was made applicable under Huzur Order No 282 of 15th June, 1914. The Municipal Committee was purely a Government body working as a Government Department. It consisted of official as well as non-official members, all appointed or nominated by the Government on the recommendations of *suba* or collector from among the local people and State-Officers. The local *Amin* used to be the President of the Municipal Committee, his *siristedar* being its Secretary.

Orders to introduce elective element in the Municipal Committee were given by about the end of 'twenties' and bye-laws for this were passed by about 1931.

Mahidpur Municipal Committee had 13 members in 1933. This number was raised to 15 in 1938 and again raised to 16 in 1940. This number which included members of both official and non-official categories, continued to be the same in later years. The population of the town was 6,832 in 1931 and it increased to 7,997 in 1941.

In Madhya Bharat the practice of nominations was abolished. Then members were elected from the wards and a few members were selected by the elected members. One seat was reserved for a member of Scheduled Castes. The town municipality functioned till 1954 according to the Holkar State Municipalities Acts. From 1954 it worked under the Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act, 1954.

The Madhya Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1961 came into force in 1962 and the Municipal Committee now works as per rules framed under the Act. The town is divided into 12 wards, one of which is reserved for the Scheduled Castes. Thus there are 12 elected and 3 selected members in this Municipal Committee. A woman member is selected if the members elected does not contain a woman. The elected members select the three members called Eldermen. In 1971 the town was populated by 14,753 persons as against 11,487 in 1961.

In the beginning income was derived by the Municipal Committee from taxes on houses, wheeled conveyances, sale of cattle, cattle-grazing, ferries, manure, receipts from fines on slaughter houses, etc. The income of Municipal Committee ranged between about Rs. 8,000 to 17,000 during 1938 to 1945. It was expected that it should pay attention to sanitation, roads, drains, conservancy, street-lighting and construction of public latrines and urinals, wells, etc. It was found that the Committee held meetings more often in a year. Its expenditure generally was either equal to or more than the income for which it received Government grant during the period under review. In 1947-48, its income was above Rs. 13,000 and expenditure was about Rs. 12,000. The income and expenditure increased to about Rs. 31,000 and Rs. 32,000 respectively in 1951-52 and to Rs. 6,51,462 and Rs. 5,14,145, respectively, in 1977-78. The income and expenditure figures for subsequent years are given below:—

Table No. XIV—9
Income and Expenditure

(In Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1947-48	13,000	12,000
1951-52	31,000	32,000
1961-62	1,22,014	2,40,059
1970-71	3,48,042	3,41,519
1972-73	4,04,350	3,80,674
1973-74	3,97,034	3,37,877
1976-77	5,75,720	6,66,080
1977-78	6,51,462	5,14,145

Source : Municipal Committee, Mahidpur.

The income and expenditure, both have registered a rise since the year 1951-52. The income increased by 21 times and the expenditure by 16 times in 1977-78.

Table No. XIV—10
Expenditure Under Different Heads

(In Rs.)

Year	Public Health	Public Works	Street-Lighting	
			Number	Expenditure
1961-62	16,004	5,592	300	7,883
1970-71	91,510	35,649	366	18,431
1973-74	1,11,336	27,202	402	21,704
1974-75	1,40,459	87,958	414	20,010
1975-76	1,36,306	21,727	434	25,383
1976-77	1,57,387	98,745	446	56,554
1977-78	1,58,266	24,047	469	30,570

Source : Municipal Committee, Mahidpur.

Achievements

The town was electrified on the 15th August, 1952. In 1961-62, there were 300 street-lights in the town. The number increased to 375 in 1972-73. It spent about Rs. 8,000 in 1961-62 on lighting. Now the expenditure is increased to about Rs. 30,000 in 1977-78.

- (1) The Municipal Committee maintains 15 public latrines and 8 public urinals.
- (2) The Municipal Committee has its own water works and filter station. Its construction was done at the cost of Rs. 8 lakhs. It daily supplies two lakhs gallons of water.

- (3) The Committee started one *Bal Mandir* in 1968-69 and spent about Rs. 4,100 in two years. The number of *Bal Mandirs* was raised to two since 1970-71. It spent about Rs. 13,000 on them during the subsequent three years.
- (4) The Committee has a tractor trolley which carries away filth of the town to the trenching ground.

Municipal Committee, Tarana

Like the Municipality at Mahidpur, this body too was established by Holkar Durbar under the District Municipalities Act of 1914 in 1915. It worked on the same pattern as that of the one at Mahidpur.

Its composition was also like the Municipal Committee of Mahidpur. In the year 1933 and 1934 the strength of its members both elected and nominated was 15 which was reduced to 13 from 1935 to 1938. But from the year 1939 it constantly remained 15. In respect of its sittings in a year their number was far lesser than those held by Mahidpur Municipal Committee. These ranged between 14 to 37 as against 23 to 97 of Mahidpur.

The Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act, 1954 replaced all the Indore State Municipal Acts and abolished the system of nominations. It introduced the system of selection of a few members from among the people of the town. After reorganization of States in 1956 Madhya Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1961, was made applicable in 1962. The town was populated by 10,805 persons as per Census of 1961. The town was divided into 12 wards. In 1969-70 when the elections to this Municipal Committee were held there were 12 wards out of which two were reserved for the Scheduled Castes. General wards elected 10 members and reserved wards elected two Harijan members. These elected members selected three eldersmen including one woman. The town covers an area of 2.2 square km. According to the Census of 1971 the population of the town increased to 12,917. Fresh elections to the Committee could not be held in due time, i. e. till January, 1974. Therefore, the Government dissolved the Committee and put it under an Administrator who is a Tahsildar.

The working of the elected Committee is carried through 5 Committees, viz., Standing Committee, Finance Committee, Public Works Committee, Sanitation Committee and Education Committee.

Income sources remained similar to those prevalent at Mahidpur. During years from 1933 to 1945 the income of the Municipal Committee ranged between Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 10,000 while its expenditure ranged between Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 11,000. In the year 1961-62 its income was Rs. 98,195 and it spent Rs. 99,459 which rose to Rs. 3,92,144 as income and Rs. 3,66,589 as expenditure in 1977-78. The income and expenditure figures for a few selected years are given below :—

Table No. XIV—11

Income and Expenditure

(In Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1961-62	98,195	99,457
1970-71	2,34,123	1,59,349
1971-72	2,73,306	1,75,440
1972-73	2,96,119	2,30,171
1973-74	2,94,619	3,53,702
1974-75	3,52,227	2,94,545
1975-76	3,87,873	2,72,532
1976-77	3,51,076	2,56,076
1977-78	3,92,144	3,66,589

Source : Municipal Committee, Tarana.

The trends of income and expenditure show a rising trend since 1961-62 to 1977-78. The income increased by 4 times and the expenditure increased by 3.5 times during the period.

Table No. XIV—12

Expenditure Under Different Heads

(In Rs.)

Year	Public Health	Public Works	Street Lights	
			Number	Expenditure
1961-62	8,723	28,576	250	10,590
1970-71	12,441	33,985	330	21,332
1973-74	76,816	90,154	313	17,893
1974-75	77,000	43,060	313	21,544
1975-76	95,788	74,214	313	23,345
1976-77	92,581	52,502	448	25,526
1977-78	1,14,908	41,644	475	19,985

Source : Municipal Committee, Tarana.

Income is now derived like all other Committees from octroi, terminal tax, property tax, licence fees, market rates, fees from animal registration, compost-manure etc. The compost-manure of the Municipal Committee fetched about Rs. 6,760 in 1972-73 as against Rs. 7,963 in 1971-72 and Rs. 3,599 in 1970-71. The State Government on an average grants Rs. 16,145, as the aid. However, the octroi was abolished in 1976.

(1) The Committee maintains 28 public latrines and 8 urinals.

(2) The sweepers are provided with hand-carts to carry night soils. The Committee has two carts to carry filth.

- (3) The Committee has fitted 10 electric motors on the wells to supply water to the public. Water storage tanks are also constructed for this purpose. In all, the Committee has 26 wells.
- (4) It runs a library and a reading room in the Municipal building and the office of the Committee is in a rented building.
- (5) The Committee runs a Montessori School for the children of the age group of 3 to 5 years. It was established in 1962. The Committee spends about Rs. 5,000 on it annually. About 50 children take advantage of it.
- (6) The Committee maintains roads of the length of about 12 km. Out of which 3 and 5.5 km. are tarred and metalled, respectively.
- (7) It also maintains *pucca* built drains of about the length of 6,000 km. and repairs *kutcha* drains of the same length every year.
- (8) It has its own tractor tanker for the purpose of fighting with the fire.
- (9) The town is electrified and the number of street-lights is 475 out of which 80 are tube-lights.

Town Improvement Trust, Ujjain

The erstwhile Gwalior Darbar had proposals to introduce some town improvement schemes at Ujjain as early as 1907-08. The schemes of drainage on modern scientific principles, constructions of new roads and drains were then under the consideration of the Darbar. Similarly, proposals for establishing Freanganj which subsequently developed into Madhavnagar were also under consideration of the Darbar in 1908-09. We are told that in the year 1912-13 a good spadework in connection with town planning and improvement schemes was carried out at Ujjain. For city improvement work some old and dilapidated houses were purchased and pulled down in 1915-16.

The Town Improvement Bill of the Gwalior State became law in 1917-18 and the Darbar allotted requisite funds of the value of 30 lakhs to the town improvement Trusts or Boards working at Lashkar and Ujjain. It was also decided that the Board at Ujjain should start its work from the beginning of 1918. The Board at Ujjain took in hand the work of straightening and widening the road from Indore Gate to Daulatganj. The cost of this scheme was estimated at Rs. 50,590. This scheme was completed in 1919-20 and it was decided that the scheme should be extended upto Sarafa Bazar. As a second scheme the Board acquired some land along the Dewas Road and allotted it by sale of the plots for private residence.

The Improvement Trust of Ujjain had following schemes under consideration in 1920-21.

- (1) Widening of Road from Gopal Mandir to Mochivada Sarafa and laying out a square there.
- (2) Improving the surrounding buildings of Mahakala temple and widening the road at Maharajwada, by dismantling houses in front of Maharajwada.
- (3) Construction of road from Daulatganj to Power house.

Till the year 1921-22 the amount of Rs. 10 lakhs out of Rs. 30 lakhs fund of the Improvement Board were spent. Widening of the old Topkhana Road was also achieved by that year. The scheme No. 2 above was completed by the year 1922-23. In this year new schemes like construction of road from Power House to Kanthal, Gopal Mandir square and Bhairongarh Bridge were prepared. The Trust, next year, constructed road and gutters from old Jail Road to Power House. Rest of the above mentioned schemes remained under execution. Besides the Board prepared schemes for widening the following roads in 1924-25.

- (1) Road from Major square to Gopal Mandir.
- (2) Road from Gopal Mandir to Kshipra river upto new Barnagar road.
- (3) Road from *ganda-nala* Bridge.

In 1926-27, schemes of construction of Gopal Mandir square and Bhairongarh Bridge were completed at the cost of Rs. 53,100 and Rs. 17,630, respectively. Rs. 3,550 were spent on the road from Power House to Kanthal. Work on schemes relating to Pinjarwadi, Gopal Mandir and road from Hakim Inayat Ali's house to Wada, were commenced at the estimated costs of Rs. 65,000; Rs. 67,000 and Rs. 12,000, respectively. The scheme of rebuilding Patni Bazar was then under survey and preparation.

The Sanitary Engineer was the Chairman of the Town Improvement Trust or Board which formed a separate section of the Sanitary Engineer's Office.

In subsequent years the Board implemented various schemes. In the year 1942-43 construction works on the following schemes were going on.

- (1) Lay-out of Gopal Mandir square in connection with the erection of his late Highness's Statue. The estimated cost was Rs. 27,500.
- (2) Construction of Canopy for the above Statue out of the contribution made by the Memorial Fund Committee. Its cost was estimated at Rs. 89,909. The Board had already completed the work of the value of Rs. 18,298 in 1941-42.
- (3) Construction of an office building of the Board estimated cost of which was Rs. 16,500.

- (4) Besides a large amount of survey and project work which related to the improvement to the canopy of Maharaja Ranoji, the founder of Scindia dynasty was done. Its estimated cost was Rs. 4,95,984.
- (5) Scheme for acquiring *chabutras* from Barnagar road *rapat* to south *ghats* in front of Madan Mohan temple at right bank of the river Kshipra. The estimated cost of these was Rs. 2,384.
- (6) Scheme for constructing, industrial labour housing and shifting shoe-makers' huts from Sawyer Road at Ujjain. Their estimated cost was Rs. 14,50,000 and
- (7) Housing Scheme for State Government Employees costing Rs. 3,00,000. In the next year schemes No. 1 and 2 above were carried out.

A Special Committee of the 3 Ministers was appointed, by the Government to consider and suggest about the future activities of the Board. The report of the Committee remained under consideration and the State was merged into the newly reorganised Madhya Bharat in 1948. But the work of the Town Improvement Trust of Ujjain continued under the Town Improvement Act of Gwalior State. In 1953-54 the Madhya Bharat Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. 4 lakhs to Ujjain Board. The Madhya Bharat Government enacted its Town Improvement Trust Act, 1956. Rules framed under the Act came into force in 1957 and the trust was declared as an autonomous body. This Act was replaced by the Madhya Pradesh Town Improvement Trust Act, 1960 which is in force from 12th April, 1961.

The Trust in Madhya Bharat included 7 Trustees. They were (1) Chairman; (2) President, Ujjain Municipal Council; (3-4) Two members of the same Council; (5-6-7) three representatives nominated by the Government. Chairman of the Trust was appointed by the Government. Two members of the Municipal Council were elected by Councillors. The Act of 1960 increased the number of Trustees to 9. In addition to 7 trustees referred to above, one member of the Legislative Assembly representing the local urban area and the Town Planning Expert were included among the Trustees. Chairman is appointed from among the Government Officers normally of the rank of Deputy Collector. But at Ujjain Collector of this District has been since long the Chairman of Ujjain Improvement Trust. During the last 18 years the total income and expenditure of this Trust were Rs. 45,57,243 and Rs. 40,11,882 respectively. While in the year 1976-77 it was Rs. 8,73,800 and Rs. 7,56,100 respectively.

The Trust had completed following Schemes during years from 1956 to 1974. (1) Patni Bazar Road was widened and joined with the Mahakal Road; and (2) Mirza Naim Beg Road (old Teliwada) was constructed. Besides, the Trust had developed about 350 plots to be allotted on sale to the general public in various localities. Under the slum-clearance schemes the Trust had completed its work in Budhwaria-

Ghat and Bagpur localities. In 1975, the Trust was redesignated as Ujjain Development Authority. For the proper development of the city, the Authority has prepared various schemes in accordance with the Master-Plan and the works are being taken up for execution. The important projects in hand at present are the construction of the Kalidas Academy Building, a multi-storied Administrative Building, a water Storage Tank of 2 lakh gallons capacity in Bharatpuri; 96 residential quarters for employees of District Hospital; a storage godown for the Madhya Pradesh Text Book Corporation; 235 shops in whole sale cloth market; construction of shopping complex in Khirsagar, and 7 sheds in Handloom complex on Maksi Road, etc.

The table below shows the income and expenditure of Ujjain Development Authority for some recent years.

Table No. XIV--13
Income and Expenditure

(In Rs.)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
1955-56	1,84,700	13,500
1960-61	95,800	1,24,000
1965-66	1,80,000	3,51,500
1970-71	4,40,400	2,32,400
1971-72	3,48,000	3,49,300
1972-73	8,36,200	3,87,900
1973-74	6,79,600	8,65,200
1974-75	10,65,400	10,21,000
1975-76	19,00,600	16,09,200
1976-77	8,73,800	7,56,100

Source : Ujjain Development Authority.

Local Boards and Panchayats

With the main object of securing association of representative local non-officials and enlisting their co-operation in matters of local administration which directly affect the material well-being of the people, Gwalior Durbar introduced Local Boards at District and Pargana levels in 1919. In fact, though these Boards constituted Local Government institutions, they were not Local Self-Government bodies in the real sense of the term. These were purely Government sponsored, Government owned and Government managed and controlled bodies, headed by Government officials. A few non-official members selected from the hierarchy like *amindars*, *Sahukars*, etc. were appointed or nominated as members on these bodies. But the majority was of the officials. The scope of these Boards was restricted. Every Board was required to meet usually thrice in a year to discuss the proposals and pass or reject or withdraw them. The number of meetings to be held were increased to four after 1940.

The Durbar made a revenue allotment of Rs. 1 crore to run these Boards. The amounts placed at the disposal of District Boards were received from the interest annually accrued from the revenue allotment of Rs. 1 crore. This was to be devoted to works like provision of pure drinking water by sinking or constructing or repairing wells; maintenance of minor irrigation works, agricultural improvement by free distribution of good improved seeds, experimenting new seeds and crops, popularising improved agricultural implements and feeding of useless animal and disabled cows.

Ujjain District had one District Board with its headquarters at Ujjain. The *Suba* or collector was its President. Besides, each pargana of the District had its Pargana Board, having its headquarters at the respective Pargana headquarters. Its Tahsildar was its President. Usual complaint about the working of these Boards was that the official and non-official members had very little interest in the functioning of these bodies. In spite of repeated warnings from Durbar, attendance at meetings remained poor. In 1945-46, the Durbar observed that the official and non-official members have developed a perpetual tendency of remaining absent and very few of them submit proposals for the consideration of Boards.

However, in the beginning Ujjain District Board and its members showed keen interest in the field of agricultural improvement. Leading Zamindars made experiments on their agricultural farms and in some cases achieved excellent results in 1922-23. In 1925-26, the District Board had an income of Rs. 46,688 as against Rs. 15,645 in 1922-23 and Rs. 5,527 in 1921-22. Its expenditure was Rs. 8,132 in 1925-26, Rs. 1,820 in 1922-23 and Rs. 323 in 1921-22. Thus the Boards had a balance of Rs. 38,556 till the year 1925-26. Very little or no work of public utility was done by the Board.

In the year 1930-31, the Board had an income of Rs. 76,117. It spent Rs. 38,321 and had a balance of Rs. 37,296. It sanctioned construction of one well each in Barnagar and Khachrod parganas and repaired 7 old wells. It roused interest of landlords in plantation of fruit, yielding trees like orange, mango and lemon and advanced about Rs. 5,000 for this purpose. In this respect Ujjain District Board topped the list. Next year enthusiastic landlords introduced new crops like tobacco and succeeded in harvesting bumper crops. The Durbar was pleased by this and offered medals, dresses to the successful farmers.

Thus the Ujjain District Board took prominent lead in one of its functions, i.e., agricultural improvement. Farmers became fond of using improved seeds and agricultural implements and the Board distributed seeds and lent implements. It also started grant-in-aid to *go-shalas*, repaired some minor irrigation works, and constructed a few wells.

In 1941-42 the Durbar remarked that the administrative machinery of Boards headed by *Subas* was slow. Members, both official and non-officials, had no interest in the work of Board. The District Board had little income apart from the Govern-

ment grant. As regards balance amount left every year with the Board it was found that every year the money remained idle and nobody had a mind to usefully utilise it for the adequate service of the people. In the year 1944-45 the Ujjain District Local Board had a balance amount of Rs. 37,461.

Since the year 1941-42 onwards Ujjain District Board helped in carrying out "grow more food campaign" by means of free distribution of seeds and providing improved implements. The agriculture Department granted Rs. 1,500 in 1945-46 to the Board for this work. The Board demonstrated Mychological and Anti-Mychological works through spray pumps in parganas of Barnagar and Khachrod. Food preservation demonstration was also held in the Agricultural Exhibition held at Khachrod.

Panchayats

As regards the Holkar State, which then comprised the then Mahidpur District, i.e., modern tahsils of Mahidpur and Tarana, it introduced village *panchayats* known as *Gaothi Panchayats* in all the villages. These were composed of the *patel*, *patwari* and three cultivators each. The panchayats were invested with certain powers though minor with regard to local sanitation and other matters like village waste-land. Three cultivators were selected from amongst the local cultivators who paid highest revenue to the State. This system of local rural government was modified from time to time. The composition of these panchayats makes it clear that it was a nominated body having no democratic basis.

Subsequently, under improved conditions, the need of a village panchayat Act was felt and in 1919 an Act on the lines of similar legislation in British India was passed. No panchayat was established in Mahidpur District under the Village Panchayat Act I of 1920.

This Act introduced elective element in the panchayats and in strength it was more by two than the nominated element. With a view to giving more powers to the panchayats new Village Panchayat Act VIII of 1928 was enacted. Under this Act panchayats were vested with new administrative powers. Their judicial powers too were extended. They were also authorised to levy certain taxes and spend them on matters connected with sanitation and well being of the village. Their judicial decisions in respect of criminal cases, too, though final, were subject to revision.

The number of panchas in village panchayats ranged from 6 to 15, including sar-panch according to the size, population and importance of village. Normally there was a panch for every 75 persons; but for a village or a group of villages with a population more than 1,200 persons the number of panchas was fixed at 15 only. The number of elected panchas was more than the nominated ones. The Headmaster of a Government school of the village or a patwari in the absence of the former was appointed as ex-officio panch. Sar-panch was appointed from among the panchas after considering local opinion. The life of the panchayat was 3 years. This Act was amended in 1935.

Mahidpur District had some such panchayats established under the Act of 1928. In 1938 Tarana pargana Panchayats Conference was held while Mahidpur District Panchayat Conference was held in 1939.

The Act of 1928 as amended by Act I of 1935 remained in force till the year 1941 when it was further amended by the Indore Village Panchayats Act of 1941. This new Act inter-alia introduced some important changes like the principle of compulsory taxation, widening of functions and powers, provisions for preferring appeals and filling revision applications, in civil, criminal and administrative cases. etc. Franchise was extended to adult women.

The sources of their income included taxes and tolls, court-fees and commissions, Government contributions, private donations, etc. Expenditure was done on works of public utility.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat a newly reorganised Development Department regulated the working of Ujjain District Panchayats. The District Panchayat Board, Ujjain received Rs. 6,000 from Government in 1949-50 for its functions like providing drinking water facilities in rural areas, maintenance of minor irrigation works and agricultural improvement work. The panchayats of the District continued their work under the old Acts and Rules of their respective parent States pending elections to new panchayats to be held according to Madhya Bharat Panchayat Act, No. 58 of 1949.

Three-Tier Structure of 1949

The Act of 1949 created broad-based pyramidal structure of local self government institutions. The three-tier structure introduced panchayat at village (or group of villages) level, kendra panchayat at block-level and mandal panchayat at District level. Gram panchayat formed base of this edifice, mandal panchayat being the apex of the structure.

Gram Panchayat

The number of panchas ranged between 5 and 15, depending on the population under the jurisdiction of a Gram panchayat. The panchas were elected on the adult franchise basis. Seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were reserved in proportion of their number in total strength of voters. One woman panch if not elected, was selected on the panchayat. All panchas elected their sarpanch from among themselves. The term of the body was three years.

Kendra and Mandal Panchayat

Kendra panchayat was formed after all panchas of gram panchayat under its jurisdiction elected the panchas, sar panch and up-sarpanch for the Kendra Panchayat, all sarpanchas of all Kendra panchayats of the District formed Mandal-panchayat of the District.

Functions of the panchayats were of two-fold nature viz (1) compulsory and (ii) optional. Obligatory functions of gram panchayat were construction, maintenance and repairs of roads, drains, lanes, wells, tanks, burial or cremation grounds, etc., sanitation, conservancy, prevention and cure of epidemics and contagious diseases, killing of mad-dogs and man or animal-eaters, fire-fighting etc. Discretionary functions of gram panchayat included street-lighting, construction and maintenance of slaughter house, public latrines, urinals, reading-room, library, club, gymnasium, community hall, rest-house, dharmashala, etc.

Kendra panchayats and Mandal-panchayats were also entrusted with obligatory and discretionary functions. Obligatory functions of Kendra panchayats were registration of births and deaths, adult education, agriculture and cattle improvement, spread of co-operative movement, development of local industries, removal of encroachment of their land, bringing co-ordination and co-operation among the gram panchayats of their areas, etc. Discretionary functions expected from the Kendra panchayats were related to the help to be given to the poor and sick persons, control or prevention of professions detrimental to the welfare of the area, development of public health facilities, etc.

Mandal panchayat looked after management of primary education, dispensaries, veterinary dispensaries, public ghats, ferries, fairs, dharmshalas, rest-houses, market-places, vaccination, planting of trees on road-sides, road repairs, prevention and cure of epidemics and contagious diseases, relief works and activities of all round development of the District. Discretionary functions included establishment of maternity homes and child welfare centres, centres of relief for orphans, disabled and deaf, dumb and blind persons and leprosy clinic centres.

The main sources of income of panchayats were taxes on land, buildings, etc. Besides panchayats were allowed to levy optional taxes on pack-animals, carts, water-supply, street-lighting, etc. and licence and other fees realised for sanitary and conservancy measures and providing facilities of dharmshalas, rest houses, slaughter house and registration fees for the sale and purchase of animals.

Every gram-Panchayat had to prepare its budget and put it before all the voters for debate on it. If their suggestions on it, were not approved, a change was required to be made in the original budget. This budget was sent to the concerned Kendra Panchayat which was to forward it with its own opinion to the authorised officer who could revise, amend and pass it.

Kendra panchayats had to put its budget in the meeting of all the panchas of gram-panchayats under its regulation. The meeting used to discuss the budget and give suggestions. With necessary amendments the meeting used to approve it. Then it was to be sent to the Mandal panchayat which, with its opinion on it required to forward it to the concerned authority for final approval. The Mandal panchayat had to send its budget to the concerned authority for its sanction. The Government had the right to amend it.

Every panchayat had to function as per rules framed by the Government. While fulfilling its duties panchayat could pass an order violation of which was subject to punishment in the form of realising fine up to Rs. 10 from the person concerned.

Panchayati Raj

In new Madhya Pradesh, due to the merger of 4 different units, there was a great diversity in laws. It was, therefore, felt necessary to regulate the working of the various rural bodies. The Government, therefore, appointed a Rural Local Self-Government Committee in 1957 to examine the whole problem and suggest method for future working of these bodies. As per this Committee's recommendation the Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act 1962 was passed. This proposed a set-up of three-tier system of Panchayats and total decentralisation of powers. This new system was called the "Panchayati Raj System."

The basic principles of the panchayati Raj system are : —

- The Panchayati Raj should be a three-tier structure of the Local bodies from the village to the District being organically linked up.
- There should be genuine transfer of power and responsibility, with adequate resources transferred to them.
- All development programmes at these three levels should be channelled through these bodies.

Gram Panchayat

The new Act envisaged introduction of a three tier system of Panchayats: Gram Panchayat at the village level the Janapad Panchayat at the Development Block level and the Zila panchayat at the district level. Under this Act the Gram Sabha, consisting of all the adults of the village, has been recognised as a statutory body, which shall meet at least twice a year to consider programme of work and the panchayat budget at the village level. Gram Sabhas are also to elect the members of the Gram Panchayat at the ratio of 10 panchas for a population of 1,000 and one extra panch for each additional 200 persons. Reserved seats have been provided for

two co-opted women members, one representative of the co-operative society and one from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.

Janapada Panchayat

The Janapada Panchayat consists of, in addition to the elected Panchas varying from 15 to 30, one member from the Co-operative Marketing Societies, one from each municipal body, one from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, two women and the local Members of Legislative Assembly. The Zila Panchayat, extending its jurisdiction over the whole District, shall include Sarpanchas of all Janapada Panchayats, Members of Legislative Assembly from the District and all the District Officers, representing Public Health, Education, Agriculture and other Development Departments, one woman, one member of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes and one member representing the co-operative societies. The official members, however, have no right of voting. Every Gram Panchayat, having an annual income of at least Rs. 5,000 can have a full time Secretary and the Janapada Panchayat, a Chief Executive officer, while the Zila Panchayat is empowered to have the service of the District Panchayat Officer.

Functions assigned to the gram panchayats mainly are promotion of agriculture co-operation, cottage industries, sanitation, conservancy, minor irrigation works, watersupply and organizing collective farming and credit societies. The Janapada Panchayats are to execute Community Development Programme in association with Gram Panchayats, Co-operative Societies, voluntary organizations and the public. This would include improvement of agriculture, animal husbandary and fisheries; education, communication and public work, health and sanitation; co-operation, emergency relief work, social welfare, collection of statistics selfhelp programme, etc. The Zila Panchayat's main duty is to supervise and guide the gram panchayats, co-ordinate their activities and distribute Government funds among Janapada Panchayats. For efficient functioning the gram Panchayats have been provided with seven standing committees and the Zila Panchayat with five standing committees.

As regards financial resources no major change has been made in the gram panchayat fund and provision has been made for house tax, professional tax and licence fee, etc.

The main functions of the Janapada Panchayats as defined in the M. P. Panchayats Act of 1962 are (1) promotion of community development programmes (2) improvement in the field of agriculture, animal husbandary and fisheries (3) maintenance of public health services (4) education (5) small scale and cottage industries (6) communication and public work. The list given above is only illustrative and not exhaustive. The State Government is empowered to call upon the Janapada Panchayat to take up any other function which is not mentioned in the list.

The Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act, 1962 replaced former Kendra Panchayats of the District by Janapada Panchayats. Mandal Panchayat is to be replaced by Zila Parishad. The latter will regulate the working of all the panchayats at block and village level.

The total number of village panchayats in Ujjain District has changed from time to time. From 1970-71 their number has been 209. Elections to the panchayats of Ujjain District were held in 1971-72 and 1978-79. In 1977-78 the number of village Panchayats was 223.

Janapada panchayats were organised in the District in 1971-72 when elections to them were held. The table below shows the position of Janapada Panchayats in the District.

Table No. XIV-14
Janapada Panchayats

Name of Janapada Panchayat	No. of Panchas	Date of Elections
1. Ujjain	18	May, 1971
2. Ghatia	17	"
3. Mahidpur	20	"
4. Tarana	21	"
5. Khachrod	22	"
6. Barnagar	21	July, 1972

Women members were co-opted on village panchayats in 1971-72. Their block-wise strength is shown below.

Table No. XIV-15
Co-opted Women Members

Name of Block	Co-opted Women Members	
	Janapada Panchayat	Village Panchayats
1. Khachrod	2	78
2. Mahidpur	1	73
3. Barnagar	2	80
4. Ujjain	2	36
5. Ghatia	2	36
6. Tarana	2	88

Members of the Scheduled Castes were elected from their reserved wards to the Janapada panchayats. No co-option of members from co-operative societies was required as their representatives were returned in elections. Their representatives were co-opted on gram panchayats of the District on which they did not get elected. Total number of such co-opted members was 102 in the District. Each Municipal council has elected one member to represent urban areas in the Janapada Panchayats.

Income sources of these panchayats include share in land revenue, house-tax, light-tax, market dues, animal registration fees, licence fees, cattle pound fees, fines, grant-in-aid, etc. The income is to be spent on agriculture, irrigation, veterinary, sanitation and censervancy, education, adult education, social education, public works, co-operation, cattle-pound, management of fairs, markets, slaughter-houses, etc.

The second elections for the Panchayats under the M. P. village Panchayats Act of 1962 were held in May, 1978. In that year the elections for 223 village Panchayat Elections panchayats were held for which the number of total wards was of 1978 3,451 and actually 3,121 candidates contested the elections.

The number of Janapada Panchayats continued to be six only as in the previous elections of 1971. The election details for the Janapada Panchayats were as below :—

Table No. XIV-16
Elections of Panchayats

Janapada Panchayat	Total Number of Electoral Area	No. of Seats	Year of Election
1. Ujjain	5	36	1978-79
2. Ghatia	3	27	"
3. Tarana	5	48	"
4. Mahidpur	5	41	"
5. Barnagar	5	52	"
6. Khachrod	5	44	"
Total	28	348	

After the process of elections was over, the village panchayats took up the work of Co-options. Thereby, 446 women, 1029 persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and 13 persons from Scheduled Tribes were co-opted for the village panchayats. Similarly for the Janapada Panchayats of the District, the co-options were made in November, 1978 and 12 women and 12 persons from Scheduled Castes were co-opted.

The table below shows the details of income and expenditure during the years 1970-71 to 1977-78 of the 223 village panchayats in the District.

Table No. XIV—17
Income and Expenditure of Panchayats

(In Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1970-71	16,11,800	12,39,100
1973-74	15,88,600	14,63,000
1974-75	28,20,000	28,60,000
1975-76	40,14,000	40,14,000
1976-77	42,18,000	25,90,000
1977-78	33,17,000	34,45,000

Source : District Panchayat Officer, Ujjain.

It is evident from the above table that the income has more than doubled and the Expenditure nearly trebled during the period under review.

Nyaya Panchayats

The District had 14 Nyaya Panchayats in 1970-71 and 38 from 1973-74 to 1978.

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Ujjain has more historical claims to antiquity than any other ancient city in India. For centuries it has been renowned as a centre of Civilization and culture and was famous as a seat of learning. It was here, at a place now called Ankapat, that the hermitage of Sandipani Rishi was situated, where Shri Krishna, Balaram and Sudama were taught by the great preceptor. At a near by pool, called Damodara Kund, they used to wash their *takhtas* or slates.¹

In ancient period Ujjain was the seat of astronomical studies. The city, being at the centre of the country, was the place, where scientific astronomy first evolved. It was the Greenwich of India, and the Indian students of astronomy fixed the first meridian here, in relation to other places, for the purpose of their astronomical calculations. Under Asoka, Ujjain attained the highest state of prosperity. He is said to have founded a college here, where astronomy and astrology were taught as special subjects.² Ujjain continued to be the centre of astronomical studies under the Guptas. Aryabhata, who was a resident of Patna—the capital of the Gupta empire—is stated to have written *Arya Siddhanta* towards the close of the fifth century A.D. Aryabhata's *Siddhanta* is believed to have been used by Varahmihira, who was a resident of Ujjain. Varahmihira wrote two famous works—*Brihatsamhita* and *Laghu Jatak*—on astrology which was also developing along with astronomy.³

Ujjain continued to be the seat of astronomical studies down to the days of Bhoja Parmara to whom is attributed the astronomical work named *Rajamrganka*. It was, perhaps, due to the fame of Ujjain for astronomical studies that Sawai Raja Jaisinh, the Mughal Viceroy of Malwa, in the beginning of the eighteenth century built an astronomical observatory here.

Literature reached its peak of growth during the days of Kalidas which clearly established a high stage of educational development in the region in ancient times.

The *Kavyamimansa* of Rajshekhar informs us that there was a council of the learned in this city which used to examine the merits of literary compositions. If this council approved the authenticity of the work, it was recognised by all as genuine and of real significance.⁴

1. N. L. Dey, *The Geographical Dictionary of Ancient and Medieval India*, pp. 210-11.

2. K. B. Dongray, *In Touch with Ujjain*, pp. 2, 23-24.

3. *ibid.* pp. 115-116.

4. U. N. Roy, *Studies in Ancient Indian History and Culture*, p. 131.

Buddhist and Brahminical studies although greatly devoted to theology, also included some elements of logic, philosophy, arithmetic and astronomy which were elements of general education.

The present Ujjain District was carved out in 1948 from Barnagar, Khacharod and Ujjain tahsils of the former Gwalior State, and Mahidpur and Tarana tahsils of the former Indore State. In the first decade of this century, the former Ujjain District, comprising Barnagar, Khacharod and Ujjain tahsils of the erstwhile Gwalior State, possessed 42 schools for boys and 1 school for girls. Of the population of the district in 1901, in all 6,254 persons or 3 per cent were literate.¹ Prior to 1846 A.D. there seems to have been no State schools in existence. In 1853 some schools were established in the district by the Ministry of Sir Dinkar Rao. Education Department was organised in the State on regular lines, in 1863 under Sir Michael Filose. In 1863 the institutions at Ujjain were affiliated to the Allahabad University. By 1906, there were three high schools at Ujjain.²

Besides the schools managed by the State, there were 78 private schools in the first decade of this century, generally supported by certain communities for the elementary education of their own children. Most of these schools were located in the larger towns of the State, including Ujjain. These schools belonged chiefly to Jains, Bohras and Muhammadans and usually imparted religious instructions, along with teaching of vernacular and Mathematics.³

An institution for higher education, known as Madhav College, was opened at Ujjain in 1887. The college provided teaching upto B.A. standard. Later, in 1905, however it was reduced to the status of a high school. This institution, teaching upto Matric standard, was affiliated to the Allahabad University and had a strength of 429 students in 1920-21.

Of the middle schools in the district, the school at Barnagar showed excellent results when 10 out of 11 students passed the examination, in 1920-21. Besides, there was a private school for the Depressed Classes at Ujjain helped by the Education Department of the State. It had 36 boys, belonging to Balai and Chamar classes, on the rolls in the year 1920-21.

In the former Mahidpur district of Indore, which included Tarana and Mahidpur tahsils, eight State schools were in existence in the first decade of this century. Of these, five were Upper Primary and three Lower Primary schools, with an average attendance of 460 boys. Besides, there were four private schools and two *rote* schools. By the year 1930, the total number of State schools in the former Mahidpur district rose to 33. Of these, 9 were Upper Primary, 22 Lower Primary

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 169.

2. *ibid.* pp. 120-121.

3. Gwalior State Administration Report, 1909-10, p. 91.

schools for boys and 2 for girls with 1266, 825 and 149 scholars, respectively. The total number of private schools was 12 with 206 scholars. There was a Sanskrit *Pathshala* also at Mahidpur.¹

A decade later, i.e. in 1940, the number of schools of all categories registered a further rise, when there were 47 schools. Of these, 4 were Middle Schools, 16 Upper Primary and 27 Lower Primary schools. There also existed a Vernacular Final School at Mahidpur, which imparted vocational training in tin-work, wire-work, cane-work, paper and card-board work, etc.

Literacy and Educational Standards

Literacy in the District has shown a marked progress during the last two decades and kept pace with the growth of literacy in Madhya Pradesh. In 1951, out of a total population of 5,44,260, the total number of literates was 78,834 persons or 14.48 per cent. Out of this, 63,325 persons or 22.71 per cent males and 15,509 or 5.84 per cent females of the total population were literates. In the rural areas literacy is always low as compared to the urban areas. In 1951, Census showed a return of 5.40 per cent literacy in the rural areas and 33.45 per cent literacy in the urban areas. In terms of total population figures, 19,894 out of 3,68,024 persons in the rural areas and 58,940 out of 1,76,231 persons in the urban areas were educated.

During the next decade (1951-61), which saw the launching of the first two Five Year Plans, literacy was more marked, having increased by about 9 per cent, from 14.48 per cent in 1951 to 23.44 per cent in 1961. This increase reflects the determined efforts made by various agencies for the eradication of illiteracy. While literacy amongst males showed a return of 34.78 per cent, amongst females it was only 11.12 per cent.

In the decade 1961-71, further progress has been registered in the sphere of education, as a result of the rapid expansion of educational facilities. There was an increase of over 5 per cent in the general literacy during the decade. Thus, the general literacy in the District in 1971 stood at 28.56 per cent, while male and female literacy were 40.20 per cent and 14.69 per cent respectively. In 1971, out of a total population of 8,62,777 persons, 2,46,421 persons were literates. Of these, 1,80,476 were males and 65,945 were females.

Educational Standards

As stated above, there were 78,834 literate and educated persons in the District in 1951. Among these 67,682 were literate without any educational level and the rest were educated, having various educational standards. Given below is the statement showing the number of literate and educated persons :—

1. *ibid.* 1931, p. 460.

Table No. XV—1

Educational Standards

Qualification	Persons	Males	Females
Literate and Educated	78,834	63,325	15,509
Literate	67,682	54,656	13,026
Middle School	5,748	4,264	1,484
Matriculate or S.L.C.*	3,455	2,833	622
Higher Secondary			
Intermediate Arts or Science	997	798	199
Graduate in Arts or Science	334	283	51
Post-Graduate in Arts and Science	73	61	12
Teaching	59	37	22
Engineering	29	29	—
Agriculture	6	6	—
Veterinary	10	10	—
Commerce	21	20	1
Legal	126	120	6
Medical	67	57	10
Others	227	151	76

*S.L.C. : School Leaving Certificate.

There were 96,747 literate (without educational level) males and 29,612 literate females in the District in 1961. Besides, 13,674 males and 4,195 females had passed Primary or Junior Basic examinations, and 9,397 males and 1,474 females had Matriculation or Higher Secondary and other higher educational qualifications. Of these 45,995 males and 24,238 females were literate (without educational level) in the urban areas of the District. Among the educated persons, 10,619 males and 3,931 females had passed Primary or Junior Basic examination, 6,336 males and 1,151 females had passed Matriculation or Higher Secondary Examination, and 1,669 males and 247 females had University degree or post-graduate degree, other than technical degree.

Literacy Among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Education among the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in general, and among the females in particular was very low. In the urban areas of the District in 1961, there were 12,529 Scheduled Castes males, of whom 3,515 were Scheduled Castes merely literate without any educational standards, 581 had passed Primary or Junior Basic Examinations, 61 had passed Matriculation or Higher Secondary Examination, only one had a technical diploma and merely 6 had University degree or post-graduate degree. Of the Scheduled Castes females, who numbered 11,850 in the urban areas, merely 519 were literate without

any educational standard, 88 had passed Primary or Junior Basic examinations, and only one each was Matriculate, Graduate and holder of a technical degree.

In the rural areas of the District there were 65,980 males and 65,085 females, belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the District in 1961. Of these, 5,829 males and 399 females were literate without any educational level, 232 males and 11 females had passed Primary or Junior Basic Examinations, and only 10 males had passed Matriculation or other higher examinations.

There are practically no Scheduled Tribes in the District, there being only 130 persons in all belonging to the Gond, Korku and unclassified Tribes. Of these 124 persons resided in the urban areas, of whom only 11 Scheduled Tribes males and 2 females were literate without any educational standard. The remaining 6 persons were in the rural areas, of whom only 2 were literate without any educational level. Thus, none among the literate persons in the Scheduled Tribes possessed any educational standard.

During the Five Year Plan periods the Government have made concerted efforts for advancement of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. During the last seven years (1965-66 to 1971-72) in all 14,846 Pre-Scholarships Matric scholarships amounting to Rs. 14,12,921 were distributed to these Castes. The table below shows the number of scholars receiving Pre-Matric Scholarships and the amount distributed since 1965-66 :—

Table No. XV—2

Distribution of Scholarships

Year	No. of Scholarship Holders			Amount distributed (In Rs.)
	Adivasi	Harijan	Total	
1965-66	83	1,571	1,654	1,44,778
1966-67	103	1,852	1,955	1,78,658
1967-68	81	1,833	1,914	1,92,195
1968-69	79	2,115	2,194	1,87,092
1969-70	89	2,352	2,441	2,06,366
1970-71	93	2,236	2,329	2,27,459
1971-72	89	2,270	2,359	2,80,373
			14,846	14,12,921

For promoting Post-Matric education among the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, a large number of scholarships were offered as shown below in the table :

Table No. XV—3

Post-Matric Scholarships

Year	No. of Scholarship Holders			Amount distributed (In Rs.)
	Adivasi	Harijan	Total	
1965-66	3	127	130	58,302
1966-67	3	157	160	62,215
1967-68	4	197	201	83,713
1968-69	4	333	337	1,21,809
1969-70	8	327	335	1,91,553
1970-71	5	233	238	1,10,941
1971-72	4	342	346	1,55,026

Hostel facilities were also provided to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Thus, a hostel was started at Barnagar in 1965-66 for *Vimukta Jati*. It had 20 seats in the beginning which were increased to 30 in 1966-67 and to 40 in 1969-70. Another hostel for *Vimukta Jati* was opened at Tarana, in 1970-71, with 40 seats. Rs. 31,212 were spent on it in 1971-72. There was a hostel at Ujjain for Post-Matric students. Opened in 1966-67 it had a provision of 50 seats, Rs. 69,731 were spent that year on its management. Besides, there were four hostels in the District for the Scheduled Castes, including one for the girls. The first of these was opened at Khacharod in 1968-69, with a provision of 20 seats. An expenditure of Rs. 5,504 was made on its management in the initial year, which increased to Rs. 22,667 in 1971-72. This was followed with the opening of a Harijan Hostel at Tarana in 1970-71, and another hostel at Jharda in 1971-72. An amount of Rs. 8,050 and Rs. 9,290, respectively was spent during 1971-72 on their management. Girls' Harijan hostel was started at Ujjain in 1969-70, with a provision of 20 seats. In the beginning only 5 girls joined the hostel, but their number increased to 18 in 1971-72. The expenditure on its up-keep increased from Rs. 5,759 in 1969-70 to Rs. 15,993 in 1971-72.

Spread of Education Among Women

Some preliminary steps were taken by the Gwalior State in the last decade of the 19th century for promoting women's education. Thus, during the visit of the Inspector General of Education to Ujjain in the year 1897-98, a new and important departure was made by the opening of girls' primary school there, the first of its kind in the State. About 50 girls were present on the inauguration day and, later, the number on the rolls rose to 115.¹ A lady superintendent was appointed during the year 1900-1901 for improvement in female education. The number of students further rose to 343 in 1910-11.²

In the year 1920, a Female Training Class was started at Ujjain with 28 students on the rolls. In Mahidpur tract, which was part of the former Indore

1. *ibid.* 1897-98, p. 24.

2. *ibid.* 1900-1901, p. 34 and 1910-11, p. 96.

State, no initiative was taken to provide facilities for female education till the first decade of the twentieth century. Therefore, no girls school was in existence there.

It is only in the post-Independence period that women's education has received the attention and emphasis that it deserves. And although there were no separate pre-primary institutions for girls, yet there were 328 girl students in the 6 pre-primary schools of the District at the end of the Second Five Year Plan (1960-61). Their number nearly doubled at the end of the Third Plan (1965-66) in 14 pre-primary schools. By the end of the year 1971-72, the number of girl students further increased to 699. Most of the teachers in these schools were females, so much so that in 1971-72, all the 54 teachers were females.

The number of girls' primary schools increased from 59 at the end of the Second Plan (1960-61) to 66 at the end of the Third Plan (1965-66), but decreased slightly to 63 at the end of 1971-72. The number of girl students, however, showed a continuously upward trend. From 6,348 in 1960-61, their number swelled to 11,523 in 1965-66 and further to 15,376 in 1971-72. The same was the case with regard to the number of female teachers, who increased from 114 in 1960-61 to 408 in 1971-72.

Like pre-primary schools, separate junior basic schools were not in existence in the District, as all schools were co-educational in character. The number of girl students, however, swelled from 455 in 1960-61 to 911 in 1965-66 but again decreased to 649 by 1971-72. There were 9 middle schools for girls in 1960-61, with 4,958 students. The number increased to 12 schools, with 8,081 students in 1965-66 and to 21 schools, with 11,462 students by the end of 1971-72. The number of female teachers in these schools increased from 117 in 1960-61 to 460 in 1971-72.

In case of senior basic education, no exclusive institutions were provided for girls. The number of girl students in the co-educational schools was 212 in 1965-66, but declined to 97 by the year 1971-72. In the sphere of higher secondary education, the record of Ujjain District is equally impressive. The number of schools went up from 4 in 1960-61 to 7 in 1965-66, while the number of girl students on the rolls swelled from 5,053 in 1960-61 to 8,141 in 1965-66. There seems to have been no change either in the number of schools or the number of students, for in 1971-72, we find 7 schools with 8,214 students. The records of progress over the years is shown in the Appendix.

General Education

The importance of primary education for a democratic set-up like ours, cannot be over emphasised. The primary stage of education consists of two stages, namely, pre-primary and primary.

Pre-Primary Education

Pre-primary education is an important step to primary education. At the end of the Second Five Year Plan (1960-61) there were 6 pre-primary schools, which increased to 14 by the end of the Third Five Year Plan (1965-66), and to 15 by 1971-72. At the same time the number of students in these institutions went up from 766 in 1960-61 to 1,397 in 1965-66 and to 1,520 in 1971-72. During more than a decade, expenditure on these schools, increased from Rs. 16,262 in 1960-61 to Rs. 1,52,655 in 1971-72. Details of progress are shown in the Appendix.

Primary Education

It is in the sphere of primary education that the achievements are most impressive. From a total of 416 Schools in 1960-61, they increased to 580 in 1965-66 and to 584 in 1971-72. The number of students on rolls swelled from 28,652 in 1960-61 to 44,107 in 1965-66 and further to 50,755 in 1971-72. The number of teachers also went up from 944 in 1960-61 to 1,684 in 1971-72. The total expenditure on these institutions increased from Rs. 11,70,578 to Rs. 41,22,547. The growth of primary education since the Second Plan is shown in the Appendix.

Junior Basic Education

There were 78 schools, with 4,105 students in 1960-61 imparting education in junior basic standard. Over the years, decreasing trend is witnessed in this sphere, for in 1971-72 there were only 68 schools, with 3,913 students on the rolls. Expenditure, however, increased from Rs. 1,30,179 in 1960-61 to Rs. 3,23,038 in 1971-72. Details of progress in this regard are given in the Appendix.

Middle School Education

Middle school education has taken great strides during the last two decades. Their number has nearly trebled from 43 in 1960-61 to 112 in 1971-72 with the number of students going up from 14,341 to 31,065 in 1971-72. The number of teachers and expenditure on managing these institutions have also gone up from 539 and Rs. 87,535 in 1960-61 to 1,319 and Rs. 3,94,626, respectively, in 1971-72. Details of progress are given in the Appendix.

Senior Basic Education

Basic education is now the accepted pattern of national education. It has an activity-centred curriculum. Under this system, education is imparted to students through socially useful productive activities, like spinning and weaving, gardening, carpentry, leather-work, book-craft, domestic craft, pottery, elementary engineering, etc. At the end of the Third Five Year Plan, there were 12 senior basic schools with 2,889 students and 100 teachers, all of whom were males. There was no change in the number of students over the years, and till 1971-72 the number of schools was the same. The number of scholars admitted in these institutions was also static, for in 1971-72 they numbered 2,797. In that year there were 100 male

and 12 female teachers. The total expenditure on them increased from Rs. 1,77,380 in 1965-66 to Rs. 3,63,638 in 1971-72. Detailed figures for the progress of Senior Basic Education are given in the Appendix.

Higher Secondary Education

Secondary education provides an important link between the primary education on the one hand and collegiate education on the other. As mentioned before, Ujjain had a high school as early as 1905, when Madhav College was reduced to the status of a high school. In 1920-21, it had 429 students on the rolls and was affiliated to Allahabad University.

We do not have information about the number of institutions of secondary education in the District for the intervening period. According to the Census Report for 1951, there were 6 Government High Schools in the District, of which 2 were in Ujjain City and 1 each was located at Khacharod, Badnagar, Tarana and Mahidpur. Besides, there was a Girls' High School in Ujjain City.

In 1960-61, i.e., at the end of the Second Five Year Plan, there were 17 institutions, with 6,878 students on the rolls. By the end of the Third Plan (1965-66) their number increased to 31, with 10,604 students, respectively. The number of schools and students further increased to 38 and 11,625, respectively, in 1971-72. At the same time the number of teachers increased from 438 in 1960-61 to 589 in 1971-72. The total expenditure on these institutions showed an increase from Rs. 1,54,723, to Rs. 27,66,120. Details of progress for the secondary school education are shown in the Appendix.

Collegiate Education

History of collegiate education in the District dates back to the year 1887, when a college, known as Madhav College, teaching upto B. A. standard, was opened at Ujjain.

Madhav College which formerly comprised Arts and Science classes has now become purely an Arts and Commerce institution teaching upto the M. A. standard, the post-graduate teaching being done in collaboration with the University. There is a Science College, an offshoot of Madhav College, which is managed by the University. Madhav College used to be a Government College but has since been permanently transferred to Vikram University.

Besides, there is a Government Girls College which runs classes in most subjects including Home Science. There are post-graduate classes also in a few subjects.

A degree college was established at Ujjain in A.D. 1887 which was named after the Maharaja Madhav Rao Sindhia of the erstwhile Gwalior State. In 1951, a beginning was made in post-graduate teaching. Later, Law Madhav Arts and Commerce College, Ujjain classes were also added to it. In 1953, 1956 and 1957, post-graduate classes in Mathematics, English Literature and Commerce were started. In 1966-67, Vikram University started School of Studies in Hindi, Sanskrit, English, Political Science and Economics for post-graduate teaching. Hence, the post-graduate classes of these subjects were transferred to the University departments. In 1969-70, Science Classes of the College formed a separate entity and the new unit was called Madhav Science College. Post-graduate classes under the Law Faculty were also started during the year. The College is affiliated to and is administered by Vikram University, Ujjain from 1st April, 1959. It conducts degree and post-graduate classes under Arts, Commerce and Law faculties. The College has also research facilities for research scholars.

The number of students and teachers in the College, during 1973-74, was 1,715 and 70 which came to be 1,815 and 69 in 1977-78. The College had an expenditure of Rs. 8,31,537 in 1973-74 which increased to Rs. 13,94,200 in 1977-78. The College also received Government grants of Rs. 7,50,000 and Rs. 12,25,200 in 1973-74 and 1977-78, respectively.

It has a library attached with a reading-room. The library had 51,600 books in 1977-78 and subscribed to nearly 32 newspapers and periodicals. The College has two hostels which were started in 1960 and 1965, respectively, and had an accommodation for nearly 132 students.

The College had two companies of National Cadet Corps (N.C.C.) and two units of National Service Scheme (N.S.S.) in 1977-78. The units of N.S.S. have organised camps at different villages during the last five years. The College also carries on games, sports and literary activities from time to time. The table given below shows the progress of the College during the last five years.

Table No. XV—4

*Progress of Madhav College, Ujjain
(1973-74 to 1977-78)*

Year	No. of Students				No. of Teachers	Income including Govt. Grant (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	Govt. Grant (Rs.)
	Arts	Commerce	Law	Total				
1973-74	710	775	230	1,715	70	8,80,537	8,31,537	7,50,000
1974-75	586	737	353	1,676	65	9,61,455	9,61,455	8,38,000
1975-76	430	630	220	1,280	64	10,28,750	10,28,750	8,59,750
1976-77	500	590	353	1,443	64	12,61,322	12,61,322	11,05,250
1977-78	640	925	250	1,815	69	13,94,200	13,94,200	12,25,200

Source : Principal, Madhav College, Ujjain.

This institution has been named after Sandipani Rishi, who is a source of inspiration to the educationists of the country. It was established in 1966 by Sandipani Educational Trust. In the beginning, only Part I and II Classes in Arts and Part I and II Classes in Commerce were opened. The following year, final year classes in degree course in Arts and degree course in Commerce were opened. In the same year classes for degree course in Law Faculty were also started. In the year 1973, the Mahavidyalaya provided teaching facilities for post-graduate courses in Hindi, Political Science and Sociology. Law Faculty was separated from the Mahavidyalaya in the year 1972-73.

The following table shows the number of students in different faculties, as also the income and expenditure since inception of the Mahavidyalaya :—

Table No. XV—5

Number of Students, Income, Expenditure and Grant

Year	Number of Students			Income (In Rs.)	Expenditure (In Rs.)	Government Grant (In Rs.)
	Arts	Commerce	Law			
1966-67	129	17	—	21,770	61,114	—
1967-68	211	33	57	96,827	1,21,439	12,000
1968-69	414	48	130	1,70,521	1,74,639	28,179
1969-70	573	77	163	94,360	1,15,328	38,787
1970-71	205	43	258	77,661	1,21,498	36,135
1971-72	177	43	255	1,21,125	1,76,656	30,067
1972-73	232	44	—	—	—	—

The Mahavidyalaya has a library, consisting of about 5,000 books on the various subjects.

The college, named Gandhi Smriti Mahavidyalaya, was started in July, 1967 by some eminent citizens of the town, who constituted Shri Mahavir Shikshan Parishad for the purpose. In the beginning only Part I and II Government College, classes of Arts and Commerce faculties were started. This Badnagar necessitated opening of Part III classes in both the faculties, in the following year. Teaching in Science subjects and Law was started in 1969-70, with the opening of Part I classes in both the faculties. The Second and Third Year classes were added in the next two years. The management of the college was taken over by the Government in July, 1973.

The number of students, and income and expenditure on management of the college since 1967, are shown in the following table :—

Table No. XV—6

Number of Students, Income and Expenditure

Year	Number of Students				Income (In Rs.)	Expenditure (In Rs.)
	Arts	Commerce	Science	Law		
1967-68	86	26	—	—	66,135	63,442
1968-69	203	101	—	—	81,557	81,162
1969-70	228	107	18	13	96,218	95,225
1970-71	160	82	24	18	1,10,819	1,06,006
1971-72	168	81	65	18	1,28,812	1,28,503
1972-73	172	66	41	13	1,60,715	1,60,604

A few enlightened citizens of Khacharod organised Vikram Shikshan Parishad, which opened this college here on the 15th September, 1967. In the first year only B.A. Part I class was opened, but in the following year not only Part II and III classes were added in B.A. but all the three classes for Commerce faculty were also started. In the year 1970 Law classes were also added to the college.

The total admissions in the college in the various faculties, as well as income and expenditure since 1967-68 are shown below :—

Table No. XV—7

Number of Students, Income and Expenditure

Year	Number of Students			Income (In Rs.)	Expenditure (In Rs.)
	Arts	Commerce	Law		
1967-68	49	—	—	5,687	5,360
1968-69	109	11	—	22,161	33,051
1969-70	132	40	—	49,272	82,323
1970-71	60	41	21	49,875	1,17,885
1971-72	75	57	41	1,02,555	1,50,409

The classes are held in the Municipal building. The State Government have given 7 acres of land free of cost for constructing the college building, for which Khacharod Municipality has donated Rs. 30,000. Contributions have also come in from other philanthropic citizens.

This college came into being in the month of August, 1969 as a result of separation of the Science classes from the Madhav College. It has been selected by the University Grants Commission in 1970 as one of the 100 colleges in the country for integrated programme of Science courses. Till 1972 teaching in the college was provided upto degree standard, but in 1973, M.Sc. class was opened. In the year 1969-70 there were 1,331 students on the rolls. Admissions in the college have however, shown a continuously downward trend till 1973-74, when the total number

of students was 682. Managed by the Vikram University, the college has a library, including a reading room.

This college was established in the year 1969 by the Shiksha Vikas Samiti, Mahidpur. Teaching upto degree standard, Arts and Commerce subjects are provided in the college, which has a library attached to it. In the year 1971-72, there were 95 students in Arts and 40 students in Commerce faculties.

Professional and Technical Education

The Government Engineering College, Ujjain was started in the year 1966. It provides five year integrated courses in Engineering, leading to the B.E. degree in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. During the first two years, there was a provision of 120 seats in the First year. But owing to the prevailing unemployment among the Engineering graduates, total admissions in the first year were reduced to only 60 in the year 1968-69.

The following table shows the number of students and teachers, and income and expenditure since inception :—

Table No. XV—8

Number of Students and Teachers and Income, and Expenditure

Year	No. of Students	No. of Teachers	Income (in Rs.)	Expenditure (in Rs.)
1966-67	120	4	21,700	1,23,900
1967-68	173	16	32,000	2,40,800
1968-69	200	23	32,500	3,29,200
1969-70	253	34	40,400	5,26,600
1970-71	321	38	46,400	7,55,600
1971-72	285	39	46,500	6,82,500

The college has a hostel and its own building, the foundation of which was laid on February 10, 1970 by the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. There is a library, containing about 4,500 books, and a reading room attached to it.

The Polytechnic started functioning at Ujjain on the 29th September, 1955 with three year Diploma course in Metallurgy, Automobile Engineering and Ceramic Technology. On the advice of the All India Council of Technical Education. However, the teaching in Metallurgy and Ceramic courses was discontinued and Post-Diploma course in Automobile Engineering was started for those students who hold Diploma in Mechanical Engineering.

This course was taught during the period 1972-73 to 1975-76, but later on it was discontinued. In all only 16 students took this subject during the above mentioned five year period. Simultaneously, courses were started in Electrical, Mechanical and Civil Engineering.

The institution has its own buildings, besides two hostels for students and residential quarters for the staff. It is under the management of the Directorate of Technical Education, M. P. Bhopal and the examinations are conducted by the Board of Technical Education, Bhopal.

The number of students and income and expenditure for some of the years are given below :—

Table No. XV—9
Number of Students and Income and Expenditure

Year	No. of Students	Income (in Rs.)	Expenditure (in Rs.)
1955-56	5	—	1,32,000
1960-61	25	17,325	1,27,415
1965-66	32	86,803	5,06,857
1966-67	68	72,738	4,39,898
1967-68	54	65,477	7,41,295
1968-69	53	38,079	5,58,640
1969-70	34	36,858	5,57,260
1970-71	35	24,866	5,30,819
1971-72	45	29,898	4,93,124
1972-73	185	35,814	6,52,120
1975-76	299	55,300	8,03,699
1976-77	278	35,300	7,81,640
1977-78	396	62,500	9,56,368

Source : Principal Government Polytechnic, Ujjain.

The total number of students in all the courses increased from 45 in 1971-72 to 185 in 1972-73 and to 396 in 1977-78. On the other hand the number of teachers decreased from 42 in 1972-73 to 33 in 1977-78.

It has a library, having 8000 books, attached to it. In addition to this, about 2000 books have been purchased from the poor boys' fund for being made available to the poor students.

Two dailies, six weeklies and a monthly magazine, in all nine, are subscribed regularly. The activities of the N. C. C. and the N. S. S. in the field of social service have also been appreciated.

Oriental Institutions

Established in the year 1872, this is one of the oldest institutions in the District. Teaching is provided here in grammar, literature, astronomy and Vedic studies. The Government of Madhya Pradesh took over the management of this institution in 1972 and upgraded it into a college. At present, students are being prepared for Prathma, Madhyama, Acharya and Sastri examinations and are imparted teaching in grammar, astronomy and Puranic and Vedic literature. Besides, subjects such as Hindi, Arithmetic, Sociology and English are also taught here.

The college has a library, containing about 2000 books.

The Institution was established on 20th October, 1931 by the Regency Council of the erstwhile Gwalior State with the object of preserving literature of the glorious Malwa. In June 1960, the Institution was handed over to the Vikram University, Ujjain. It possesses nearly 16,000 manuscripts, most of which are in Sanskrit and the rest are in Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati, Arabic, Persian, Ardha Magadhi, etc. The number of printed books in the Institute is nearly 10,000. Most of the manuscripts are unpublished and rare. The manuscripts belong to a number of subjects on Indian art and culture.

The Institute does not register regular members but nearly 10 research scholars visit it daily. The manuscripts are also sent to reputed Institutions and Universities for assisting research scholars in their work. In 1974-75, the Institution had a provision of Rs. 44,500 for meeting its expenditure. The Madhya Pradesh Government gives a grant of Rs. 18,000 per annum and the rest of the expenditure is met by the Vikram University, Ujjain.

Adult Education

A vigorous programme for adult education was launched in the former Indore State, including the areas forming part of present Ujjain District, in 1940. Under the scheme entitled "Each one Teach one," one literate individual was teaching one illiterate individual within a period of six months. In all 2,565 adults were under instruction, of whom 928 became literate. Besides, there were 162 night schools in the State, with an enrolment of 2,903.

The Panchayat and Social Welfare Department of the Government of Madhya Pradesh is maintaining adult education centres, reading rooms, village libraries and mobile audio visual units for eradicating illiteracy. At the end of the Third Plan period (1965-66), there were 94 Adult Literacy Centres, with an enrolment of 1,787 males and 57 females. Of these 1,114 males and 41 females were made literate. In 1972-73, the number of centres decreased to 35, with an enrol-

ment of 412 males and 221 females. Of these, 275 males and 146 females were made literate. During the three years, period between 1970-71 and 1972-73, the Department arranged 461 cinema shows, 210 cultural programmes through its Kalapathaks, and staged 185 drama shows.

Cultural, Literary and Scientific Societies

Ujjain is famous for its cultural and literary heritage throughout the country, and even abroad. In the field of literature its name is associated with Kalidasa. The seat of Kalidasa is blooming with the creative activities of various cultural and literary societies. Some of the old ones to remember are *Jana Sahitya Sangh and Hindi Sahitya Sabha*. Dr. Surya Narayan Vyas inspired the young generation to establish *Malaw Lok Sahitya Parishad*. Later on, another institution, named *Pratibha Niketan*, was established. Dr. Shiv Mangal Singh Suman and his literary associates formed the *Hindi Sahitya Parishad at Ujjain*.

Then came a period when a number of organisations thronged the cultural and literary scene of Ujjain. The names of some of them have been mentioned below.

1. *Pragatisheel Lekhak Sangh*
2. *Jana Natya Sangh*
3. *Antar Bhartiya Sansad*
4. *Hindi Vidyapeeth*
5. *Madhya Bharat Kahani Club*
6. *Bal Sahitya Mandal*
7. *Pankaj Deepak Sahitya Samiti*
8. *Tagore Sahitya Parishad*
9. *Sadhana Sahitya Parishad*
10. *Nirala Sahitya Mandal*
11. *Bharti Kala Bhavan*
12. *Akhil Bhartiya Kalidasa Samaroh Samiti*
13. *Malaw Sangeet Kala Samaj*
14. *Anandi Premi Mitra Mandal*
15. *Antar-Rashtriya Gyan Mandal*

Among the comparatively new societies actively engaged in the field of fine arts and literature, culture and social service, the following are selective and representative of the very many institutions which are doing their best to educate the masses in the various fields.

1. *Pragati sheel Malaw Sahitya Samiti*
2. *Sen Maach Mandali*
3. *Bhartiya Rang Manch*

4. *Lokayan*
5. *Malaw Sangeet Kala Kendra*
6. *Pratibha Sahitya Mandal*
7. *Prasad Sahitya Samiti*
8. *Kavyam*
9. *Unity Club*
10. *Lokavartak*
11. *Mukul Sahitya Sangam*
12. *Indo-Soviet Cultural Society*
13. *Vishwa Shanti Ekta Parishad*
14. *Yuvak Kendra*
15. *Bharat-Bangla Desh Sanskratik Sangh*
16. *Parivesh*
17. *Hillol Sangam*
18. *Shri Hari Sangeet Kala Kendra*
19. *Sandesh*
20. *Pragatisheel Jain Sahitya Mandal*
21. *Bajme-Brigadier*
22. *Prerana Sahitya Parishad*
23. *TAG India*
24. *Umang*
25. *Prerana Club*
26. *Saras Kala Samaj*
27. *Bazme Adab*
28. *Malaw Sangeet Parishad*
29. *Tarun Club*
30. *Archana Hindi Sahitya Parishad*
31. *Vidyarthi Sangam*
32. *Adarsha Yuva Sangathan*
33. *Suman Shikshan Samiti*
34. *Pallav*

Apart from the above institutions located at Ujjain, there are a few important societies functioning in the towns mentioned before them and are engaged in doing the same kind of social service.

1. *Hindi Sahitya Samiti, Nagda*
2. *Vatayan, Nagda*
3. *Hindi Sahitya Samiti, Tarana*

4. *Malaw Lok Sahitya Samiti, Tarana*
5. *Navyuvak Sahitya Sangam, Unhel*
6. *Shining Club, Badnagar, etc.*

Kalidasa Samaroh

Every year, beginning Kartik Shukla Ekadashi Kalidasa Samaroh is celebrated at Ujjain with audiences running into several thousands. The Samaroh is held in memory of Kalidasa, the great Sanskrit poet-dramatist, acknowledged universally as the national poet of India. The charm and dignity of his poetry, the delicacy and excellence of his portrayal of beauty in nature as well as in humanity and the chasteness and perfection of his diction, together make him *kavi kula guru*, the Master poet of all times. Kalidasa continues to shine through the centuries as one of the greatest exponent of Indian culture.

The Samaroh consists of productions of Kalidasa's original plays in Sanskrit, versions of Sanskrit plays in Hindi and other Indian Languages, performances of traditional theatrical and dance forms, ballets, classics and dance recitals based on Kalidasa's works, etc. An all India exhibition of art, based on the works of Kalidasa and almost week-long seminars and discussions on various aspects of Kalidasa, Sanskrit theatre and literature highlight the celebrations.

Late Pt. Surya Narayan Vyas, who started organising Kalidasa Jayanti in Ujjain in the thirties, constituted Kalidasa Parishad to enroll the support of distinguished scholars and national leaders. Late Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first President of the Indian Republic and late Dr. Kailas Nath Katju, the then Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, were mainly inspired by him in their efforts to celebrate the Kalidasa Samaroh on a national scale.¹

With his characteristic love for our ancient culture and traditions, Dr. Katju directed that special steps should be devised by the Education Department (a) to popularize Kalidasa's works amongst the people of Madhya Pradesh in particular, (b) to celebrate the poet's memory through annual festivals befitting the great poet, who also symbolizes the national unity of India, and (c) to utilize this festival as a medium for the renaissance of the study of Sanskrit literature and of all the allied fine arts such as music, dramatics, painting, sculpture etc.; throughout the country and, if possible, even out side.²

Soon a Kalidasa Samaroh Samiti was formed and its first meeting was held at Pachmarhi on 13 June, 1958. The meeting was inaugurated by Dr. Rajendra Prasad himself. He emphasised the significance of such celebrations in Independent India.

The first Kalidasa Samaroh at Ujjain was inaugurated by the President of India on 21 November, 1958. A large number of eminent scholars and high

1. Project Outline, Kalidasa Akademi, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh, Brochure, pp. 4-5.
2. Report of Kalidasa Jayanti Celebrations, 1958, p. 1.

dignitaries assembled for the week-long celebrations. Russian, German, Iranian and Chinese delegations also participated in the function. Most of the Indian States contributed generous donations for the Samaroh and participated in it through their representatives. The eminent Indian scholars gracing the occasion included Dr. Sampurnanand, Shri N. V. Gadgil, Shri V. V. Mirashi, Shri Anant Shayanam Aiyangar, Shri Bhagwat Sharan Upadhyaya, Dr. V. Raghavan and Dr. Hazari Prasad Dwivedi, etc.

The second Kalidasa Samaroh was inaugurated by Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru, the then Prime Minister of India, on 11 November, 1959. Speaking on the occasion, he described Kalidasa as a part of the soul of India just as the Himalayas were a part of the consciousness of the Indian people.

Started on such a grand scale, Kalidasa Samaroh is being celebrated every year at Ujjain. Year after year, Ujjain has attracted the best known artists in the field of dramatics and dance performance. Well known British Orientalist Dr. A. L. Basham, Prof. Hideo Kumura of Buddhist University, Kyoto, Japan and Mr. Walter Leifer of West Germany have visited Ujjain to pay their tributes to Kalidasa in different years.

In 1973, it was felt that the festival should be restructured, so as to include performance of other Sanskrit plays in translation and plays in traditional and classical theatre style from the various parts of the country.

The restructured festivals in the last few years have included original productions by Ku. Shanta Gandhi (Delhi), Shri Adya Rangacharya, Shree B.V. Karanth (Bangalore), Smt. Premalata Sharma and Dr. Kamlesh Datt Tripathi (Benaras). There were also performances of Sanskrit plays in Hindi or other Indian languages by such top ranking theatremen such as E. Elkazi, Habib Tanvir, Vijaya Mehta, S. Vasudeo, R. G. Bajaj, M. K. Raina, etc. Among the classical dancers names may be included of Sonal Mansingh, Swapna Sundari, Birju Maharaj, Uma Sharma etc.

Exhibitions of paintings and sculptures have also been a regular feature of the Samaroh, in which almost all the renowned artists of the country have either contributed or are on their way to do so.

Since long, it has been a dream of the people of Ujjain to establish a memorial in the name of Kalidasa. Pt. Suryanarayan Vyas established local Kalidasa Parishad and raised donations which stand at nearly Rs. 3.5 lakhs. The State Government have made an initial allotment of Rs. 2 lakhs. The foundation of the proposed Akademi complex has been laid. It will broadly consist of a model Sanskrit theatre (Natya Mandap) with seating capacity of 250 to 300 with related facilities, together with Exhibition Hall, and Theatre Museum, library, lecture and seminar halls, mini-stage for rehearsals, cubicles for research scholars, restaurant, souvenir

shop, residential accommodation for scholars and other visitors and a large open air theatre.

The basic architectural designs of the Akademi have already been finalised in consultation with well known Bombay architects. The work is being executed through the *Ujjain Vikas Pradhikaran*. Adya Rangacharya has been appointed the Director of the Akademi.

Scientific Societies

There are only two institutions in the District, both located at the District Headquarters, which are engaged in the development and spread of scientific activities and attitudes among their members, and through them in the society. They are (1) *Bal-Vikas Parishad* and (2) *Vigyan Parishad*.

The Akademi was established on 27 May, 1976 with a view to encouraging stage art in and around Ujjain, under the guidance of Dr. Prabhat Kumar Bhattacharya and his associates. The Akademi runs a one-year Madhya Pradesh Diploma Course in Dramaturgy. The syllabus is extensive and Natak Lok Kala covers practically all the aspects of the art, folk as well as Akademi, Ujjain modern.

The Akademi is arranging lectures of renowned writers and stage directors, staging dramas in Hindi, Malwi, English, Sanskrit etc., promoting research, and publishing a quarterly magazine '*Rang-Shirsh*'. There are only a few of the multifarious activities of the Akademi. In a very short span of time, it has earned a name, not only in the State, but in the country.

Cultural, Literary and Scientific Periodicals

The Vikram University, Ujjain publishes a quarterly magazine '*Vikram Journal*'; faculty-wise issues of the journal is a remarkable thing about it. Research papers, authentic articles on arts, science etc; make the journal a rarity in the area.

The University also publishes a monthly magazine '*Vikram Vishwavidyalaya Samachar*' under the editorship of Dr. Prabhat Kumar Bhattacharya. The coverage of the magazine pertains to the cultural and literary activities of the University.

Libraries

Libraries provide ample opportunity to the educated masses to augment their know-how and keep abreast of the latest developments in the field of art and science. Apart from the libraries attached to the educational institutions, there are a few good general libraries in the District.

The library had a modest start in the form of a small reading room on 2 February, 1913. It was converted into a small library on 8 July, 1916 and was initially known as the *Sarvajanik Vachnalaya*. From 25 August, 1919 Yuvraj General it was renamed as Yuvraj General Library after the then Prince Library, Ujjain Jiwanirao Sindhia. There are at present 54 life members, 12 patrons and 6 promoters (*hit-chintak*). Apart from these, there are 113 the period 1971-72, ordinary members, 29 children and 33 women members. The average income during 1972-73 and 1974-75 was about Rs. 11,000 per year. The expenditure, however, increased gradually from nearly Rs. 19,000 to Rs. 22,000 and then to Rs. 24,000 during the same years. The major expenditure is on establishment which consumes a little more than 50 per cent of the budget.

In the year 1974-75, there were about 21,000 books in the library. Every year about 250 to 350 books are added to the valued collection, containing books in Hindi, Marathi, English, Gujarati, Urdu and Sanskrit, etc. On an average six hundred readers visit the library daily. Annually nearly two lakh persons, belonging to all walks of life, take advantage of the library. The library arranges discourses of learned men and varied types of competitions and celebrates *Tulsi Jayanti*, *Sur Jayanti*, *Ganeshotsava*, etc.

It is a library started by the Maheshwari Samaj in the year 1950. There are about 300 members. The annual income and expenditure pertaining to the year Shri Mahesh Sarva- 1972-73 was Rs. 8,125 and Rs. 10,521, respectively. There were Janik Granthalaya in all about 8000 books in the library in the year 1974-75. The Evam, Vachana daily readership was nearly 700 persons. laya, Ujjain

Museums

The museum is a spacious single-storied building (200' x 60') having 6 halls and 4 office rooms. Dr. V. S. Wakankar is in-charge of the Museum. Most of the images on display come from Ujjain and its rich surroundings. Vikram Kirti The Department of Archaeology, Madhya Pradesh, has also Mandir Museum, donated some images. The earliest chalcolithic culture was Ujjain discovered at Kayatha, a small village near Ujjain, and the findings therefrom, have been exhibited in one of the halls. Some of the material excavated at famous Bhimbetka group of rock-shelters, in District Raisen, is also exhibited here.

The museum also has a good collection of Parmar inscriptions, Mauryan Elephant and Lioness Capital, Shunga Yaksha figures and Terracotta of Ujjain, Coins, Manuscripts and Paintings.

Botanical Garden

There is a Botanical Garden under the Vikram University, Ujjain. It is well maintained and research scholars from far and near are benefitted by the services provided by the Garden staff.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

In the constitution of the World Health Organisation, health has been defined as a state of complete physical, mental and social well being and not merely as an absence of disease. Health largely depends on (1) nutrition, (2) housing, (3) environmental hygiene, (4) personal hygiene (5) socio-economic status, (6) social security, (7) organised public health and medical care services, and (8) health education

Early Medical Facilities

Ayurveda is the earliest system of medicine known to this part of the country. The former rulers patronised *Vaidyas* and *Hakeems* who practised *Ayurveda* and *Unani* systems of medicine, respectively. The latter, namely, the *unani* system, came to be introduced here with the advent of Muslim rule.

With the advent of the East India Company, Western medicine was introduced and the public health movement started. The Quarantine Act was promulgated in 1825. In 1873 the Birth and Death Registration Act was promulgated and seven years later the Vaccination Act was passed.¹

The Plague Commission was appointed in 1896 and the Epidemic Diseases Act was introduced next year. In 1911 the Indian Research Fund Association was established for the promotion of research and the revised Indian Factories Act was promulgated.

In 1919 the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms led to the transfer of public health, sanitation and vital statistics to popular ministers in the provinces. This was the first step towards decentralisation of health administration in the country. The Royal Commission on Labour in India was appointed in 1940 to advise on the measures for improvement of health and living conditions of workers.

With the promulgation of the Government of India Act, 1935, all health activities in the country were grouped under three heads; federal, concurrent and provincial, under the control of Central, Central-cum-Provincial and Provincial Govern-

1. K. N. Rao, *The Nation's Health*, pp. 2-3.

ments, respectively. The Health Survey and Development Committee was appointed during war time, and the Committee submitted its report in 1946.¹

The report of the Bhore Committee published in 1946 advocated that,

1. No individual shall fail to secure adequate medical care because of inability to pay for it.
2. The health programme must from the beginning lay special emphasis on preventive work.
3. The need is urgent for providing medical relief and preventive health care to the vast rural population of the country.
4. The health service should be placed as close to the people as possible in order to ensure the maximum benefit to the community to be served, etc.

The advent of Independence introduced a new tempo of health activity in India. An era of expansion of health facilities and planned development in the field of health began.

In 1948, the Employee's State Insurance Act was passed by the Central Government and the report of the Environmental Hygiene Committee was also published.

In the same year the World Health Organisation came into existence with India as one of its founder members. The Council of Central Health was statutorily constituted in 1952 to coordinate health policies between the Central and the State Governments. In 1955 the Food and Drug Adulteration Act came into force.²

Since the beginning of the First Plan in 1951, every year there has been some sort of expansion of the public health activities in the District, in contrast to the slow pace of progress in the first half of the current century. This fact is corroborated by the following narration.

A second class dispensary was opened at Mahidpur during 1900-1901.³

About 21,000 patients were treated at the Ujjain Hospital in 1911-12 and 1,459 operations were performed. The Ujjain laboratory examined a good many samples of blood and sputum and tuberculin reaction was taken on 19 patients and tuberculin injections were given to about 30 patients.⁴ The year also witnessed a mild attack of plague at Ujjain⁵ and Mahidpur.⁶

1. *ibid.* p. 3.

2. *ibid.* p. 10.

3. Report on the Administration of Indore, 1900-01, p. 12.

4. Administration of the Gwalior State, 1911-12, pp. 101-102.

5. *ibid.*

6. Report on the Administration of Indore, 1912, p. 46.

Four patients of smallpox, 301 of dysentery, and 2,130 of malarial fever were treated in the Mahidpur, Tarana, Makdone and Sundersi dispensaries in 1922.

Two *Dais* Training Centres were running in the year 1922 one at Ujjaina and the other at Badnagar. The Ujjain Hospital and Branch Dispensary treated about 46,000 patients and performed 3,317 operations this year.¹

In 1931-32, the number of patients treated at Ujjain crossed the figure 75,000. Leper Asylum treated 1,370 (64 indoor patients) and the Sanatorium took care of 8 indoor patients. The Khachrod and Badnagar civil dispensaries treated over 18,000 and 19,000 patients respectively. The Unhel dispensary treated 8,304 persons with no indoor patients.

In 1931, Cholera made its appearance in a mild form in Mahidpur but was checked by the efforts of the local medical officers. Cases of measles were reported from Tarana which too were 'locally' treated.

The daily average of in and out-patients in the Civil Hospital, Ujjain was 131 and 644 respectively during the year 1941-42. As many as 575 major operations were performed and 304 cases examined in the Eye Section in this year. In the maternity section 740 cases were admitted. Of these 541 were normal, 75 ante-natal, 4 post-natal and 4 waiting, while the rest were abnormal.

In the Leper Asylum, Ujjain 84 patients were admitted during the year along with 43 inmates at the beginning of the year. The daily average remained at 47 while 2 cases were relieved, 35 absconded and 16 died, thus leaving 54 in the Asylum at the close of the year.²

The Cholera epidemic broke out severely in this year in the then district of Ujjain, to combat which a special Cholera Hospital was opened, at Ujjain. Out of the total admission of 738 patients, 645 could be cured because of this arrangement. The mortality rate was only 12.5 per cent.³

A refrigerator was donated to the Mahidpur Hospital by the then Highness in 1941 and drinking wells were repaired and general cleanliness improved as a result of inducing the local Municipality.⁴

The construction of a Maternity Ward at Tarana was sanctioned in 1945. The major portion of this year was occupied in carrying out preventive measures

1. *ibid.* 1922, p. Lviii.

2. Administration of the Gwalior State, 1941-42, pp. 68-69.

3. *ibid.* p. 70.

4. Indore Administration Report, 1941, pp. 97-99.

against cholera which followed in the wake of *Singhasi* fair at Ujjain. The epidemic broke out towards the middle of May and continued till the end of October.¹

The daily average of indoor and outdoor patients treated during 1945-46 at Civil Hospital, Ujjain reached 163 and 784 respectively. In all 666 major operations were also performed during this year.²

One graded allopathic dispensary was opened at Ingoria in 1958,³ while the graded dispensary building was under construction at Unhel in 1960.

In 1961, a dispensary at Kheda Khajuria and another at Madhonagar, Ujjain were established. In this year primary health centres were opened at Jharda (in Block Mahidpur) and Ghatia.

A blood bank was established at Ujjain in 1962-63. In this year two primary health centres were opened, one at Bhatpachlana (Block Badnagar) and another at Khachrod.

An *Ayurvedic-Aushdhalaya* was established in 1969 at the time of *Kumbh fair*. An X-ray machine was sanctioned for civil hospital, Mahidpur in 1969-70.⁴

Thus the expansion activities during 1951-61 period reveal that there has been a slow rate of progress, though the area of expansion has been widened to the entire District.

There were in all 282 hospital beds in the District in 1961 giving an average of 2,347 persons per bed.⁵ The increase in the number of beds in a decade have been only, 50.

The expansion activities undertaken since 1951 have been tabulated below as regards establishment of various types of medical institutions in the District.

Table No. XVI—1

Medical Institutions

S. N.	Description	1951	1956	1961	1971	1975	1976	1977
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Primary Health Centres							
(a)	Number	—	—	4	6	6	6	6
(b)	Beds	—	—	2	36	36	36	36
2.	Hospitals including Nursing Homes							
(a)	Number	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
(b)	Beds	232	232	232	379	379	431	431
Contd....								

1. *ibid.* 1945, pp. 125-26.

2. Administration of the Gwalior State, 1945-46, p. 95.

3. Brief Report of Activities of the Health Deptt., M. P., 1958, p. 1.

4. Lok Swasthya Vibhag Ka Varshika Prashaskiya Prativedan, 1967-70, p. 2.

5. District Census Hand Book, Ujjain, 1961, p. XL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3. Dispensaries		4	4	6	6	7	7	7
4. Maternity and Child Welfare Centres								
(a) Number	1	1		5	2	2	2	2
(b) Beds	20	20		48	35	35	35	35
5. Special Medical Institutions								
(a) Leprosy Home	1	1		1	1	1	1	1
(b) T. B. Clinic	—	1		1	1	1	1	1
6. Family Planning Clinics								
Government	—	1		7	6	6	6	6

Source : Civil Surgeon and District Family Welfare-cum-Health Officer, Ujjain.

Vital Statistics

In 1953 the then Madhya Bharat State Government promulgated the Madhya Bharat Births, Deaths, Marriages Registration Act 1953, basing it on a similar Act of 1886 of the Government of India, making the registration of births and deaths compulsory, but it was never enforced. The position regarding the maintenance of vital statistics, therefore, has been far from satisfactory. During the decade 1951-61, under the existing laws, the municipalities and the panchayats were required to maintain statistics of births and deaths. Both these local bodies have not been able to keep any accurate statistics and the position remained practically the same as was described by Ranglal in 1955.

In the Report of operations connected with the Improvement of Population Data M. B. 1952, he wrote.¹ "The arrangements for the registration of births and deaths are unsatisfactory even in large municipal towns. The Director's Report as to the agency responsible for reporting of the deaths in urban areas is silent. All that is known is that generally the responsibility has been laid either on members of the family of the deceased or on sweepers or on both".

Whereas the position was bad enough in the municipalities, it was much worse in the case of panchayats. Kendra Panchayats were made responsible to arrange for the registration of births, deaths and marriages in their jurisdiction provided it could find funds for the purpose.

The Gram Panchayats were supposed to record births and deaths and send the figures monthly to the Mandal Panchayats through the Kendra Panchayats which submitted returns to the Deputy Director of Health Services. The municipalities also sent these returns to the Deputy Director concerned who after consolidation sent it to the Director, Health Services. The Panchayats obviously failed to grasp the importance of this duty and no regular records were maintained, the result was that no statistics worth the name were ever compiled.

1. Census of India, Paper No. 2.—1955, Sample Census of Births and Deaths—1952-53. Quoted in Ujjain District Census Hand Book, 1961, p. XLVII.

The birth and death statistics of the corporations are generally those that are made available to them by the government or municipal hospitals and such others as may have been collected by their Health Department. The coverage is by no means full as many births and deaths are never reported. There being no supervising agency it is impossible to verify the accuracy.

The figures for birth and death rate per 1000 of population varied largely when collected from two different sources. The result of experimental census in 1951-52 for about an year (30-10-1951 to 18-10-1952), showed these figures to be 34.7 and 22.0 for the plateau which includes Ujjain district, whereas the figures supplied by Health Department were only 12.0 and 8.1 respectively for about the same period (1.11.51 to 31.10 52).

Thus the absence of accurate statistics causes great difficulty in estimating the annual rate of natural increase. No wonder it was then only estimated at between 1.4 and 1.6 per cent annually.¹ However, it has been endeavoured to tabulate up-to-date figures obtained from more than one source

Table No. XVI—2
Births and Deaths (1951-1971)

Year	Births	Deaths	Birth rate per mille	Death rate per mille	Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	Maternal mortality rate per 1000 total births
1951	3,187	5,433	—	—	—	—
1956	2,569	1,830	—	—	—	—
1960	2,945	2,063	—	—	—	—
1961	3,898	2,681	5.80	4.90	—	—
1962	3,485	2,489	5.12	3.66	—	—
1963	5,224	1,371	7.51	1.97	137.25	—
1964	5,472	1,419	7.75	2.01	134.00	—
1965	7,413	4,278	8.58	5.92	63.00	—
1966	11,761	7,713	15.95	10.46	84.00	—
1967	12,234	7,155	8.06	5.27	114.51	—
1968	13,177	5,808	17.09	7.53	81.96	—
1969	12,507	6,906	15.90	8.78	102.90	3.36
1970	11,919	6,348	15.14	8.57	101.35	3.94
1971	15,445	7,537	17.91	8.74	94.59	2.27
(Provisional)						

Source : Civil Surgeon, Ujjain, and Directorate of Economics & Statistics.

It is observed that the maximum number of deaths occurred on account of tuberculosis, and the next in order are fever and dysentery. Smallpox takes the toll of a few every year but it normally seems to be under control. Cholera is under

1. Ujjain District Census Hand Book, 1961, pp. XLVII-XLVIII.

complete control and occasionally there occur some deaths on its account. The table which follows will reveal an year wise comparative account of deaths caused from some selected causes.

Table No. XVI-3
Deaths from Some Selected Causes

Causes	1951	1955	1960	1966	1970	1975	1976	1977
Cholera	—	—	100	—	6	—	—	—
Smallpox	4	—	16	26	163	—	—	—
Fever	315	95	N.A.	693	2,722	2,944	2,340	1,904
Diarrhea and Dysentery	238	108	171	1,330	465	441	364	141
T.B.	766	450	102	744	1,272	1,371	1,288	270

Source : District Statistical Officer, Ujjain.

Diseases Common To The District

Tuberculosis

This disease has taken maximum number of lives in the District in the 'fifties, especially in rural areas.

B. C. G. work was, therefore, mainly carried out in the rural areas. The second round of this work was completed in 1962-63 and the third round was in progress immediately afterwards. Ujjain is one of the 11 districts of the State where B. C. G. teams are in operation since the inception of the programme in early fifties. There were 20 district T. B. centres till 1969-70 in the State. Ujjain was one of them. The table which follows gives an yearwise account of B. C. G. work done in the District.

Table No. XVI-4
B. C. G. Campaign

Year	Registered	Direct vaccinated	Tested	Vaccinated	Remarks
1951	—	—	53,199	15,573	Work was not done every year
1955	—	—	58,903	11,491	
1961	—	—	1,04,077	31,341	
1965	—	—	3,413	167	
1970	1,91,834	34,426	—	—	
1971	87,315	30,396	—	—	
1972	1,79,892	29,508	—	—	

Source : B. C. G. Supervising Medical Officer, M. P., Indore.

Malaria

Anti-malaria activities in the Madhya Bharat region were restricted in the beginning to anti-larval measures in a few municipalities.

Malaria Control Scheme was started in 1953-54. During the year 1960, surveillance operations were started with the object of detecting malarial infection still lurking after several years of spraying D. D. T.

Detailed studies on the physiological resistance in the adult as well as larval stages, irritability, response towards insecticides, survival rates under natural conditions, seasonal variations in the densities of the sector species and total Anophelines, man-biting rats etc., were being regularly made at Ujjain. It would appear that the view that the resistant strains are short lived compared to susceptible ones is not applicable in the light of the observations made at Ujjain.¹ This study was carried out from November 1962 to February 1964.²

The following table shows the particulars of anti-malaria activities in the District for a few years.

Table No. XVI-5
Progress of National Malaria Eradication Programme

	Active and passive surveillance	1961	1965	1970	1971	1972	1973
(A) No. of Fever Cases detected		21,901	56,072	98,911	1,39,205	1,31,171	65,169
(B) No. of cases in which blood smear collected		19,432	54,223	75,974	70,332	90,141	96,577
(C) Result (positives) work done by the N.M.E.P. Unit		—	1,415	8,461	15,762	13,864	10,263
No. of villages in which D.D.T. spraying was done		1,112	1,019	1,113	1,113	1,113	1,113

Gastro enteritis

Out of the 4,772 persons who suffered from this disease in 1965 in the State, in 20 districts, the maximum number (3,208) was in Ujjain district. However, out of the 344 deaths, only 34 were caused in Ujjain, which remained second in this respect. This was because of immediate attention paid by the Health authorities.

Smallpox

The Ratlam unit of Smallpox Eradication Programme was incharge of Ujjain district. During the first phase, about half of the population of the District was covered as regards vaccination and re-vaccination.

1. ibid. 1963, p. 11.

2. Swasthya Vibhag Ki Sakriyata Ka Sankshipta Vivaran, 1964, p. 11.

During 1964 and 1965, 74% (4,89,000) and 80.5% (5,75,000) of the population were vaccinated.

In 1966 there were 113 persons who suffered from this disease out of whom 26 died. Out of the 33 districts which suffered Ujjain ranked 5th. Practically 100% vaccination was done in this year. In 1967, only 38 persons suffered, out of which 4 died. The progress of vaccination work since the beginning of the operation is shown in the following table.

Table No. XVI—6
Vaccination Statistics

Year	No. of Vaccinations	No. of Re-vaccinations
1956	25,012	7,651
1960	17,233	1,584
1965	37,106	1,48,387
1970	44,537	53,424
1971	46,539	47,467
1972	50,820	74,190
1973	33,654	29,160
1974	50,703	1,20,418
1975	47,716	75,714
1976	43,255	47,720
1977	49,108	17,622

Source : District Family Welfare-cum-Health Officer, Ujjain.

Cholera

Cholera has been making its appearances since the beginning of the century, especially in and around Ujjain on account of congregation of pilgrims from all over the country, the details of which have been narrated earlier. After a short gap it made its appearance again in 1951-52.¹

During *Singhast Parva* at Ujjain, preventive Cholera inoculations were made compulsory for the Ujjain population as well as those who came from outside for the fair.

In the past, fulminating Cholera broke out in the fairs and pilgrims returning home spread it far and wide, in 1957 and 1969. However continuous and adequate preventive measures successfully prevented the out break of Cholera.²

In 1959 Ujjain was one of the highly infected districts of the state. After that year there has not been any widespread severe attack, to advance preventive measures taken in the *Singhast* year 1969.

1. Ujjain District Census Hand Book, 1961, p. XL.

2. Brief Report of Activities of the Health Department, M. P., 1957, p. 18, 1969, pp. 19-20.

Leprosy

A leprosy control centre (alongwith dispensary clinic) is functioning at Ujjain since the beginning of the Third Plan. This centre is surveying an area around Ujjain comprising about 1,25,000 population to find out the patients. It registers and treats them free of cost.

Upto 31st December 1971, in all 574 patients were registered by the clinic for treatment. A children's Protection Home has also been established by the Panchayat and Social Welfare Department. It looks after the needs of 50 children at a time, free of cost.

A sum of Rs. 77,000 was spent on these activities in 1969-70, which increased to 1,85,000 in 1970-71 and came a little down to 1,60,100 in 1971-72.

In 1969-70, 213 patients were searched out by the Centre for treatment.

Guinea Worm

It is a water borne disease and where water from unlined well or *baodi* is drunk, it may show up. (*Baodis* are wells with stairs in which people go and drink or bathe, thus contaminating water). Cases of guinea worm locally called *naru*, may be seen in the *mofussil* areas.¹

Filaria

The survey unit at Satna had surveyed Ujjain District in 1960-61. After examining the slides, the endemicity rate was found to be less than 0.01 per cent, showing the prevalence of filariasis to be negligible.

Plague

The year 1903 has been remarkable for the first general outbreak of plague in Malwa. Ujjain and Badnagar were attacked with plague. Quarantine was established on all the larger towns and Railway Stations of Malwa. Inoculation with plague prophylactic was done at Ujjain in some 500 cases. The prisoners at Bhairogarh jail were inoculated. When the epidemic reached Bhairogarh causing numerous deaths, only one was attacked by plague from amongst those who were inoculated.²

Eye Diseases

An eye-camp was organised at Mahidpur from 15-12-61 to 27-12-61 wherein 1,408 patients were examined out of which 212 were operated with free boarding and lodging facilities. More than 11 eye diseases were traced out and adequate medical

1. Ujjain District Census Hand Book, 1961, pp. XL-XLI.

2. Report on the Administration of Gwalior State, 1903-04 p. 40.

and nursing services were provided in the camp. Free cataract glasses were provided to the indigent patients.¹

Public Hospitals And Dispensaries

District Hospital, Ujjain

There is a fully equipped hospital at Ujjain with a few specialists attached to it.² In recent years there has been some expansion.

Under the District Medical Officer, there is a considerable staff of Assistant Surgeons (16), Staff Nurses (15), Compounders (18), Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwives (22), alongwith Physician, Ophthalmologist, Gynaecologist, Ped-riatric specialist, Anaesthetist, Dental Surgeon, Farmacist, Bio-chemist, Laboratory Technicians, X-ray assistants, etc.

There is separate provision of staff in the Hospital for post-mortem programme.

T. B. Hospital, Ujjain

It was opened on 26th January, 1956 with 34 beds only.³ The number of beds increased to 50 in December, 1956 and 54 in the ensuing year.⁴ X-ray plant was fitted in January 1957. The operation theatre has subsequently been fully equipped.

The Hospital is staffed with 3 Assistant Surgeons, 3 Staff Nurses, 4 T.B. Health visitors, 6 B. C. G. Technicians, 2 compounders, laboratory technician, Radiographer, etc.

Leprosy Home and Hospital (Kushtha Dham), Ujjain

It was established during the second Plan. It had a provision for 46 indoor patients. In 1969-70 there were 15 indoor patients in it.

Apart from these, there are the following Civil Hospitals, dispensaries, Maternity Homes and Maternity and Child-Welfare Centres which are equipped with all modern amenities.

Other Medical institutions in the District are ; -City Dispensary, Madhav Nagar Ujjain, Vijaya Raja Maternity Home, Ujjain, City Dispensary, Chhatri Chowk, Ujjain, Civil Hospital, Badnagar ; Civil Hospital, Mahidpur; Civil Hospital, Khachrod; Civil Hospital Tarana ; Civil Hospital, Nagda; Labour Health Centre, Ujjain; Jail Dispens-

ary, Ujjain, Police Dispensary, Ujjain; Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Mahidpur; Maternity and Child Welfare, Khachrod and Maternity and Child Welfare, Nagda.

Ayurvedic Aushdhalayas

There are 22 Ayurvedic Aushdhalayas in the District, having 23 Vaidyas 22 dais and 24 compounders.

Primary Health Centres

There are 6 primary health centres, one each located in a Block. Primary Health Centre is an organisation providing, under the direct supervision of atleast one physician, the basic health services for a community.

Normally, a primary health centre is located at the Block headquarters. But if the Block headquarter town happens to be the headquarters of a district or tahsil where there is already a big hospital than the primary health centre is located at some other suitable place within the Block, e. g. at Tajpur in Ujjain Block, Jharda in Mahidpur Block, Bhat Pachlana in Badnagar Block, and Makadon in Tarana Block. The remaining two centres located at the Block headquarters are at Ghatia and Khachrod.

A Primary Healths Centre is staffed as follows, One Medical Officer, One Health Visitor or graduate nurse with public health orientation ; Four Midwives, One Compounder, One Sanitary Inspector, and 3 to 4 ancillary staff such as ward servant (Dresser), cook, peon and sweeper.

The basic services that are provided by this team are :

1. Medical care
2. Maternal and Child Health Services including family planning
3. Health Education
4. Control of communicable diseases
5. Sanitation of the environment
6. Collection of vital statistics.

The above mentioned staff carries out these activities through the establishment of sub-centres in the Blocks in close cooperation with other local services such as education, agriculture, social welfare, etc.

These Sub-centres are located in fairly big villages within 5 miles radius and they are generally 3 in number per Block. They provide (1) medical care to patients from the near by villages (2) ante-natal care to pregnant mothers collected by the midwife who are posted to the sub-centre, and (3) visit to a few villages in the neighbourhood to check the work of the subordinate staff, who are provided with medicine chest. All the Blocks of the District have these sub-centres.

1. Brief Report of Activities of the Health Department, M. P., 1961, pp. 36-37.
2. District Census Hand Book, Ujjain 1961, p. XL.
3. Tuberculosis Institutions and Anti-Tuberculosis Activities in M. P., 1951, pp. 45-47.
4. Brochure of Medical and Public Health Statistics, 1956, p. 6.

The great advantage of these health centres in health education is to be found in their intimate and continuous relationship to the population they seek to serve.

It is the primary health centre staff alone which reaches a very large part of the population under its jurisdiction with any effective health teaching. This applies to tuberculosis, leprosy, venereal diseases, etc. The doctor in the out-patient clinic, the Health Visitor in the ante-natal and infant clinic, the sanitarian during vaccination programme, are the sole and exclusive health educators of a large part of the rural population. Their task is simplified somewhat by posters, leaflets, exhibits, and the like, but these are at best only incidental to the real service they rendered to the individual with whom they come in contact.¹ Ujjain district has a complete net-work of these centres and sub-centres.

Family Planning

Due attention has been paid to the propaganda of family planning in the District since the beginning of the First Plan.

An urban family planning clinic was established on 1.3.1959 in the Civil Hospital, Ujjain and was attached to the teaching institution. Rural clinics were opened at Nagda and Unhel during the same year and at Civil Dispensary, Khachrod and Primary Health Centre, Tajpur in 1960. These clinics were in addition to the already functioning rural clinics at Badnagar and Mahidpur attached to the respective civil hospitals.

The following table shows the progress of family planning for a few years.

Table No. XVI-7

Number of Persons Who Availed of Family Planning Methods

Year	No. of Vasectomies	No. of Tubectomies	No. to whom contraceptives have been issued	No. of Loop in- sertion
1953-54	—	14	2	—
1955-56	10	22	39	—
1960-61	74	173	759	—
1970-71	2,942	—	—	1,521
1971-72	2,871	—	—	1,521
1972-73	9,390	—	—	1,164
1973-74	292	1,400	1,622	1,394
1974-75	391	2,104	2,121	1,064
1975-76	415	2,672	2,556	1,327
1976-77	9,217	4,378	2,441	1,543
1977-78	326	2,325	1,710	998
1978-79	808	3,286	1,633	959

Source : District Family Welfare-cum-Health Officer, Ujjain.

1. Operation Guide, Primary Health Centre, Directorate of Health Services, M. P., Indore, 1960, pp. 2-14.

Private Hospitals and Nursing Homes

It has always been difficult to collect correct information regarding private hospitals and nursing homes in any district. No survey is undertaken in this respect. However, district, tahsil and block headquarters are well served by such institutions and the rural areas are served by some touring private doctors and compounders. People in villages have developed affinity for allopathic treatment during the post-Independence period, and in case of emergency they prefer to call on a doctor rather than the *Vaidya* or *Hakim*.

Other Institutions for Disseminating Knowledge on Public Health

A.N.M. Training Centre, Civil Hospital, Ujjain

The centre has 4 sister tutors and 6 staff nurses to impart training in Auxiliary Nurse-Cum-Midwifery course. It was established in 1958.

Ayurvedic Vidyalayas

There are two Ayurvedic Vidyalayas at Ujjain imparting education in Ayurved.

Leprosy Training

Under the National Leprosy Control Programme, during the Third Plan, a Leprosy Training Centre was established at Ujjain. Twenty four stipendiary trainees completed their 9 month's training on 30-11-64 and they were appointed in different Survey Education and Treatment (S.E.T.) centres.¹

A six months' training was given in 1965 to 44 para-medical workers (6 non-medical supervisors) and 38 non-medical assistants with Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 as stipend respectively). This Centre was discontinued after this batch owing to declaration of emergency.²

District Laboratory

During 1961-62 a district laboratory was established at Ujjain attached to the Civil Hospital and UNICEF assistance was received in the form of imported equipment of considerable value.

Laboratory, Municipal Corporation, Ujjain

One Public Health Laboratory has been established at Ujjain in 1961 under the then Municipal Board. The local area of the Analyst has been defined by the state government and the analysis of food articles is being carried out under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and the Rules (1955), made thereunder. It is now functioning under the Municipal Corporation.

1. Swasthya Vibhag Ki Sakriyata Ka Sankshipta Vivaran, 1964, pp. 15-16.

2. *ibid.* 1965, p. 20

Indian Medical Association, Ujjain Branch

Indian Medical Association is a national organisation of registered medical personnel all over India. Ujjain Medical Association is a branch of Indian Medical Association since long. The main functions of the Association include, among others, treatment of diseases, maintenance of positive health of people, prevention of diseases, health education and family planning. The Association is striving hard for achieving better facilities, better emoluments and better service conditions for government and Employees State Insurance Doctors.

The membership of the Association in the beginning of the year 1974 was 100.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

The scheme was started in the District on 23rd January 1955. Twenty three factories of Ujjain and Nagda with 14,000 workers were served by the end of the decade by 5 dispensaries. On an average Rs. 2,50,000 were paid as compensation annually. The cash benefits varied from Rs. 6,800 in 1958-59 to Rs. 13,500 in 1960-61. The Regional Director, Employees State Insurance Corporation, Indore, is looking after the implementation of the scheme in the District.

Under the scheme, in-patient treatment continued to be available to insured persons in the District Hospital where 27 beds were reserved for the insured families, 10 for T.B., and 17 for General and Maternity.

Specialist Services were also provided through appointment of specialists on honorary basis, one each in Medicine, Surgery, T.B., Radiology and Pathology.

With a view to provide emergency treatment to the insured persons of Ujjain Centre, one ambulance has been stationed there.¹

The construction of an E.S.I. Hospital with 50 general beds and a T.B. ward with 50 beds was completed in 1968-70 at a cost of over Rs. 17 lakhs, along with staff quarters worth Rs. 7,13,600.

Sanitation

The general health condition of the District remained on the whole good during the period 1947-1971. However, the city of Ujjain and many villages in the District on the banks of the river Kshipra remained vulnerable to water borne diseases. But for these, the district may be said to be healthy.²

1. Ujjain District Census Hand Book, 1961, p. 310, and District Report of Activities of the Health Department, M. P. 1959, p. 24, 1961, pp. 43-44.
2. Ujjain District Census Hand Book, 1961, p. XL.

Sanitary and health operations were conducted with marked success during April and May, 1957 and again in 1969 when *Singhast Parva* was held at Ujjain. The water supply was controlled, Sullage water flowing into the river was diverted. Temporary latrines and urinals were constructed and drinking water taps were fixed all over the *mela* area. Continuous health education programmes were also launched.¹

In Ujjain District 360 latrines and 243 urinals were constructed during the period 1951-72. So also 1982 soakage pits, 593 smokeless chulhas, 139 cattle-sheds together with surface drainage of about 18,000 square metres were other important public health activities undertaken during this period.

Water Supply

There is covered pipe water supply for Ujjain, Badnagar, Khachrod and Mahidpur under the Public Health Department of the State Government. The Executive Engineer, Public Health, is the District head for the above and water works have been constructed for the supply. River Kshipra supplies water to the towns of Ujjain and Mahidpur. Khachrod and Badnagar are supplied by Chambal and Chamla rivers respectively.

In Nagda Industrial Colony the management of Rayon Silk Mills have made their own arrangements for water supply from river Chambal.

In other *mofussil* areas water is obtained from wells or rivers if they happen to be on its banks. In a few rocky places where water level is low and digging is difficult, the water supply position is acute, otherwise good drinking water is easily available. The efforts made by the government for supplying loans for digging wells have helped to ease the position.

In all 702 new wells were constructed, 1,103 existing wells repaired, 70 step wells closed and 42 hand pumps installed during the period 1951-72 in the District.

1. Brief Report of Activities of the Health Department, M. P., 1957, p. 18.

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Prohibition

Prohibition in respect of liquor was not extended to this District, which was a part of former Gwalior State till the first half of the present century. During the period of princely regime, the policy in regard to liquor and opium was to discourage excessive indulgence. In pursuance of this policy, the erstwhile Gwalior State promulgated an Excise Act, which came into force in 1909. Consequently, all liquor *bhattis* and shops in *Zamindari* areas were taken over by the State.

The year 1913 was again a landmark in the history of excise administration. Prior to this, the *Jagir* areas were strewn with out-stills, which were also taken over by the State, and in lieu of which, compensation was granted. Thus in place of out-stills, a system of supplies from the central distillery was adopted. For the purpose, a distillery was erected at Ujjain during the year 1906-07. This reduced the chances of smuggling of liquor to a considerable extent. During the ensuing decades, various other measures were also taken to restrict the consumption of liquor and hemp-drugs. In the year 1930-31, there were 263 liquor shops in the District. The annual consumption of liquor was 49,147 gallons London Proof. It was estimated that the average consumption was 4.6 *drams* per head in that year. During the year 1930, it was decided that all these shops should be closed on the occasion of important festivals such as Holi, Diwali, Moharram, etc.

Anti-Drink Movement

During the 'thirties of the present century, the liquor shops continued to be leased out on Madras system. With the advent of anti-drink movement in British India, a sharp fall in the consumption of liquor was noted in Ujjain District. Cheapness of food was also considered a probable reason for reduced consumption of liquor.¹ The consumption per head, which was 4.6 *drams* in the District in the year 1930-31 dropped to 3.94 *drams* per head in the year 1939-40. The State Government continued to follow more vigorously a policy of general discouragement of consumption of excise goods by the people.

1. Gwalior State Administration Report, 1931-32, p. 154.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat in 1948, the State in principle was committed to total prohibition of all intoxicants, but in practice pursued a cautious policy of implementing the principle in gradual stages. With a view to discouraging the use of intoxicants by the people, various measures were adopted. These included the reduction of shops, enhancement of excise duty, compulsory closure of shops on pay-days and days of national importance and religious festivals, reduction in quota of the Districts and the like. As an experimental measure, Bhelsa (now Vidisha) was brought under the purview of the prohibition Rules in 1948. Special staff was appointed for the work relating to prohibition.

Mahua Control Rules

With a view to checking illicit distillation of liquor from *mahua*, *Mahua Control Rules* were framed during the Madhya Bharat days. They were enforced in Ujjain District in 1951-52, as this District grew *mahua* in abundance. Necessary restrictions were imposed on the possession and sale etc., of *Mahua* in the District.

Although Ujjain has remained a "Wet Area" and never the rules of Prohibition were made applicable in the District, yet it witnessed various other measures preliminary to prohibition. In the year 1957-58, dry-days for country and imported wines were fixed in the District. During the year there were 89 liquor shops which number decreased to 80 in 1967-68. Two shops were shifted from the dense areas of the city. During 1959 and 1961, the strength of country liquor (*dubara*) was reduced by about 20 degrees. From 25 U. P. it was made 45 U. P. in the District.

The duty on country liquor was gradually raised from Rs. 8.90 per proof liter in 1964-65 to Rs. 9.50 in 1967-68. The sale of foreign liquor was regulated through permits on which fees was levied.

Prohibition Week

As elsewhere in the State, organisation of Prohibition Week became an annual feature of the District. From 2nd to 8th October each year at the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti, this week was organised in which the evils of drinking were explained to the public.

Since various measures to restrict or prohibit the consumption of liquor met with limited success all over the State, the State Government after considerable deliberations shelved the idea of total prohibition in 1967.

Recent Measures

To curb the consumption of liquor the Government cancelled one bar licence in 1972-73 and five in 1978-79 even at the cost of revenue, which amounted to Rs. 61,202 in 1977-78. The sale of spirit in the hotels was stopped in 1977-78, that of beer was limited to 2 hotels only. The export price of country liquor was

raised by Rs. 2/- per proof litre on 1st April, 1976. The area of low export price zone was also reduced by converting a part of the same into high export price zone. This raised the price of special liquor to Rs. 15.40 and plain liquor to Rs. 13.10.

Excise Offences

Since the District was a wet area the excise offences committed were mostly of illegal possession and creation of *hath bhattis* by unauthorised persons. The data of offences show that these cases have been on the increase, along with the stricter measures taken and heavier fines imposed. Annual number of offences and fines are given in the following table :—

Table No. XVII—1
No. of Offences and Amount of Fines

Year	No. of Offences	Amount of Fines (Rs.)
1973-74	355	
1974-75	456	10,658
1975-76	560	13,680
1976-77	644	22,500
1977-78	563	30,165
		28,150

Source : District Excise Officer, Ujjain.

Advancement of Backward Classes and Tribes

Forming about 23.4 per cent of the population in 1971, the backward classes and tribes are still lagging behind economically, socially and educationally. The President's Order relating to Scheduled Castes and Tribes, promulgated in the year 1956, listed 20 castes and two tribes in Ujjain District. In 1971, their population was enumerated as 2,00,760 and 1,244, respectively. Principal among the castes were Balai (64,958), Chamar (48,813) and Bagri (24,601). Gond and Korku (130) were the only tribes enumerated in this District in 1961.

In 1961, it was estimated that 57.5% of their population was economically active. About 45.7 per cent of their working population was engaged in agriculture. Thus, as elsewhere, agriculture is the main stay of their economy. About 81 per cent of rural cultivating households owned or held land from Government and about 12.5 per cent held it partly also from private persons. A very small number, i.e. 6.2% of them held land from private persons as sub-tenants and partly from the Government. In constructional activities also, these classes found easy employment. The tribals, who mostly inhabit the urban areas of Ujjain, primarily worked in constructional activities as labourers or in household industry. Traditional household industry among the backward classes usually engages a fair amount of them who possess requisite hereditary skill.

Considerable educational advancement has been noted amongst these classes. About 7.2 per cent of the scheduled castes were literate in 1961. With the spread of educational institutions near the hearth and home of these people, a sense of general awakening is compelling them to admit their wards in schools. In 1961, the literate Scheduled Caste population was 11,255. Although higher education is still not popular among them, yet a fair number finished primary (912) and matriculation (81) levels.

Economic Advancement

A number of welfare schemes were launched for them during the successive Plan periods. These included the organisation of cooperative societies, award of scholarship to students, training facilities to the students, grants-in-aid to social service organisations, *Harijan* hostels for students, etc.

During the year 1958-59, a sum of Rs. 70,500 was proposed to be spent on the organisation of co-operative societies of *adivasis*, *Harijans* and other backward classes. During the same year a sum of Rs. 70,283 for scholarships and stipends, Rs. 50,000 for grants-in-aid to organisations and Rs. 18,115 for running hostels and *sanskar-kendras* was also proposed to be spent.

During the Third Plan Period, all these schemes continued and in 1965-66 a sum of Rs. 0.050 lakhs for scheduled castes and Rs. 0.965 for other backward classes were earmarked for the execution of their respective welfare schemes. The Tribal Welfare Department, which established its office at Ujjain in 1953 is striving for the advancement of these classes. A number of welfare schemes were being executed by the Department. The progress of a few of them is given hereunder.

For the encouragement of education among these classes, the Department distributed the following scholarships to the students since 1967-68.

Table No. XVII—2
Scholarships Distributed

Year	Central		State	
	No. of Students	Amount	No. of Students	Amount
1967-68	197	38.11	1,833	1,83.16
1968-69	333	1,20.09	2,115	1,78.39
1969-70	327	1,88.34	2,352	1,98.21
1970-71	233	1,09.97	2,236	2,18.21
1971-72	342	1,52.68	2,270	2,20.72

Source : District Organiser, Tribal Welfare, Ujjain.

Scheduled Caste students are also being encouraged by the Government to undergo Patwari Training. During the period of training, the trainees are awarded Rs. 45/- p. m., as stipend. During the year 1970-71, five trainees were sent on training, and a sum of Rs. 1,240/- was spent by the Government. In the following year (1971-72), four trainees were trained and a sum of Rs. 640/- was spent.

These classes are also being encouraged to undertake industrial training at the centres being run by Department. The trainees are given Rs. 45/- p. m., stipend during the period of training. The following table gives the number of students benefited and amount spent on the scheme since 1967-68.

Table No. XVII—3

Number of Trainees and Amount Distributed

Year	No. of Trainees	Amount Distributed (Rs.)
1967-68	32	9,822
1968-69	34	6,323
1969-70	32	20,696
1970-71	36	11,794
1971-72	54	21,260

Source : District Organiser, Tribal Welfare, Ujjain.

Under this scheme, the farmers are being given subsidies for agricultural purposes, construction of wells, purchase of bullocks, fertilizers, seeds, agricultural implements, erection of power pumps or diesel pumps, etc. The following table gives the number of persons benefited and amount distributed since 1970-71.

Table No. XVII—4

Persons Benefited and Amount Distributed

Particulars	1970-71		1971-72		1972-73	
	No. of Families	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Families	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Families	Amount (Rs.)
1. Fertilizers, Seeds, Bullocks & Agri. Implements	—	—	49	19,795	45	19,850
2. Oil Engines	—	—	8	14,500	11	21,850
3. Power Pumps	—	—	15	14,000	19	19,000
4. Wells	12	12,000	14	27,000	26	50,000

Source : District Organiser, Tribal Welfare, Ujjain

For the construction of house, the menials, who were in possession of plots, were granted loans for the purpose. During the year 1970-71 and 1971-72, 5 and 15 families, respectively, were granted the facility, and Rs. 4,500/- House Construction and 13,500, respectively were granted to them. During the year 1972-73, another 15 families were sanctioned loans worth Rs. 13,500. For the purchase of plots, Bhangi and Mehtars were given Rs. 500/- each. During the period since 1968-69, 25 persons were given grants worth Rs. 12,500/-.

Welfare Schemes for Tribals

The population of scheduled tribes constituted only 0.62% of the total population of backward classes and tribes in 1971. A few welfare schemes are also being exclusively run for them, which included the award of scholarship to the students, legal-aid, allotment of plot of lands for the construction of houses, etc. The following table shows the amount of scholarship and legal-aid given to them since 1968-69.

Table No. XVII—5

Scholarships and Legal Aid

Year	Central		State		Legal Aid	
	No. of Students	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Students	Amount (Rs.)	No.	Amount (Rs.)
1968-69	4	1,711	79	8,693	4	218
1969-70	8	3,223	89	8,158	1	40
1970-71	5	1,973	93	9,247	2	70
1971-72	4	2,346	89	9,650	1	138
1972-73	—	—	—	—	1	169

Source : District Organiser, Tribal Welfare, Ujjain.

The Bhangis/Mehtars, who are engaged in the disposal of night-soil, are given grants for the purchase of *hand thelas* for carrying nightsoil. During the year 1970-71, for 37 *thelas*, a sum of Rs. 2,420 was granted by the Government. In the subsequent years, Rs. 2,062 and Rs. 4,538, respectively, were granted for 25 *thelas* in 1971-72 and 75 *thelas* in 1972-73.

For the training of these classes in industrial arts, such as wood-work, cloth stitching, leather work etc. the Department is running this centre at Barnagar in the District. With the twin objective of training and production, the centre grants necessary equipments to the successful candidates. The following table shows the progress of this centre since 1967-68,

Training-cum-
Production Centre

Table No. XVII—6
Production and No. of Trainees

Year	No. of Trainees Benefited			Production	
	Stitching	Wood-work	Leather-work	Amount (Rs.)	Sold (Rs.)
1967-68	11	10	6	8,940	8,165
1968-69	12	—	7	8,632	5,251
1969-70	12	9	—	9,554	8,451
1970-71	12	10	6	9,994	9,415
1971-72	11	6	6	27,834	9,095

Source : District Organiser, Tribal Welfare, Ujjain.

Since 1958, the Employment Exchange, Ujjain is striving to induct these persons in employment in various sectors. For the purpose, in the year 1958-59, 370 candidates were registered, of which 11 were placed in employment. A sense of awakening is reflected in the ever increasing number of candidates of these classes, who came out for registration. Their number was 556 in 1960-61, 880 in 1967-68 and 759 in 1971-72. Respectively, 34,463 and 48 persons of these classes were placed in employment. During the Second and Third Plan Periods, 61 and 93 persons of these classes and tribes were sent for training in various trades, viz., wireman, pattern-maker, electrician, welder, motor mechanic, blacksmithy, etc.

With a view to developing a sense of mutual help and cooperation, these classes were being encouraged to form their own cooperative societies in the District.

In the year 1968-69, 3 cooperative societies were providing credit facilities to them. With 615 members and a working capital of Rs. 60,239 in that year the societies advanced loans amounting to Rs. 81,045 in 1968-69. By the year 1971-72, though the number of the societies and their membership remained the same, the working capital increased to Rs. 64,548. The loans advanced during 1971-72 amounted to Rs. 65,780.

Passed in 1948-49, Harijan Social Disability Removal Act made it an offence to discriminate between *Harijans* and non-*Harijans* in the former Madhya Bharat region. Later, the Act, was replaced with Untouchability Offences Act, 1955. In Ujjain, during the years 1970-71 to 1972-73, 18 cases against 29 persons were registered by the Police Department. Usually in most of the cases, the stress is on mutual agreement. Hence, conviction in such cases is usually insignificant.

Charitable Endowments

With a view to supervising a large number of public places of worship scattered throughout the former Gwalior State, the Religious Endowment Act, was promulgated and enforced in 1914. A trust was founded with a donation of Rs. 15

lakhs from the Government. Following this, Central *Auquaf* (Religious Endowment) Committee came into being at the capital, and District Committees were established. Early in 1908-09 in Ujjain, a Committee was appointed to look after the *sansthan* of Shri Mahakalji. The District Committee was invested with powers to control persons receiving grants, or cash allowances from the Government. For the good work done at Ujjain, Seth Damodarji was awarded a certificate and *Poshak* by the *Darbar*. In the year 1926-27 the newly constructed temple at Ujjain was granted Rs. 30 annually from the Endowment Fund, created for the purpose. In the year 1933-34, for defraying the expenses of the newly erected temple at Madhav Nagar, Ujjain, Mohanlal, a contractor, endowed two shops.

Wakfs

The Wakf Committee (*Mutawalli*), Ujjain consisting of about 15 members, supervises the Muslim Wakfs (trusts) in the District. The said committee functions under the Madhya Pradesh Wakfs Board, constituted under the provision of Wakf Act, 1954 (29 of 1954). There were 184 Wakfs registered in the District upto 1973 against 112 in 1960. Of these 70 were religious Wakfs and one each for educational and religious-cum-charitable purposes. Ujjain Tahsil had the largest number of such Wakfs, numbering 64 religious and 2 education-cum-religious. In all other tahsils religious trusts were formed. Badnagar and Mahidpur had one each and Tarana four.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

Representation of the District in Lok Sabha

At the time of first General Elections to the Lok Sabha, held in 1952, Ujjain was the single member Parliamentary Constituency which was created by the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, (Madhya Bharat) Order, 1951. This constituency covered the 1951, 1956, 1961 District besides some portions of Ratlam and Dhar Districts. The and 1964. Ujjain constituency was again delimited after the formation of new Madhya Pradesh according to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956 for the second General Elections, 1957 and as per Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1961 for the third General Elections held in 1962. The position during the fourth General Elections held in 1967 was rearranged according to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1964 and the seat was reserved for Scheduled Castes. According to this, Ujjain Lok Sabha Constituency included Tarana, Mahidpur, Ujjain North, Ujjain South, Khachrod Assembly Constituencies of Ujjain District and Sonkatch, Bagli and Khategaon Assembly Constituencies of Dewas District. This position continued for mid-term poll in 1971. The number of voters and votes polled in these constituencies, during all the elections described above are shown in the Table below :—

Table No. XVIII—1
Lok Sabha Election, 1952 to 1977

Election Year	Total Votes	Valid Votes Polled	Percentage of Col. 3 to 2
1	2	3	4
1952	3,52,375	1,33,816	37.9
1957	3,86,502	1,70,293	44.1
1962	4,43,172	2,17,950	49.2
1967	4,98,856	3,15,969	63.3
1971	5,54,991	3,02,780	54.5
1977	5,50,046	3,55,021	67.79

Representation in the State Legislature

For the purpose of the First General Elections to the Madhya Bharat Legislative Assembly held in 1952, the District was carved into seven constituencies of which two were double-member constituencies. Thus in all, seven members represented the District in the Vidhan Sabha. One seat each in the double-member constituencies was reserved for the Scheduled Castes. Details of these constituencies are given in the table below :—

Table No. XVIII—2

Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1952

Name of the Constituency	Total Votes	Valid Votes Polled	Percentage of Col. 3 to 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Tarana	42,503	18,448	43.4
2. Ujjain City	39,639	19,422	48.9
3. Ujjain Tahsil (D)	78,077	55,873	71.5
4. Khachrod-Mahidpur (D)	78,138	38,955	49.8
5. Barnagar	38,075	17,159	45.1

After the reorganisation of States in 1956, Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha was reconstituted and certain changes in the name and extent and number of seats allotted to three constituencies were made by the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956. According to this Order, six members were elected from 5 seats of this District during the Second General Elections, 1957 as one constituency was double-member constituency and reserved for Scheduled Castes. The details of these constituencies are given below :—

Table No. XVIII—3

Second General Elections, 1957

Name of the Constituency	Total No. of Votes	Valid Votes Polled	Percentage of Col. 3 to 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Mahidpur (D)	1,00,130	67,520	67.4
2. Ujjain North	47,033	25,373	53.9
3. Ujjain South	48,278	19,430	40.2
4. Barnagar	45,046	22,413	49.7
5. Khachrod	48,226	22,817	47.3

After the elections, six elected members including one of the Scheduled Castes represented the District in the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha.

Consequent upon the passing of the Two-members Constituencies, (Abolition) Act, 1961, the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1961 changed the extent of constituencies. Mahidpur no more remained a two-member constituency. The District was divided into six single-member constituencies for the purpose on Third General Elections to the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, held in 1962. Mahidpur constituency was declared to be reserved for Scheduled Castes. The table below shows the election results.

Table No. XVIII-4
Third General Elections, 1962

Name of the Constituency	Total No. of Votes	Valid Votes Polled	Percentage of Col. 3 to 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Tarana	57,370	37,160	64.7
2. Mahidpur (S.C.)	55,136	19,608	35.5
3. Ujjain North	46,289	29,375	63.4
4. Ujjain South	57,734	28,628	49.5
5. Khachrod	61,028	28,497	46.6
6. Barnagar	49,775	27,839	55.9

At the time of fourth General Elections, held in 1967, the territorial constituencies of the District again underwent a change in some respects, as a result of the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1965, but the number of seats remained the same i.e. six, Instead of Mahidpur reserved for Scheduled Castes, in the last elections, this time Ujjain South was declared reserved for Scheduled Castes. The results of the elections are shown in the table below :—

Table No. XVIII-5
Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1967

Name of the Constituency	Total Votes	Valid Votes Polled	Percentage of Col. 3 to 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Tarana	59,332	39,909	67.2
2. Mahidpur	61,359	34,704	56.5
3. Ujjain North	69,712	45,380	65.1
4. Ujjain South (S. C.)	57,912	35,103	60.6
5. Khachrod	66,437	45,210	68.0
6. Barnagar	62,326	44,518	71.4

In subsequent bye-election in Ujjain North Vidhan Sabha constituency the total number of votes was 75,325, while the number of valid votes polled was 42,682 (56.6 percent).

During the fifth General Elections of 1972, no change was made in respect of any of the constituencies of the District. Election results are shown in the table below :—

Table No. XVIII-6
Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1972

Name of the Constituency	Total Votes	Valid Votes Polled	Percentage of Col. 3 to 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Mahidpur	69,194	31,442	45.4
2. Ujjain North	83,305	42,622	51.1
3. Ujjain South (S. C.)	71,336	34,604	48.5
4. Khachrod	79,023	37,737	47.7
5. Barnagar	70,153	37,628	53.6
6. Tarana	67,542	46,131	68.3

In 1977 elections the number of constituencies was raised to seven by the creation of Ghatiya (S. C) constituency. The table below shows the results of 1977 elections.

Table No. XVIII-7
Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1977

Name of the Constituency	Total Votes	Valid Votes Polled	Percentage of Col. 3 to 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Tarana	67,225	43,392	66.29
2. Ujjain North	75,046	45,136	60.30
3. Mahidpur	62,006	39,913	66.30
4. Khachrod	74,155	47,689	66.18
5. Barnagar	68,676	45,748	68.58
6. Ghatiya (S. C.)	69,378	42,257	62.53
7. Ujjain South	68,436	41,017	61.26

Political Parties

There are several political parties, active in the District and these are functioning on All-India level, none being of purely local standing. It is difficult to assess the numerical strength of these parties as it is subject to change from time to time. From the results of the general elections held at different times, however, it emerges that the major political parties active in the District are the Indian National

Congres, the Jana Sangh, the Communist Party of India, Ram Rajya Parishad (in 1952 and 1957), Socialist Party (in 1952 and 1962), Hindu Maha Sabha (In 1962 and 1971), Swatantra Party (in 1962) and Praja Socialist Party (in 1957 and 1971). Congress and Jana Sangh were the main parties which contested all the seats of the general elections in the District till 1971. In 1977 elections, however the main contest was between the candidates of Indian National Congress and the Janta Party. Each important party has its own district committee, regional sub-committees and other primary units in the District. Except the District Committee, which has its office at the head quarters of the District, the others function in the tahsils and villages with separate offices and office-bearers.

Indian National Congress

In the First General Elections, 1952, the Congress Party put up one candidate for Ujjain Lok Sabha Constituency and won the seat by polling 72,360 votes. For Vidhan Sabha, seven candidates of the party were in the field and all were declared elected. In Tarana and Ujjain city constituencies, the Congress polled 10,829 and 9,651 valid votes, respectively. In Ujjain Tahsil double-member constituency Congress candidates polled 13,743 and 14,270 votes while in Khachrod-Mahidpur double-member constituency, the candidates polled 12,484 and 12,534 votes. In Barnagar constituency, the candidate polled 9,869 valid votes.

In the Second General Elections, 1957, the Congress again set up one candidate for Lok Sabha from Ujjain single-member constituency. The candidates polled 1,04,601 valid votes and won the seat. As regards the Vidhan Sabha seats for the District, the Party candidates contested from all the six seats including Mahidpur double-member seat, of whom five won the election from Mahidpur (D), Ujjain North, Ujjain south and Barnagar Constituencies. They polled 18,847; 17,763; 11,669; 10,446 and 13,320 valid votes, respectively. The number of valid votes polled by the party candidate in Khachrod constituency was 7,638 where it faced defeat.

The Congress Party entered the Third General Elections to Lok Sabha, held in 1962 from Ujjain Lok Sabha Constituency. Its' candidate won the election by securing 84,976 valid votes out of 2,17,950 valid votes polled there. In respect of Vidhan Sabha Election held in 1962, the party contested all the six seats in the District including one seat reserved for the Scheduled Castes. Out of six seats, the party won three seates from Mahidpur (reserved for Scheduled Castes), Ujjain North and Ujjain South Constituencies and secured 11,182; 11,912; and 18,619 valid votes respectively. From the remaining three seats, it polled 13,188 valid votes in Tarana 7,309 in Khachrod and 12,850 in Barnagar Constituency and lost the seats in favour of Jan Sangh, Independents, and Socialist Party candidates, respectively.

General Elections to Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha were again held in 1967, when the Congress Party contested from Ujjain Lok Sabha seat (reserved for Scheduled Castes) along with six Vidhan Sabha seats. This time, the party could not win the Lok Sabha seat and got 1,20,840 valid votes out of 3,15,969 total valid votes polled. Out of the six Vidhan Sabha seats, the Congress Party could not achieve success in any of these Constituencies. It polled 15,041 valid votes in Tarana; 12,259 in Mahidpur; 10,767 in Ujjain North; 13,415 in Ujjain South; 11,903 in Khachrod and 12,928 in Barnagar Constituencies. In the bye-election held for Ujjain North, the Party candidate again could not get success and got 19,144 valid votes.

In the mid-term Lok Sabha Elections held in 1971, the Congress (led by Shri Jagjiwan Ram) again set up its candidate from Ujjain Lok Sabha seat, reserved for Scheduled Castes. The candidate secured 1,41,861 valid votes, out of the total 3,02,780 polled votes, and lost the seat.

In the 1977 elections to the Lok Sabha the Congress party contested from the Ujjain (Scheduled Castes), Lok Sabha seat in addition to the Janata Party and three independents. It was, however unsuccessful, having polled 1,33,179 valid votes out of 3,55,021 valid votes polled. For the Vidhan Sabha elections of 1977 the Congress put up its candidates for all the seven seats from the District. However, it was not successful in gaining any seat in the District having polled 1,14,976 total valid votes.

As regards Vidhan Sabha Elections held in 1972, the Congress candidates contested from all the six seats. But won from Ujjain North, Ujjain South and Tarana constituencies, where it polled 23,543; 19,148; and 24,482 valid votes, respectively. The party candidates secured 13,906 votes in Mahidpur; 15,694 in Khachrod and 15,291 in Barnagar Constituencies, and lost the seats.

Jana Sangh

The Jana Sangh Party did not contest any seat for Lok Sabha during the first General Elections of 1952, but six candidates contested for Vidhan Sabha seats out of seven seats. But the party could not achieve success from any seat. In Tarana, the party got 5,397 valid votes, 4,244 in Ujjain City, 4,920 and 4,813 in Ujjain Tahsil (double-member constituency), 1,169 in Khachrod and 2,367 in Barnagar constituencies.

During the Second General Elections, 1957, the Jana Sangh set up a candidate for Lok Sabha, but he was unsuccessful as he could get only 46,757 valid votes. It also contested from four Vidhan Sabha seats in the District and lost all the seats. It polled 12,459 votes in Mahidpur, 5,409 in Ujjain North, 3,556 in Ujjain South and 1,494 in Khachrod constituencies.

During the third General Elections, 1962, one candidate of the party contested from the Lok Sabha constituency and lost the seat. It polled 35,662 valid votes only. As regards Vidhan Sabha constituencies, it contested from four seats only, out of which it got success from Tarana constituency, where it polled 21,292 valid votes and defeated the Congress and Swatantra Party candidates. In Ujjain North, it polled only 8,032 valid votes, in Ujjain South 8,550 and in Khachrod 975 valid votes and lost the seats.

During the fourth General Elections to Lok Sabha in 1967, the Party contested the seat of Ujjain Lok Sabha constituency and won for the first time by gaining 1,76,177 votes. As regards the Vidhan Sabha Elections of the same year, it may be mentioned that the Party contested for five seats out of six seats of the District and won all the five seats. It secured 21,771 votes in Tarana, 19,493 in Mahidpur, 23,700 in Ujjain North, 19,100 in Ujjain South and 28,363 in Khachrod Constituencies. Even in bye-elections of Ujjain North Constituency, the party got 19,144 votes and won defeating the Congress and C. P. I. (M) candidates.

During the mid term Lok Sabha Poll, 1971, a candidate of the Party fought the election from the Ujjain Lok Sabha Constituency. He polled 1,50,457 votes and won. During the fifth General Elections 1972, the Party contested from all the six Vidhan Sabha constituencies of the District. This time, the Party got success from three seats of Mahidpur, Khachrod and Barnagar constituencies; where it polled 16,226; 20,529; and 20,814 valid votes, respectively. Party secured 18,616 votes in Ujjain North, 14,483 in Ujjain South and 19,307 in Tarana constituencies and lost.

Ram Rajya Parishad

The Parishad twice contested in First and Second General Elections of Lok Sabha in the years 1952 and lost the seats by securing 31,132 and 19,672 valid votes, respectively. In the Vidhan Sabha Elections of 1952, the Party contested 5 seats of the 7 seats allotted to the district and lost them. Its candidates received votes as follows 1,820 in Tarana, 364 in Ujjain City, 3,685 in Ujjain Tahsil, 5,821 in Khachrod-Mahidpur and 2,178 in Barnagar constituencies. In the Vidhan Sabha Elections of 1957, it contested two of the six seats allotted with District and lost them by securing 15,688 votes in Mahidpur and 550 votes in Khachrod constituencies. The Ram Rajya Parishad kept out of subsequent elections.

Socialist Party

The Socialist Party contested twice for the Ujjain Lok Sabha seat in the year 1952, and 1962 and lost them. In 1952 Lok Sabha Elections it polled 6,308 votes only and in 1962 Elections 27,777 votes only. As regards the Vidhan Sabha Elections 1952, the Party contested for 4 seats out of 7 seats allotted to the District and

lost them. It polled 468 votes in Ujjain City, 1,096 and 1,325 in Khachrod-Mahidpur double-member constituency and 2,725 in Barnagar constituency. The Party again came in picture in 1962 when its only candidate contested from Barnagar constituency. He secured 13,025 valid votes and won the Vidhan Sabha seat.

Swatantra Party

One candidate of the Party contested for Lok Sabha from Ujjain Constituency in the third General Elections, 1962 and suffered a defeat. The candidate secured 7,231 valid votes. As regards Vidhan Sabha Elections in 1962 the party contested from Tarana and Barnagar Constituencies. They secured 2,680 and 889 valid votes, respectively and lost them. The Party did not participate in any other elections.

Hindu Maha Sabha

One candidate of the Party contested each time in 1962 and 1971 Lok Sabha Elections, but no candidate could get success. It polled 5,999 valid votes in 1962 and 4,073 in 1971 mid-term poll. As regards the Vidhan Sabha elections, the party candidate contested from Khachrod Constituency in 1957 and was declared elected by securing 11,185 valid votes. In 1962 elections, two party candidates contested from Khachrod and Barnagar but were defeated. They secured 1,923 and 1,084 valid votes, respectively.

Praja Socialist Party

This Party first entered in the field of Lok Sabha elections in 1957 for Ujjain Lok Sabha constituency, when it secured 9,263 valid votes and lost. Second time again, its candidate contested the Lok Sabha elections in 1971 mid term poll. He secured only 3,193 valid votes and lost the seat. The Party contested for 3 Vidhan Sabha seats in second General Elections, of 1957, but could not get success. The candidates secured 214 votes in Ujjain North, 624 in Ujjain South and 385 in Khachrod constituencies.

Communist Party of India

This Party was in the field at the time of First General Elections, 1952 when it set up one candidate from Ujjain Lok Sabha Constituency. He secured 13,500 votes only and lost. In 1952 Vidhan Sabha Elections, four candidates of the party contested and lost their seats. They secured 2,747 votes in Ujjain city, 5,353 in Ujjain Tahsil, 1,632 and 2,382 in Khachrod-Mahidpur double-member constituency. The party again came in the field in Vidhan Sabha elections of 1967 when two candidates of the party contested from Ujjain North, securing 2,707 votes, and Ujjain South securing 2,060 votes and lost the seats.

Janata Party

The Janata Party was formed in May 1977 by the merger of the Congress (organisation), the Bharatiya Lok Dal, the Swatantra Party, the Jan Sangh the

Praja Socialist Party, etc. The parties had actually entered into an election alliance in February 1977 to contest the Lok Sabha elections under the election symbol of the Bharatiya Lok Dal. However in May, 1977 the above mentioned parties formally merged into one party called the Janata Party and adopted the symbol of the Bharatiya Lok Dal.

The Party contested the Lok Sabha seat from Ujjain (reserved for the Scheduled Castes) and won the seat, having polled 2,02,276 votes out of 3,55,021 valid votes polled in the constituency.

For the Vidhan Sabha also the Party contested all the seven seats from the District having scored cent per cent success. The table below shows the details of the voting pattern in the various constituencies in favour of the Janta Party.

Table No. XVIII—8

Janata Party In Vidhan Sabha Elections (1977)

Constituency	No. of Votes	No. of Valid Votes Polled	No. of Votes Polled by Janata Party
1. Tarana (S. C.)	69,225	43,392	25,296
2. Mahidpur	62,006	39,913	21,529
3. Khachrod	74,155	47,689	25,666
4. Badnagar	68,676	45,748	29,753
5. Ghatiya (S. C.)	69,378	42,257	24,559
6. Ujjain North	75,046	45,136	42,216
7. Ujjain South	68,426	41,017	20,928

Newspapers

The District has been sufficiently rich in the field of journalism. The first and oldest monthly magazine *Kalpbraksh* was published from Ujjain in the year 1922. After this *Shri Gaur Hiteshi* a community magazine was published from Ujjain in 1926. In 1935, the first newspaper *Panditasharam* was published from Ujjain which may be treated as a pioneering effort in journalism. After this, Pandit Suryanarain Vyas started publishing *Vikram* in 1940.

The first weekly paper *Prakash* was published from Nagda Town in 1946. In the same year, *Yug Pravartak* was published from Ujjain. After two years i. e. from 1948, *Azad Hind* and *Ekta Aur Swatantra* were published. *Maha Malav* was started publishing in 1949. Near about the same year, *Neerav* was also published. Almost all these publications have ceased to exist is 1978. Thus, except one paper from Nagda, all other newspapers and magazines were published

from Ujjain Town, which was the chief centre of journalism. Several news papers were started from Ujjain, one after the other, viz., *Ujjain Samachar* edited by Sadashiv Nagar, *Naya Sawera* by Man Singh Rahi, *Jaiwani*, *Jan Manch*, *Ranbheri*, *Chipra Tirang*, *Veer Abhimanyu*, *Samaj*, *Malwa Times*, *Prajadoot*, *Brigadier*, *Ramban*, *Prakash*, *Ujjain Times*, *Ran Chandi*, *Jalti Mashal*, *Lokdarshan*, *Antardwand*, *Pratikalp* monthly and *Pratikalp* weekly, *Chintan*, *Swasthyasadhna*, *Malwa Kranti*, etc. These are the important papers and periodicals besides daily *Nav Prabhat*, *Dainik Sangram* and *Malwa Garjana* (Weekly), *Swarajya Vigul* and *Jyotiman* weekly magazines, were also published.

Presently, *Dainik Bhaskar*, *Dainik Awantika*, *Dainik Prajadoot* etc. are very popular daily newspapers and are being published regularly. All these have local circulation in the whole of the District. At present, there are about 50 correspondents or representatives in the District.

The reading public of the District also depends for news and views, on the periodicals mostly published outside the District. Among these figure, Hindi dailies like *Nai Dunia*, *Indore Samachar*, *Jagran*, *Nav Bharat*, *Swadesh*, *Vishwa Bharaman* and *Maha Madhya Pradesh* from Outside Papers *Indore*, *Nav Bharat Times* from Bombay and Delhi, *Hindustan* from Delhi, *Nav Bharat*, *Alok*, *Jagran* from Bhopal besides many other Hindi dailies and periodicals. English dailies having circulation in the District include *Hitavada* and *Madhya Pradesh Chronicle* of Bhopal, *Hindustan Times*, *Times of India*, *National Herald*, *Patriot* and *Statesman* of Delhi.

Besides dailies, the reading public subscribe other periodicals published outside the District. Among such periodicals figure Hindi and English weeklies and Hindi monthlies. *Dharam Yug*, *Dinaman*, *Hindustan*, *Blitz*, etc., have circulation among the Hindi reading public, English weeklies having circulation in the District are *Blitz*, *Illustrated Weekly*, *Film Fare* and *Famina*. In the District Hindi monthlies and fortnightlies, like *Kalyan*, *Navaneet*, *Parag*, *Bal Bharati*, *Sarita*, *Mukta*, *Champak* etc., have some circulation. Marathi Daily paper *Lok Satta* is also greatly read by the Marathi knowing public.

Voluntary Social Service Organisations

The Madhya Pradesh Rajya Samaj Kalyan Salahkar Mandal is assisting a number of social service organisations in the District. The important among them are the following :—

Shri Mahila Mandal, Ujjain

This organisation was established on 24th August 1928. It aims at providing and executing various welfare activities for the upliftment of women and children.

It trains them in the field of fine arts, establishing and running women's societies. It also aims at emotional integration among the members and removal of various vicious old customs among the different castes. Its main institutions are (1) Nari Udyog Mandir (2) Purnima Club (3) Archana Sangeet Shala (4) Praudh Kaksha (5) Embroidery and Knitting Class (6) Pulp toy Industry.

Apang Seva Ashram, Ujjain

This institution was established in the year 1929. It aims at providing economic welfare and cultural advancement of the physically disabled persons. It is a registered body having been registered in the year 1933. The average number of beneficiaries was about 30 per year. The disabled people are provided with residential facilities by the institution. They are also provided with all necessities like food and clothing and given training in various fields so that they can earn their own livelihood. The Ashram gets a grant of about Rs. 7000/- from the Panchayat Department, Central Social Welfare Board, Delhi and Municipal Corporation of Ujjain. In addition, the Ashram gets donations from the public, the Mandi Committee, the Central India Cotton Association, Merchant's Association, etc.

Bharatiya Grameen Mahila Sangh, Ujjain

This Organisation was started in the year 1962 for the advancement of education and culture of children and women in rural areas. It aims at defending the political and social rights of women and attracting the attention of Government and local authorities towards the grievances and sufferings of the village women. It has branches at Barnagar, Amla, Janfla, Tarana, Makrone, Delchi, etc. It has a membership of about 150 women and has so far provided various benefits to about 500 women and children.

Vivekanand Shikshana Parishad, Ujjain

This body was established in 1972 and it was registered in 1973. It aims at providing facilities for education, adults education, physical education, sports, etc. It gets a grant from the Panchayat Department for providing mid-day meals to school children.

Cotton Merchant's Educational and Charitable Trust, Ujjain

This organisation was established on 4th January, 1972. It aims at establishing institutions for educational activities for the welfare of the women and children, and establishment of nursing homes and formulation of other activities beneficial to society at large. It is a registered body and is running three institutions namely, Kalidas Montessori School, Shri Madhav Gaushala and Madhav Mahila Kalyan Parishad, Ujjain. It was managed by a Board of 15 Trustees in 1978.

Maharashtra Samaj, Ujjain

This organisation was established in 1949. It aims at providing various facilities for the economic, cultural, social and educational advancement of the

people with Marathi as their mother tongue. It organises various types of activities at Ganesh Chaturthi, Shiv Jayanti, Gandhi Jayanti and Tilak Jayanti, etc. The body was registered on 6th April, 1951 under the United States of Gwalior, Indore and Malwa (Madhya Bharat) Societies Registration Act No. 53 of 1950. It has a Board of Directors of 15 members. It collects its funds through activities such as charity shows, drama shows, and donations, etc. It has made collections of about Rs. 60,000 for the construction of a community hall.

Shri Achyutanand Jiwanji Rao Vyayam Shala, Ujjain

This physical exercise Institute was established in April 1917 for training the people in various methods of physical exercise which ultimately helps them in health building. It has a membership of 400 persons and has a paid staff of about 20. About 350 persons are being benefitted by the Institute every year.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Badnagar Nolai (23°4' North and 75°52' East)

The headquarters town of the Badnagar Tahsil, Badnagar is situated on the left bank of the Chamla, a tributary of the Chambal. It is a railway station of the Khandwa-Ajmer metre gauge branch of the Western Railway. Location, Distance It is the starting point of the Badnagar-Runija Road and the and Name Badnagar-Badnawar Road, both of which start from the Badnagar Railway Station. From Ujjain its distance is about 45.12 kms. on the Ujjain-Badnagar Road.

The original name of this place is Nolai, alleged to have been given by its founder Raja Nol. According to the version of Malcolm the name Nolai is inauspicious and not to be pronounced before lunch. Hence the name was changed, but who changed it is not recorded. The town is spoken of in the two names according to the hours of the day.

During the reign of Akbar Badnagar was the headquarters of a *mahal* in the Ujjain *Sarkar* of the *Subah* of Malwa. It belonged formerly to the Bharmalot family of Rajputs and passed on to the Sindhia in the 18th century. History Malet passed through Badnagar on his way to Agra in 1785 and referred to this place as flourishing and as the headquarters of a territory of 175 villages. Its prosperity grew further with the opening of the railway line in 1881. During 1899-1900 the place was visited by famine but its growth was not obstructed.

Of places of interest in the town mention may be made of the fort, the old temples of *Bhawani mata* and *Trimurti Kalika-mata*. Seven Objects of Interest annual fairs are held in the town. These are as follows :—

1. The Navadurga *mela* of 10 days' duration is held in March/April and attended by about 5,000 persons.
2. The Moharram *mela* of one day is visited by about 5,000 persons.
3. The Id *mela* of one day is visited by about 2,000 persons.
4. The Shivpuja *mela* of one day is held in March/April and attended by about 4,000 pilgrims.

5. The Phool-Dol *mela* of one day is held in August/September and visited by about 4,000 persons.
6. The Janmastami *mela* is held in August/September for one day on the occasion of Janmastami and attended by about 2,000 persons.
7. The Dassehra *mela* of one day is held in October/November and attended by about 2,000 visitors.

There is an old fort on a mound in the village, that has yielded pottery belonging to the Pre-Mauryan period.

All these fairs are managed by the local Municipality, which itself was constituted in 1901. Another small fair is held in July/August near the temple of Bhawani-mata. The weekly market meets on Thursday.

The town carries on considerable trade in grain and opium.

There is a rest house for the lodging purpose of the visitors.

The population of this place according to the Census figure of 1971 was 20,057.

Bichhadod (23° 22' N. and 76° 1' E.)

A large village of Ujjain Tahsil, Bichhadod is situated near the Tarana-Ghosla Road at a distance of about 50 kms. to the north-east of Ujjain city. A road, viz., the Tarana-Bichhadod connecting it with Tarana is under construction.

The village is a place of commercial interest where various local produce are brought from the nearby places and sold. The transactions are made mainly in the weekly market, meeting on Tuesday. Cattle and grains are the most important objects of purchase and sale.

There is an old temple of Bhawani-mata in this place, which was rebuilt in 1907 by a local *Thakur*. Two religious fairs are held annually in Bichhadod. One meets for 4 days on the occasion of *Holi* and draws a crowd of Objects of Interest 1,000 persons. The other is held during Muharram. It lasts for two days and is visited by about 700 devotees. The local *gram panchayat* manages both the *melas*.

Farnakhedi or Pharnakhedi (23° 11' N. and 75°46' E.)

A village of Khachrod Tahsil, Farnakhedi lies on the Jawra-Khachrod Road at a distance of about 11 kms. from the tahsil headquarters. Regular buses and tempo ply on this road. From Ujjain the place is about 80 kms.

The village possesses a temple known as Phuranji. Farnazi or Phuranji is a title given to Khanderao. A silver image of Phuranji or Deo Narayan is

installed there. Deo Narayan is the presiding diety of the Gujar Rajputs but the deity draws reverence from all other Hindus. An image of Bhairav is also there, who is supposed to be worshipped with wine through the opening of his mouth. The temple stands on a small hill at an altitude of about 31 metres above the village level. It is surrounded by a stone wall with two large gates in the east and west, within this enclosure there is a mosque also.

A huge *mela* is held annually near this shrine during October/November. It starts from the *Dewali* and terminates after 7 days. The fair attracts about 10,000 visitors from all over the district, even from Ratlam. It is managed by the local *gram panchayat*.

The place was populated by 802 persons in 1971.

Gajnikhedi (23° 10' N. and 75° 20' E.)

A village of Badnagar Tahsil, Gajnikhedi lies on the Khachrod-Runija Road at a distance of about 30 kms. from Khachrod. Regular buses ply on this road. From Ujjain its distance is about 70 kms. and from Badnagar about 16 kms. towards north. The Runija Railway Station is situated to its near proximity. An inspection bungalow is there, where the travellers can stay.

At a distance of about 1.6 kms. from the Runija Railway station there is an old and partially ruined temple of Chamunda Devi. A few carved stones are attached to the walls of the temple containing beautiful figures of different deities.

A mound near the temple of Chamunda has yielded chaeolithic pottery dated about 1500 B.C.

The population figure was 880 in 1971.

Indokh (23° 43' N. and 75° 45' E.)

A picturesque village of Mahidpur Tahsil, Indokh lies on the left bank of the lesser Kali Sind. It is always full of water. The place is connected with the tahsil headquarters, that lies about 31 km. to its north, by the Mahidpur-Jharda Road. Jharda is about 9.6 kms. away from this place while its distance from Ujjain Town is about 85 kms. The nearest railway station is Mahidpur Road, lying at a distance of about 35 kms. Regular buses ply upto Indokh.

Indokh has a double fort with two big gates on east and west. It is in ruins now but once it served as an important frontier out post on the Gwalior-Dewas border. Evidently the castle was built to guard the passage of the river overlooking the fort as well as to control the turbulent Sondhia population of the nearby area. A stone ghat leads from the fort to the river's water. Building material from a temple of the 11th/12th century was used to construct the fort. Its walls are still existing and a few images

are lying nearby. A small enclosure was similarly built out of the remains of an old gateway to enshrine a huge Ganapati. The stones are beautifully carved. The Ram Mandir is well preserved. The fort, the ghat and the temple are assigned to a Wagh *jagirdar* of Mahidpur. Near the ghat the water of two tepid streams issue forth from the carved head of a *makara* or crocodile. It must have been picked up from an old temple.

The Sitala Saptami *mela* meets here annually for 3 days in March/April. It is managed by the local *gram panchayat* and visited by about 500 persons.

The population figure was 976 in 1971.

Jethal (23° 18' N. and 75° 52' E.)

A village of Ujjain Tahsil, formerly Jethal was the chief village of a *jagir* of the same name. It is situated on a high rock on the Agar-Ujjain Road and is visible from a considerable distance. From Ujjain its distance is about 10 kms. towards north, while from the Jibajee Nagar Railway Station the place is about 3 kms. The Indore-Kota main road passes at a distance of 1 km. only from Jethal.

Jethal is regarded in the surrounding area as a place of religious sanctity due to its owning the temple of Dudheswar Mahadev, one of the original 84 *lingams* of Ujjain. The temple is situated beautifully on the bank of a local stream, under an old banyan tree. A flight of stone steps descends from the shrine to the water point. A religious fair is held annually near this temple in April/May. About 5,000 persons assemble in this *mela*, called the Jatra Panch Krosi. The Teja Dashami *mela* is held in August/September, where a gathering of about 1,000 is noticed. The fairs are held under the management of the local *gram panchayat*.

The population figure was 959 in 1971.

Jharda

A small town of Mahidpur Tahsil, Jharda is situated on the Mahidpur-Indokh road, at a distance of about 15 km. from Mahidpur.

This locality belonged to the Kayatha period (c. 2000 B. C.) as evidenced by the discovery of Kayatha ware from the nearby Jharda Nala. Images belonging to the Parmara period are scattered in the neighbourhood. A Mahadeva temple and a *kund* constructed during the same period are still existing.

The population figure was 331 in 1971.

Kaliadeh (23° 15' N. and 75° 50' E.)

A small village of the Ujjain Tahsil, Kaliadeh lies on the left bank of the Sipra at a distance about 8 kms. from the Ujjain city. The Ujjain-Kaliadeh Road connects it with the town, the road itself is about 4 kms. from the Ujjain-

Agar Road. The old name of this place was Brahma-kund, as referred to in the *Avanti Khand*. Kaliadeh, being so near to Ujjain and on a motorable road, can be regared by car, bus, tempo, tonga, etc.

The main object of interest of this place is its exquisitely beautiful water palace on a small island in the Sipra. "The left branch of the stream which is the narrowest, is bridged by a massive bed of masonry on which chambers, capable of being kept cool during the hot weather, have been erected. These chambers or *Tah-Khana* consist of a long gallery which runs along the western side, and several small houses or kiosques erected on the stone basement."

"The chambers were cooled by means of damp *khas* grass mats kept moist by water led over them through conduits connected with the river. Additional moisture was imparted to the surrounding atmosphere by numerous streams which flowed along channels, often of fantastic shape, cut in the masonry basement. Two fine carved screens, down which water was led, formerly stood across this basement, but they have now disappeared. The water after flowing over the chambers along the masonry bed fell in a cascade into the Kalia-deh or Brahmakund, a pool at the northern end of the structure. On the island itself is a small palace or dwelling house, which is used by the *sar subah* as a residence in the hot weather."¹ The spot must have been a pleasant resort during the summer with its cool streams and fine enclosed garden, called the *Firozi bagh*.

Though the Kaliadeh palace is assigned to the Malwa Sultan Nasir-ud din by tradition, there is no doubt that it is the product of different builders at different times. There might have been some tank or *ghat* during the pre-Muslim period, which was exploited with advantage in constructing the edifice. The sand stone faced kiosques are Mughal additions. The rest of the structure is made of basalt.

The name of Sultan Nasir-ud-din is always associated with this place. According to tradition the Sultan was an addict of quick silver and thus suffered agonies from internal heat. To keep himself cool and the pain under control he constructed this elaborate water palace. Generally he used to live in its tank and cool precincts. One day, in a state of intoxication he fell down in a tank. A servant rescued him from drowning. But the Sultan ordered the servant's hands to be chopped off because being of a humble birth how could he dare to touch the royal hair? Again he fell down, but no one dared to save him. According to another story Nasir-ud-din died at Bharatpur. Jehangir on the other hand stated in his diary, that he exhumed Nasir's body from his tomb at Mandu to cast his bones in the Narmada.

The first historical reference to this spot appears in an account of the battle

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, pp. 247-248.

between Hoshang Shah Ghorī of Malwa and Ahmad Shah of Gujarat in A. H. 821 (A. D. 1418). An inscription on the spot mentions Mahmud History Khilji in A. H. 861 (A. D. 1858). According to *Tarikh-i-Shahi* Sher Shah encamped here in A.H. 946 (A. D. 1542), and received the submission of Sikandar Khan Maina of Siwans and Hindia. As per an inscrip-tional evidence on one of the Kiosques Akbar made a halt here in A. D. 1599. Abul Fazl refers to this halt in *Akbar-nama* (dated Rajjab 1007, i. e., January, 1599) and described Kaliadeh as one of the pleasant places of the world. In *Ain-i-Akbari* too there is a reference to this building. In January, 1616 Sir Thomas Roe, while travelling in the train of Jehangir stopped here and recorded the story of Nasir-ud-din in his diary. Curiously the Emperor himself did not mention anything about Kaliadeh in his *Jahangir-nama*. In 1683, Mandelslo referred to this place without seeing it. In 1781 Malet came here on his journey from Bombay to Agra and expressed satisfaction for its good preservation. This palace, ageing about 565 years is still in a good state. Malet called the building as Goreshahka-Mahal. Franklin and the author of the *Siyar-ul-Mutakherin* described the palace but their knowledge of the place is evidently from hearsay only.

There is a tomb of a Muslim saint known as Maulana Fakhr-ud-din Chisti who is said to have died in 1510. His grave is called the Khwajah Sahib's tomb. A religious fair is held near it on the 30th day of any month falling on Monday.

Once an old temple existed near this place as referred to in the *Avanti-Khand*. The remains of its old foundation and numerous carved stones, used for its masonry work are still there.

The population figure was 619 in 1971.

Karedi

This small village lies about 9.6 km. to the west of Shajapur towards the eastern border of Ujjain District.

The village has a beautiful temple, enshrining a 2 metre high idol of Mahish-asura Mardini. Three images of Ganapati of the same height are also there. But the most interesting object is the figure of a serpent in a coiled position, resembling the Mayan serpents of Central America. The temple is said to have been erected by Bilhan, the minister and governor of the Paramara king Vindhya Varman.

The population figure was 619 in 1971.

Kayatha (23° 14' N. and 76° 1' E.)

A large village of Mahidpur Tahsil, Kayatha is situated near the left bank of the lesser Kali Sind at an altitude of about 504.56 metres above sea level. The place is about 15 kms. away from Ujjain on the Ujjain-Maksi Road. From Tarana its distance is about 12.8 kms. The Tarana-Road railway station lies at a distance of about 2 kms. from Kayatha. Regular buses ply on the Ujjain-Maksi Road.

According to a tradition, recorded by Varahamihira in his *Brihat Samhita*, Kayatha's old name was Kapitthaka. In the local *zamindari* records, however, the

Nomenclature

present village derived its name from some Kayathas who founded the village. During Akbar's time Kayatha was a *mahal* under the Sarangpur *Sarkar*. It must have been a prosperous place then. Three inns of that age are still existing in the village. In the course of silt clearance from the river bed during *Simhastha Parva* an ancient temple, similar to the Mahakaleshwar on plan, was discovered by the Directorate of Archaeology, Madhya Pradesh, in 1967-68. In ancient literature the shrine is mentioned as Karkesvara Mahadeva.¹

Systematic excavations jointly by the Vikram University and the Deccan College Post Graduate and Research Institute, Poona have established the antiquity of this place right from the beginning of the 2200 B. C. The main objective of this excavating party was to determine the nature of its culture and its relationship with the later culture of the Painted Black and Red Pottery and the Malwa wares. The excavated objects reveal a systematic sequence of five distinct culture phases. Period I (Circa 2200 - 2000 B. C.) was characterised by mud houses and three distinct ceramic industries, producing some huge storage jars with heavily beaded rims, reminiscent of those from Harappan sites. Another distinguishing feature of this culture was red painted buff ware of well levigated clay and fine fabric. Other antiques of this period included two copper axes, 28 copper bangles, two exquisite necklaces, made of beads of carnelian, agate, and crystal and microlithic blades, points, crescents, etc. Period II (Circa 1900-1600 B. C.) saw the arrival of a new set of people who used White Painted Black and Red Pottery, similar to that from the Banas, valley of Rajasthan. The unique feature of this culture was the abundance of terracota figurines of bulls, either naturalistic or highly stylized. Large scale burning, as revealed in the excavation, was probably the reason for the decline of this culture. Period III (Circa 1700 B. C. to 1300 B. C.) was characterised by Black Painted Red Pottery together with its associated wares and microlithic implements. Over the period III layer there was a weathered layer of black soil, about 30 cm. thick. This suggests that the site was deserted for about 6 or 7 centuries after which it was repopulated by a people who lived in houses of burnt bricks and used Plain Red Pottery. In the upper level, however there were a few sherds of Northern Black Polished wares. Period IV (Circa 6th to 2nd century B. C.) witnessed the beginning of a full scale iron age, as attested by a number of iron implements. Other antiquities of this period were beads of semi-precious stones, spool-like ear-ornaments of jasper, anti-mony rods of copper and bone points. Period V (Circa 2nd century B. C. to 6th century A. D.) reveals a number of structural remains, such as a large building with several rooms and a bathroom having good drainage system, a burnt-brick wall and the foundation of another wall of coarse rubble and mud mortar. Minor antiquities of this period were carved ivory bottles, cast coins and coarse Plain Red ware with ink-pot like lids.

1. Indian Archaeology — A review, 1967-68, p. 67.

Khachrod (23° 26' N. and 75° 20' E.)

Khachrod is the headquarters town of the Tahsil of the same name. From Ujjain, the district headquarters, it is about 20 kms. Three roads diverge from Khachrod, namely the Khachrod-Jawra Road, the Khachrod-Nagda Road and the Khachrod-Runija Road. It is also a railway station of the Ratlam-Ujjain-Godhra Section of the Western Railway. The town can be reached easily by train, bus and car. The altitude of this place is about 523 metres from mean sea level.

Khachrod is referred to in the *Ain-i-Akbari* as the headquarters of a *mahal* in the Ujjain *Sarkar* of the *Subah* of Malwa. The old city, located in the Shyam-pura area of the town is in ruins now. Other objects of interest are the *Mandloi-Ka-Mahal*, *SatSawar-Ka-Kila*, *Data Saheb-Ka-Mazar*, *Omkareshwar* temple and the *Gupta Dwar*. According to local belief the *Mandloi-Ka-Mahal* is as old as the time of Aurangzeb; the *Sat Sawar-Ka-Kila* or the seven rider's tomb is about a century old and the *Data Saheb-Ka-Mazar* is 500 years old. The temple, situated in the Lalbai Falbai Chowk and enshrining an idol of *Dattatreya* is alleged to have been constructed during the reign of Muhammad Gaznavi. The *Omkareshwar* temple, which is believed to have been built about 250 years ago is in a good state of preservation. The *Gupta Dwar*, through the well of *Kattu Bhatt* is also said to be as old as king Vatrihori.

From two mounds near the town, remains of Kayatha Cultural Period have been picked up. These date back to about 2000 B. C.

Khachrod is famous for its painted wood work and tobacco. The weekly market meets here on every Friday.

The population figure was 17,726 in 1971.

Mahidpur (23° 29' N. and 75° 39' E.)

The headquarters town of the Tahsil of the same name, Mahidpur lies on the right bank of the Shipra, at an altitude of more than 474 metres. It is connected with Ujjain by the 55 kms. long Ujjain-Mahidpur Road. Other roads crossing this place are the Gogapur-Mahidpur Road and the Mahidpur-Jarda Road. The nearest railway station is the Mahidpur-Rood Railway Station of the Western Railway, lying at a distance of about 19 kms., with which the town is connected by a metalled road. Mahidpur is an important bus stop, and there is a rest house for the travellers.

According to ancient Hindu tradition Mahidpur is situated in *Harsiddhi Visala Kshetra* that is, the *Mahakalaban*—the sacred forest of Lord Mahakal covering an area of about 57.2 kms. around Ujjayini. For this reason the local priests always invoke Mahidpur in their religious *sankalpa*.

During 1897 when cholera broke out in *Simhasta* fair of Ujjain about 5,000 *sadhus* performed their abulations in the Sipra near Mahidpur. Some times it is identified with Manipur, the capital city of Arjun's son *Vabruvahana*.

A mound in this village has revealed remains of Malwa chalcolithic pottery.

Mahidpur is alleged to have derived its present name from its founder Maheda Bhil. During the Mughal period its official name was Muhammadpur, though not used by the general public. As per *Ain-i-Akbari* Muhammadpur was situated in the Sarangpur *Sarkar*. When it fell into the hands of the Wagh *jagirdars* the place was renamed as Mahatpur, that is the great city. These Wagh Rajas, the *saranjmani sardars* of the locality, built in 18th century the *kila* or the fort area of the town. The other part of the town is known as the *pura*. The *kila* area is an isolated quarter of the town, surrounded by bastioned stone wall but most picturesque situated on the bank of the Sipra. Its streets are dark and narrow edged with tall stone houses often with elegant balconies and windows of carved wood. The *pura* area is also walled but it has no building worth the name. Outside the town, towards east is the tomb of the Muslim saint Gudad Shah, from where a scenic view of the river and the country is obtained. Towards south, along the eastern bank of the river lie the ruined cantonment with its long avenue of the officers bungalows and the stately Millingtonia. Across the Sipra there is a wide open plain where the Battle of Mahidpur was fought between the British and the Holkar in 1817. Mahidpur was subsequently selected for stationing the Gwalior Contingent of the Sindhia and the Mahidpur Contingent of the British for the Holkar. During the Great Revolt of 1857 there was some disaffection among the Mahidpur Cantonment and several British Officers and troops were killed. The rest of the army was loyal. After this Revolt Mahidpur was made the headquarters of the Western Malwa political charge and enjoyed that prestigious position till 1860. It declined after it was abandoned as a military station and the Cantonment was restored to the Holkar State in 1894. There is in the Agency House of the Cantonment area the famous step well, known as *Tala Kunchi-Ki-Baodi* built by the Wagh Rajas. Its steps reach the water where there are tiers of rooms and balconies. It is said that during the hot season the place used to be utilised as court by the Political Agent. The ghats, one for men and the other for women were constructed near the Cantonment in 1878 and 1882, respectively. The Mahidpur Battle field contains inscribed graves of nine British officers, who fell fighting. The cemetery is enclosed by a strong wall, pierced by a gate.

The main temple of Mahidpur is dedicated to Dhuleteshwar Mahadev.

Four annual *melas* meet at Mahidpur on different occasions. These are :

1. The *Holi mela* of March/April. It lasts for 5 days, draws a crowd of about 2,000 persons and is managed by the local Municipality.
2. The *Dasserah mela* of September/October. It meets for one day only

and is managed by the local people.

3. The *Shivaratri mela* of one day. It is held in February/March and visited by about 18,000 devotees. The local *gram panchayat* is in charge of its management.
4. No date is fixed for the *Id-ul-Fitr mela*. It is managed by the local Muslim community and attended by about 4,000 persons.

The population figure was 14,772 in 1971.

Makdone (23° 31' N. and 76° 5' E.)

A village of the Tarana Tahsil, Makdone is situated on the Rupakhedi-Makdone Road at a distance of about 30 kms. from Tarana and about 72 kms. from Ujjain. The Tarana-Ghosla Road is about 12 kms. from this village. The place can be reached by bus and there is a dak-bungalow for lodging purpose. Formerly Makdone was the headquarters of a *pargana* of the same name.

According to a local tradition one of its original rulers, one Dhandu Rajput obstructed a Kunbi woman from committing *sati*. The aggrieved woman pronounced a curse, as a result of which the down fall of the Rajputs and the ascendancy of the Kunbis were brought about in this area. In fact till recently the Kunbis were *patels* of Makdone. In the 18th century the village was protected by an encircling wall, whose ruined gates numbering four and made of stone are still traceable.

Panbihar (23° 19' N. and 75° 48' E.)

A large village of Ujjain Tahsil, formerly Panbihar was a substantial *jagir* village of the Neori-Bhonrasa *jagir*, held by a local *sardar*. Panbihar is situated on the Ujjain-Panbihar road at a distance of about 18 kms. to the north of Ujjain. The Ujjain-Kota main road is about 7 kms. from this village. The place can be reached by regular buses.

During Akbar's time Panbihar was the headquarters of a *mahal* in the Ujjain *sarkar*. Tradition assigns its name to one Panadi Rani. Her husband, a Narwar King is alleged to have been cured of his leprosy by the water of a local tank. In gratitude he is supposed to have erected a dam to hold its water. In fact the Mohammadans built the dam out of stones from some old Hindu temple. A cause way and a mosque, evidently built at the same time testify this theory. There is a ruined Jain temple in the village from where stone slabs were taken to build private houses. The walls of many such buildings contain carved stones from the Jain shrine. The Man-Kamneshwar temple of Panbihar is one of the main 84 temples of Lord Shiva in Ujjain. about 3 kms. to the north of Panbihar there is a tank called Jogimara where a saint is said to have performed his devotional rites.

The annual Hanuman Jayanti *mela* meets here during April/May for one day, where about 500 persons come. The Urs *mela* is held in March/April for one day and draws a crowd of about a thousand. The third fair is held on the occasion of Muharram for 3 days and is visited by about 1,000 persons. All these are managed by the local *gram panchayat*.

The population figure was 2,766 in 1971.

Tajpur (23° 13' N. and 75° 55' E.)

A large village of Ujjain Tahsil, Tajpur is situated at a distance of about 13 kms. from Ujjain. The place is about 1.8 kms. from the Ujjain-Maksi Road. It is also a railway station between Ujjain and Bhopal.

Tajpur is an old village. It was deserted for long but repopulated in the first decade of the 19th century. After the opening of the railway it grew in commercial importance.

Tajpur possesses a temple of Rama, excavated from debris. There is a tomb of one Ghulam Ali Shah bearing a date V. S. 1870 (A. D. 1813) and an inscribed well dated V. S. 1877 (A. D. 1820). A small fair, known as the Gal-Ki-Yatra is held in the village during March/April. Another object of interest is called the *Shri Sangaji Ki Chhatra*.

The population figure was 4,164 in 1971.

Tarana (23° 21' N. and 76° 3' E.)

The headquarters town of the tahsil of the same name Tarana is situated at an altitude of more than 515 metres above mean sea level. The place is well connected with different roads, viz., the Tarana-Ghosla Road, which starts at Tarana and joins the Ujjain-Agar road, and the Maksi-Tarana all weather road that starts from Tarana and terminates at the Bombay-Agra Road. With Mahidpur also it is connected by a metalled road via Ghosla and Rupakhedi. The nearest railway station is the Tarana Road Railway Station, lying at a distance of about 8 kms. From Ujjain it is about 42 kms. away. Tarana is a main bus stop on all these roads. There is a rest house for lodging purpose. The town was formerly the headquarters of a *pargana*.

During Akbar's reign Tarnaa was the headquarters of a *mahal* in the Sarangpur *sarkar* of the *subah* of Malwa and was known as Naugama. In subsequent Mughal records it was referred to as Naugama-Tarana. The *pargana* came into the

History possession of the Holkar in the 18th century and became his private estate. When Ahilya Bai's daughter Muktabai was married to Yeshwant Rao Phanse the bride-groom received the *pargana* as a dowry. In 1820 it went back to the Holkar. Again in 1832, Raja Bhau Phanse

married Maharaja Hari Rao Holkar's daughter Sakhubai and got the *pargana* in the same process. Raja Bhau Phanse became disloyal to the Holkar-raj during the minority of Tukojirao II and the Tarana *pargana* was resumed by the Holkar administration. Numerous traces of old foundation prove its former prosperity.

Tarana possesses an old temple of Tilbhandareswar Mahadev, alleged to have been built by Maharani Ahilya Bai. She is said to have planted a large number of fine trees around this place including a few tamarind trees of unusually large size. These are still existing. There is a partially ruined Muslim fort amidst poorly built insignificant houses.

An annual *mela* meets in honour of the Tilbhandareswar Mahadev in the month of February/March for 8 days. It is called the Tilkeswar Mahadev *mela*, and managed by the local Municipality. The *Tejaji-Ka-Mela* is held for one day in August/September and visited by a crowd of 5,000 to 7,000. It is managed by the Police. The weekly market meets on Wednesday.

The population figure was 12,917 in 1971.

Ujjain (23° 11' N. and 75° 50' E.)

The headquarters city of the District and Division of the same name, Ujjain is situated on the Sipra river (a tributary of the Chambal or the old Chamanvati river) in the centre of Malwa. Ujjain is connected with Bhopal, Indore and Nagda through Broad-gauge Railway and with Indore through meter-gauge as well. The city is connected with many places within and outside the district by many roads, e. g., Ujjain-Agar Road, Ujjain-Dewas Road, Ujjain-Maksi Road, Ujjain-Sawer Road and Ujjain-Dabnagar Road, etc. Formerly Ujjain was the headquarters of the Malwa *prant* and the *zila* and *pargana* of Ujjain.

Ujjain, that is old Ujjayini or Pali Ujjeni or Prakrit Ozene derived its name from the Sanskrit root *jay*, meaning victory.¹ According to the *Skanda Purana* Lord

Rudra killed Tripurasura in the capital city of Avanti, Mahismati. Nomenclature To commemorate that victory, Avanti came to be known as Ujjayini. Stripped of the myth the legend might be a reminiscent

of that ancient fact of Avanti's victory over the Tripuris, a neighbouring ruling race.² It is stated in the same source that the place was known by six different names in different *kalpas*; those were (1) Sarvasringa, (2) Kushasthali, (3) Avantika (4) Amaravati, (5) Chudamani and (6) Padmavati. In historical period, however, Kalidas knew it as Vishala. While according to Somadeva (of the *Katha sarit sagara*) Ujjayini's different names were Padmavati, Bhogavati and Hiranyavati.³

1. R. K. Mookerji, Asoka, p. 123.

2. B. C. Law, Ujjayini in Ancient India, p. 1.

3. *ibid.*

In ancient times Ujjain was co-terminous with Avanti, though in the topographical list in the *Brihat Samhita* of the 6th century both the names Avanti and Ujjayini are mentioned. The name Avanti for Ujjain was used till the second century A. D. as is referred to in the inscriptions of Kshatrapa Rudradaman. Other variations of the name were Kumudvati, Kanaksharanga, Nawateri-Nagar, Pratikalpa and Sivapurih and Vishala. The name Nawateri was given to the place, probably for its supposed dimension of 9×13 kos. It is interesting to note here that there was a tradition which believed that Ujjayini is coeval with the existence of the world.

The original city of Ujjayini of the pre and proto-historical period, lying at a distance of about 3.2 kms. to the north of the present city, was destroyed probably by an earth-quake or a deluge from the Sipra. Systematic excavations on the site have revealed a glorious past of the place. Exploration at the Garh-Kalika mound on the outskirts of Ujjain has exposed the mud fortification of a citadel, datable from Circa 700-500 B. C. The people of this period lived in mud houses and used iron in the form of spear and narrow heads and knives. Their cultural equipment was characterised further by terracota beads and figurines, spindle-whorls, bone styluses and diverse pottery. A type of red-ware dish was akin to its counterpart from Ahichchhatra and Kausambi. A couple of bamboo baskets and an iron curved blade of spade were also found. There was evidence of cattle slaughter.¹ To save the city from destruction by flood, the inhabitants of this period erected a massive wall of compact whitish clay near the rempart of the citadel.²

The deposits of subsequent periods yielded a large number of unfinished beads of agate and chalcedony in association with sandstone grinding slabs, deep channel furnaces and pointed crucibles. It is proved beyond doubt from these excavations that the dwellers of Ujjain knew the use of iron from a very early age. A large number of iron objects including arrow heads, spear heads, knives, blades, a pair of scissors and a black smith's furnace prove the fact. Amongst the structural remains the most noteworthy are an apsidal structure of columnar dressed stones, a massive burnt-brick tank, a sunk, brick-lined channel and terracota ring wells. Other antiquities include hair-pins, knitting needles, mirror-handles, combs, dice of ivory, human-shaped pendants, cylindrical caskets of bone, shell and terracota bangles, beads and ear ornaments of ivory, terracota agate, jasper, carnelian, crystal, glass onyx, chalcedony, gold, figurines of mother-goddesses, flesh rubber and an ivory seal, marked with the Ujjain symbol and bearing the inscription *gothajasa tisakasa* in the Brahmi script of the 3rd century B. C. A large number of coins were also excavated, of which mention may be made of a terracota coin-mould showing the effigy of the Roman Emperor Augustus Hadrianus. A copper tortoise

with impressed circles all over its body, a casket lid and seal were also found, bearing inscription like *Nagabudhisa pravajitasa* and *Asadevasa* in the Brahmi script of the first century A. D.¹

According to mythological account, Ujjayini was a very old place where Lord Krishna and his brother Balaram learnt their three R's in the hermitage of sage Sandipan. They are said to have washed their slates in the nearby tank, called the Damodara Kunda. The place is known as Ankapat.² The orthodox Hindus regard Ujjain as one of the seven sacred sites of India and according to the *tantras* it is a *Pithasthana* where Sati's elbow fell while her body was dismembered. It is also said to be the birth place of Indra's grandson Vikramaditya a mythological figure.

During Lord Buddha's time his contemporary, King Chanda Pradyota was the ruler of Avanti. The romantic tale of his daughter Vasavadatta with king Udayan of the Vatsya territory has been immortalised in Vyas' *Swapna Vasavadatta* and *Pratigya Yogan-dharayan* and Harsha's *Priyadarsika*. It is said that Chanda Pradyota sent an invitation to Lord Buddha through Katyayana to visit Ujjayini. The Lord Buddha could not come but he accepted Katyayana as *Ujjayini Thera Maha Katyayana*. Katyayana in due course became the principal commentator of Lord Buddha's short utterances and wrote his famous *Mahaniddes*. During the reign of Chanda's successor a Palaka Charudutta and Vasantasena of the famous drama *Mritshakatika* lived at Ujjayini. By the royal command Buddhist gatherings were held in Ujjayini every third year during Asoka's time.³ According to local tradition the Jain religious head, Mahabir, attained profound wisdom at Ujjayini after a rigorous penance. The Jains always associate the city with the split of their community between the Digambara and Shvetambara sects. About 53 B. C., Ujjayini came under the grip of a great famine which is believed to have lasted for 12 years. A Jain pontiff of Bhadrapur or Vidisha emigrated from Ujjain. That, perhaps, sparked off the division. In fact Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism co-existed peacefully at Ujjayini for a long time.

During the 3rd century B. C. Ujjain was included in the vast Magadhan empire. Ashok, as a prince was his father's viceroy at this place. Ashok's rock edict (Dhauhi Version) cites the city of "Ujeni". Its reputation had travelled far and wide. According to the Buddhist religious account *Deepavamsa*, and Buddha Ghosh's *Samanta pasadika* Ashok met Devi at Vidisha while coming to Ujjayini from Pataliputra, married her and brought her to Ujjayini. There they lived for 11 years and begot a son and a daughter, namely Mahendra and Sanghamitra. While Ashok was the Emperor of Magadha there was a Buddhist monastery at Ujjayini, called Dakshina-giri which sheltered hundreds of *Bhikshus*. The remains of this *stupa* is still visible in the form of a hill, known as Vaishya

1. Indian Archaeology—A Review, 1957-58, p. 34.
2. *ibid.* 1955-56, p. 19.

1. Indian Archaeology-A Review, 1957-58, pp. 34-35.
2. N. L. Dey, *The Geographical Dictionary of Ancient and Mediaeval India*, p. 210-11,
3. K. R. B. Dongray, *In Touch with Ujjain*, p. 94,

Tekri. Asokan Pillar capitals with elephants and lions have been gathered from places near Ujjain and kept in Vikram Kirti Mandir Museum of Vikram University. Inscriptions of Bhoja, Udayaditya, Naravarman, Devapaldeo and Vijaysinghadeva were discovered in Ujjain. During their reign the Mahakal temple was also a seat of Sanskrit learning. There were many big Jain temples as well. The city was then recognised as the headquarter's of Indian astronomy, and according to the *Surya Siddhanta* its longitude was 0°; that is longitudes were computed from its meridian. Under the Mauryas the city might have been managed, like the principal city. Pataliputra, by a Municipal Commission, divided into separate boards, which dealt with industry, foreign immigrants, manufacture, trade etc., while religious observances might have similarly been under the charge of the *dhammatras* that is supervisors of sacred law. As suggested by some coins, Ujjayini emerged probably as a city state after the downfall of the Magadha empire.

According to *Merutunga* and other ancient literatures Gardhavilla was the ruler of Ujjayini in the first century B. C., who molested Kalikacharya's beautiful sister Saraswati. To take revenge the enraged brother instigated the Saka rulers to attack India. Thus the Western Kshatrapa rule was established in Malwa and Kathiwar region for about 300 years. One of them viz., Chashtna was mentioned by Ptolemy in A. D. 150 as Tiasenos of Ozene (Ujjayini). Nasik cave inscription of Usavadatta mentions "Ujeni" as a city, where a hundred thousand Brahmins dined through the charities of Uasavadatta. The votive inscription of Sanchi also refers to the doner from "Ujeni". Some inhabitants of "Ujjeini" are alluded to in the Nagarjuna Konda pillar inscription. Intermittently the Satavahana rulers of the south conquered Akar Avanti regions (Western and Eastern Malwa) and had short spells of rule. Gardhavilla's son Yasodharman vanquished the Sakas and in that honour adopted the title 'Vikramaditya'. Though there is much controversy on the identity of the Saka conqueror Vikramaditya some historians opine that Gardhavilla's son was that real Vikramaditya of the *Kathasarit Sagar* and *Betal Panchavimsati*.¹ According to majority opinion of course Samudra Gupta and Datta Devi's son Chandra Gupta II of the Gupta dynasty was the real Vikramaditya of Ujjayini, whose court was adorned by the nine gems of the legendary repute. According to strict historical report they were not even contemporaries, still according to general belief they are said to have received the patronage of *Sakari* Vikramaditya at his royal court of Ujjayini.

The most glittering of these gems was of course Kalidas. His knowledge of Ujjayini and its surroundings was very intimate. His dramas too were very popular at this place and usually performed during the spring festival.² It may be interesting to note here, that in his *Meghaduta* the *Yaksha* advised the *Purva Megha* to avoid the straight path to Alka, so that he can move a bit towards west and see for himself the glittering city of Ujjayini

1. N. L. Dey, op. cit., p. 209.

2. B. C. Law, Ujjayini in Ancient India, p. 28.

and its accomplished females. He imagined how the scented smoke of incense, used as hair drier for the beauties of Ujjayini, would emanate from the windows and increase the volume of the cloud. Their mansions, with dancing peacocks, were painted in different designs from their lacquered feet. The water of the river too was perfumed from their hair oil and other cosmetics. The air around the Sipra was itself scented by its lotus blossoms and resounded with the cooing of birds. The *Yaksha* wondered whether the pious people came down to live at this prosperous place after their heavenly sojourn.¹ The other eight gems were the author of the astrological treatise *Brihat Jatak*, Varahamihar; author of the Sanskrit lexicon *Amarkosh*, Amar Singh; author of the *Sushrut Samhita*, Dhanwantari; logician Ksharpanak; historian Betal Bhatta; grammarian Vararuchi; great scholar Shanku and rhetorian Ghatakpar. Ujjayini became a great centre of Sanskrit learning and culture under the liberal royal patronage. The celebrated Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang visited India during the time of Vikramaditya. He described the people of Malwa as very well placed with little official restriction. They killed no living being nor drank wine.

In the later part of the 6th century A. D. Ujjayini was ruled by the Earlier Kalachuris of the Haihava lineage. The last of them was driven eastward by the Chalukya king Mangalesha. A century later the Rashtrakuta ruler Dantidurga conquered the place and performed *Hiranyagarvada* ceremony at Ujjayini. Broadly speaking Ujjain was included in the empire of Harshavardhan in the 7th century. Yet another century later the Gurjara ruler Nagabhatta rescued Ujjayini from the Mlechchha (Muslim) intruders. From 10th to 14th century Malwa remained with the Paramara kings, who had very intimate relation with Ujjayini. Then it passed on to the Muslims. From 1401-1531 it remained with the Malwa Sultans then with the Mughal. During Akbar's time it was the headquarters of a *Sarkar* of the same name. In 1658 Aurangzeb and Murad defeated Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur who fought the battle of Ujjain on behalf of prince Dara.

In 1733 Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh became the Governor of Malwa and Baji Rao Peshwa got the same post in 1743. Ujjain passed on to the Sindhias about 1750 and remained their capital city till 1810.

Ujjayini of the ancient period proved the fact that wealth comes through trade. It is stated in the *Periplus of the Erythrean Sea* that Ozene was a very famous trade centre, from where substantial amount of onyx stones, porcelian, fine muslin, ordinary cotton, and many other commodities of consumption were exported through the port of Barugaza or Broach in Surat. It was also reported to be exporting spikenard, kostus and bdellium. As given in the Buddhist account *Suttanipad* during the Buddha's time Ujjayini was the most important halting place on the *Dakshinapatha*

1. Meghaduta, Purva Megha, Cantos 28, 31, 32 & 33.

or southern road, which extended from the Magadhan capital Rajagriha to Prathishthana (Pali Patitthana or modern Paithan) on the northern bank of the Godavari. The other halting places were, Saketa on the Sarayu (modern Ghogra), Kausambi (Kosam on the bank of the Yamuna), Vanasa (Vana Shravasti or Tumbavana), Vidisha, Gonardh (in modern Sehore District), Ujjayini, Mahismati (Maheshwar in Khargone District), Nasik, etc. Another trade route connected it with Surastra, Bharukaccha (modern Broach) and Surparaka (modern Sopara in the Thana District of Maharashtra) via Mahishmati.

From time immemorial Ujjain had been visited by numerous travellers who left interesting accounts of this place. The celebrated Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang visited Ujjain in the 7th century A. D. He has described the capital city *Wu-She-Yen-na* or Ujjayini as 30 li or 8 kms. in circuit. It was under the rule of a Brahmana king. He strangely opines flowers and fruits were rare in the country, the manners of the people careless and indifferent and their disposition light and frivolous. They were engaged in commerce and exchange of commodities and did not love learning. The population was dense and the country had various rich establishments.¹ They resembled the inhabitants of Saurashtra.² When the traveller visited the place Ujjayini had only three or four Buddhist monasteries in a good shape, sheltering about 300 monks. The temples of gods were numerous and the king was well versed in Brahmanical heretical lore. He referred to the hell-prison of Ujjayini, constructed by Asoka.³

Al-Biruni mentioned Ujjain as a stage on the route between Dhar and Bhilsa and referred to its Mahakal idol. In 1235 Altamash sacked Ujjain, destroyed all its temples and took away the *lingam* of Mahakal to Delhi.

Tieffenthaler visited the place in 1785 before the advent of the Marathas and referred to its public edifices in dilapidated condition. He pointed to its plentiful trees.

Robert Fitch visited the place in 1585 and mentioned about its substantial trade in raw cotton and opium.

Mandelslo came to Malwa in 1638 and referred to its capital as Rantipur, unlike Sir Thomas Roe who called the capital city as Ugen.

The modern city is divided into many quarters, some of which are known as *Jai-Singhpura*, founded by Maharaj Sawai Jai Singh of Jaipur during 1733-43, *Bohara Bakhhal* and *Kot*.

1. Thomas Watters, *On Yuan Chwang's Travels*, p. 250, B. C. Law, op. cit., pp. 7 and 8.
2. Cunningham, *Ancient Geography of India*, p. 561.
3. Thomas Watters, op. cit., p. 251.

The famous observatory of Ujjain is situated in Jai-Singhpura. It was set up by Maharaja Sawai Jai-Singh of Jaipur while he was Governor of Malwa. The observatory is now in a partially ruined condition; what still remains consists of a Mura Quadrant fixed in the plane of the meridian. The east wall bears the quadrant, the west side has a staircase leading to the summit where there were two iron spikes marking the centres of the interesting arcs. These arcs were tilted to observe the altitude of the bodies and the position of the sun. A few pins on its equinoctial dial or *Nari-Wila Yantra* indicated the hours of the sun's path in the northern and southern hemisphere. A stone gnomon and two other arcs were helpful in determining the declination of the sun and the stars. Ujjain has been regarded as the 0° meridian of the Hindu astronomy since ancient times and it is believed that the Hindu astronomy originated here.

The *Kot* or fort area of Ujjain in the north of the city was known by the general term *Mahakal Van* that is, the forest of Mahakal. The temple of Mahakal is situated in this area just on the site of the older temple of the same famous deity. The older temple was destroyed by Altamash in 1235, while the modern shrine was built by the Parbhu Kayastha, Ram Chandra, the Diwan of the Peshwa in 1745. The management of the temple is in the care of a family of Tailanga Brahmans since its inception in 1750, when Ram Bhatji of the family took his abode in the shrine. Later Daulat Rao Sindhia granted him and his heirs custodianship of the temple. All the places within the *Mahakal-Van* are regarded as sacred. In the *Siva-purana* the idol of Mahakal is mentioned as one of the twelve *Jyotirlingas* of Mahadeva. The same divinity is known as Kalapriyathana in ancient Sanskrit dramas. Kalidas, however, referred to it in his *Megh Duta* as Mahakal (*Purva Megha*, Verses 38 and 46). The Jains claim that the temple was built by Avantisukumera or his son (*Shavtravali-Cherita*),¹ a wealthy Jain merchant of Ujjayini in memory of his father. In the 11th century Raja Bhoja of Dhar made many extensions to it. The temple, as in existence today is a modern one. It stands in the centre of an extensive walled courtyard. The principal place of this shrine is a subterranean chamber, reached by a subterranean passage. Just overhead there is another chamber containing the *Siva linga* of Omkareshwar. In the lower chamber is enshrined the *Siva Linga* of the Mahakal. In front of the courtyard and on the level of the upper chamber there is a porch whose pillars seem to be very old. The base of the temple is 10.77 m X 10.77 m and the altitude is more than 28.71 m. Hundreds of people visit the temple daily. The crowd is dense during the Mahasivaratri and Shravani Somwara festivals. The *mahapuja* of the deity in the mid-night of Sivaratri is worth seeing. Within the courtyard there is a small reservoir called *Kotitirtha*. People say that when the temple was sacked by Altamash the idol was thrown into the reservoir. It remained there till a new temple was built on the same site and the deity was enshrined. Many beautiful *stambhas* in nearby regions are kept in a corridor near the gateway. Besides

1. N. L. Dey, op. cit., p. 210.

Mahakal, those of Siddhanatha and Managleshwara are also famous. The gateway is called the Chowbis Khamba for its 24 supporting pillars, made of beautifully carved black stone. During the Paramara rule the temple served as a seat of Sanskrit learning.

The temple had only one door, quite inconvenient for a large number of pilgrims. In 1967-68 its main door was enlarged and beautified. In addition a side gate was opened to provide an exit to the devotees. The number of visitors generally being too large, a new and large *sabha mandap* has been added to the temple in 1980. The Commissioner took keen interest in this project and the Representative of the Birla Industries Group provided all out assistance. The Ujjain Development Corporation prepared the design of the *Sabha Mandap*. For this large steel tools were placed to support the temple's stone foundation and the earth was dug deeper for the Sabha Mandap's foundation. The main gate stands near the office of the Mahakal Committee. There are 14 steps of 15 feet width. The Sabhagriha is 20' x 20' in size. The *Kalas* is placed about 19' high, with provisions of sufficient space for passage of air inside. The *Darshan-dwar* is 8' wide. A new Nandi, attendant pull has been placed with a provision to place a silver covering on it. These arrangements will greatly facilitate the pilgrims to have *darshan* of the deity.

Near the Mahakala temple, and in front of the *Rudra-sagara* is situated the temple of Harsiddhi Mata, who is probably none other than Annapurna. Her temple is strongly built and the architecture is of old style. It is surrounded by wall, pierced by four gates. On a niche in the temple there is a stone slab with the words *Sree Yantra* engraved on it. This slab is known as Harsiddhi. The goddess was the tutelary deity of the Paramara rulers. It is said that Vikramaditya used to cut his head everyday before the goddess to propitiate her and gained valour and victory through her grace.

In the heart of the city is situated the beautiful temple of Dwarkadheesa, Gopal Krishna, the tutelary divinity of the Sindhia family. It was built by Maharani Bayaja Bai during her stay at Ujjain between 1848 to 1856. The tower and the niche of this temple are made of white marble, while the main idol, the porch and the galleries are of black stone. The figures of Radha and Shankar are done in white marble. Outer doors of the niche are of white and green stone, alleged to have been brought from Gazni and set in a silver frame. Two statues, one of Garuda and the other of Maharani Bayaja Bai are also there.

About 3 km. to the north of Ujjain there is a cave like place called Bhartrihari's *Gupha*. It is situated on the bank of the Sipra and looks like a portion of an old town. A low door-way of stone leads through subterranean passage to various chambers, supported on ancient pillars of carved black stone containing inscriptions.

Gogashchid is a solitary hill to the south-west of the city, where people believe the celebrated throne (*Battis Sinhasan*) of Vikramaditya was buried. The Paramara Raja Bhoja is said to have exhumed it. A beautiful view of the city is obtained from its top.

About 9 km. away from Ujjain there is a place named Bhairogarh. To its east, on the bank of the Sipra, stands an old banyan tree called *Vata* amidst scenic beauty. It is considered to be a very holy tree, below which there is a ghat of similar sanctity known as the Siddha Vata Ghat. "It is similar to the *Akshaya Vata* of Allahabad. As stated, it has undergone no change, though it is said to be a thousand years old.

In ancient time the shrine of Kala Bhairava was built by Bhadrasena. It belonged to the *Kapalik* sect of Siva worshippers. Now it is in ruins. It is situated on the bank of the river on the other side of the fort.

The temple of Kal Bhairon still attracts *Tantrik* devotees. The structure of the temple is hexagonal because it then suits formation of *Bhairvi Chakra*. The idol of Kal Bhairon is merged in one of the walls and its open mouth serves as the channel to pour liquor which is an ingredient of worship in *Bhairvi Chakras* of the *Tantrikas*. It is said that the liquor thus poured into the mouth disappears because there seems to be no drainage to carry it. It is likely that there is a subterranean channel.

Kal Bhairon being the deity of the *Vam Marg Tantrikas*, has peculiar characteristics. The attendant animals, as in the case of Ganesh and Shiva, also are associated with the deity. Dogs are the pet animals as attendants of Kal Bhairon, as the attendant animals of Ganesh and Shiva are the Nandi (bull of Shiva) and mouse respectively.

Tantrika rituals were the customary performances done usually on the cremation Ghats. And this temple stands on the bank of the river on the other side of which is a burning Ghat. A similar temple exists in a village, called Farnakhedi of Khachrod Tehsil. This temple at Ujjain has shelters meant for pilgrims and devotees, but they are in ruins, although the temple itself stands undilapidated.

The temple of Mahakali is said to have been built by Emperor Harsha in the 7th century A.D. Repairs were made to it occasionally, thus it represents a strange combination of early Hindu and late Mohammedan architecture. The idols look grave and awe inspiring.

About 6.4 km. south of the city there is a confluence of three rivers, namely, the Kshipra, the Khan and another rivulet. It is known as Triveni-Sangam and is held sacred. A temple of Navagraha is situated on the spot. Nearby is a water-supply and filtering plant.

The city has a number of ghats on the bank of the Sipra. Some of these are small but picturesque e.g., Narsingha ghat on the east bank; the Pishacha-Mukteshwar ghat with its temple of Pishacha, Mukteshwar Mahadev (alleged to have been built by the Paramara King Munja); the Sangameshwar ghat; the Ram ghat; constructed by Dewan Chandra Malhar; Chhattri ghat, connecting the stream of the Shipra with the *Chhattri* of Ranoji Sindhia; Maulana ghat with the tomb of Maulana Mungis-ud-din; Udasi ghat with an *akhara* of Udasis; Gandharva ghat; Sonar ghat; Dashashvamedha ghat; Ganga ghat and Mangaleshwar ghat with its temple of Mangaleshwar or Angarakeshwar. The ghats are studded with temples and present a nice view from the other side of the river, specially during Kartiki and Vaishakhi full moon nights when people in large numbers assemble there for a holy dip.

Ujjain was famous for its coins in ancient India. Allan has classified these coins into seven series, each consisting of a number of varieties and each variety being *ipso facto* struck from a single die. There was crowding of symbols on one side. Some symbols were, a tree in a railing, a standing three headed deity holding a spear, a pair of fish, cross and balls, representing Ujjain on the cross roads of trade routes, three arrows piercing through an eyeball and eight arrows in a circle peeping out from its centre through its circumference.¹

The Gangamata *mela* is held in April/May for 10 days and the Kartik Purnima *mela* meets in October/November for 15 days.

From ancient time Ujjain is being regarded as a place of profound learning. At present it is the seat of the Vikram University with facilities for post graduate studies. Other colleges of note are the Madhav College of Post Graduate Studies, Vijaya Raje Girl's College, Girls Degree College, and Post Graduate Bachelor of Training College. In 1971 Ujjain was populated by 2,08,561 persons.

Among the bathing festivals the Kumbha baths are considered to be the most meritorious. It is said that once when the gods and demons together churned 'Kshirsagar' (the sea of milk) 14 *Ratnas* (jewels) emerged from out of it. The most important among them was *Amrit* (nectar). Any-one who partook of it would become immortal. It was agreed on the two sides earlier that whatever would emerge out of churning of the sea of milk would be shared equally by the gods and the demons.

However, when the churning yielded nectar the gods were scared, for they readily realised that if the demons were allowed their share of it they would become immortal and could never be destroyed. To save this situation the king of gods,

1. B. C. Law, op. cit., pp. 26 and 27.

Indra, backed on to his son Jayant to flee with the vessel of nectar to the spheres of the gods.

Earlier, in the course of churning, had emerged wine and the demons had savoured it and were naturally somewhat tipsy. It took them sometime, therefore, to realise the trick played by the king of gods. Nevertheless, a hot pursuit ensued and the demons chased Jayant all over the world. They caught up with him at four places where they struggled to take possession of the vessel, containing nectar. In the process a few drops of nectar fell at four sites where the two sides clashed and these places became hallowed for ever.

These four places where nectar drops fell to the ground were Haridwar and Prayag on the Ganga, Ujjain on the bank of the Sipra and Nasik on the Godawari. The bathing takes place once over 12 years at these places under the same conjunction of stars as originally conjoined when nectar dropped at these places. Such stellar conjunction occurs every three years at one of these four places and thus once every 12 years a Kumbha festival of bathing is held at each of these places.

The Kumbha bathing at Ujjain has been described as freeing the soul for ever which only underlines the significance of the ritual bath taken there. The astronomical *yogas* essential for the *Kumbha* at each of these places are different, e.g., the *Kumbha* at Prayag is held when the Sun visits *Makar rasi*, the *Vrihaspati* (Jupiter), *Vrish rasi* (Taurus) and the month *Magha*. The following ten *Yogas* (coincidences) are important at Ujjain :—

1. The month of *Vaisakh*
2. The bright fortnight
3. The date of the full moon
4. The Sun in *Aries*
5. The Jupiter in *Leo*
6. The Moon in *Libra*
7. *Swati Nakshatra*
8. *Vyatipat Yog*
9. Monday
10. Bathing in the Kshipra at Ujjain

This coincidence of *yogas* occurs only once in 12 years. But once in 84 years, Jupiter may not come to *Leo* (*Simha*). Under such circumstance, as in V.S. 2012

Source :—Madhya Pradesh Sandesh, dated 10 March, 1980. Dharmayug dated 30 March, 1980. Simhastha Special Issue of Dainik Bhaskar, dated 15-4-1980 and M. P. Chronicle dated 1-4-1980 and 14-4-1980.

the Simhashta is not celebrated. It is said that bathing in the Sipra under it confers the merit of having taken of nectar. *Moksha* or eternal redemption is the ultimate desire of every religious minded Hindu and he can attain it here in a trice. The *Kumbha* festival held at Ujjain is known as *Simhashta* because of the Jupiter's (*Vrihaspati's*) presence in the house of *Leo* (*Simha*).

The Sipra, which flows through the city of Ujjain is considered to be a holy river. In Malwa, it is held in as great a esteem as the Ganga. Even the chanting of "Sipra-Sipra", confers merit on a devotee, it is said. A bath in Sipra on certain auspicious occasions, e.g., *Ganga Dussehra*, *Kartika Poornima*, *Vaisakh Poornima* and solar and lunar eclipses is of great religious significance and a dip during *Simhashta*, the greatest of them all.

The Sipra and the Mahakal, alongwith Rudrasar, Mansarovar, Vaidyanath, the Saraswati, and Gaya are named holy for *Shradddha* for the departed souls of forefathers. The Sipra is said to have been originated due to Atri who penanced for 3,000 years keeping one of his arms up. It branched from the Akash Ganga or milky way. Lord Shiva once cut Brahma's head and begged with the skull. When he could not get an alm even from Vishnu, he cut the tip of his *tarjani* (index finger). Its blood flowed as the Kshipra. It also passified the devine fevers of Shiva and Krishna, when they fought for and against Banasur.

Lakhs of Hindus bathe in Kshipra during the monthlong Simhashta fair at Ujjain from *Chaitra Poornima* to *Vaisakh Poornima*. Saints, mentors of various orders of Hindu faith, all Shankaracharyas and ascetics reach here from various parts of the country. Udasinagas, Nagas and Dashnami Sadhus, Vaishnavites, Shaivites, Kabirpanthis and followers of Ramanujacharya, Chaitanyaswami, Madhavacharya, Vallabhacharya and others converse here during Simhashta and set their camps. Pilgrims have the opportunity to benefit from their wisdom and company. Inspiring and scholarly discourses by religious dignitaries, round-the-clock hymn-singing and discussions continue during the month-long fair. Pilgrims in thousands participate in these activities to enlighten themselves. It is also an occasion for initiation into various religious cults.

The management of the Simhashta fair at Ujjain by the Government started during the reign of the Sindhias, by creating a Committee of public and religious leaders under the local authorities. About 50 per cent of the expenditure of the Committee was also met by the Government.

Government Management Some memorable incidents of the earlier Simhashta fairs are still narrated by the elderly people.

In the year V.S. 1954 an English man happened to kick an ascetic sitting near Am-Khas well, west of Mahakaleshwar temple. This enraged the public and the Officer with his attendant constables was chased by the team of Ambaram Ustad,

until he took refuge with Jamnalal Dixit at Nadi-Darwaja, and the arrival of Police force in the evening. The year is remembered as *Mar-Peet* Simhashta.

In the year 1921 (V.S. 1978) the fair was held from 22 April to 21 May. An epidemic broke out on the last day of the fair, i.e. on 21 May. Constables, riders, horses, realed at Datta Akhada-ghat and thereafter thousands of pilgrims and Sadhus died in the town and the trains. Special trains and goods trains were pushed to vacate the town. Since the first rider-constable and the horse fell into the river after the three clappings of Saivait Saints, declaring completion of the bath, clapping was considered as a bad omen in the following Simhashta. This fair is remembered as *Mahamari Wala* Simhashta.

The last Simhashta during the Princely regime was that of 1945. The situation was very tense due to the public agitation. The Gwalior State, therefore not only decided to withdraw from contributing 50 per cent of the fair's expenditure but also issued *Farmans* not to celebrate the Simhashta. As expected, it was grossly violated. The fair was held as usual and the expenditure was met by contributions from the public as well as the saints.

From 13 April to 12 May 1968 apart from the chief *Shahi Snan* (the Royal Bath) of Sadhus only on the last day, two *Parva Snan* and two religious *snan* were determined by the astrologers. About 30 lac people took bath in Simhashta, 1968 the holy Sipra. This was attended by 99 religious *Akhadas*, with 30,060 saints and ascetics, including 5,700 Kabirpanthis, 9,247 Dadupanthis, 4,178 Ramanujacharya Sampradaya, and large numbers of followers of Nirmohi, Nimbarkacharya, Nirvani, Digambar Panth and Vallabha Sampradaya. The religious dignitaries like Karpatriji, Jagatguru Shankaracharyas, of different seats, Swami Idji, Swami Keshavacharya, Swami Vikramacharya, etc. also participated in the religious activities, discourses, *bhajan*s, *yagna*s, rituals, etc. Maha Vishnu *Yagna*, Om *Yagna*, Ram-Charit-Manas *Yagna*, Gayatri *Yagna*, Maha Rudra *Yagna*, Vrihaspati *Yagna*, etc. were performed in Datta Akhada area and Mahakal area. Many ascetics performed *Samadhis* under ground, and difficult feats of *Hata Yoga*, among whom Balakdas, Virakta Mahatyagi and Mauni Baba were worth mentioning.

Panchakrosi *Yatra* (performing circumambulation journey on feet) of the Ujjaini *Kshetra*, about 113 km. in 5 days, is performed by thousands of devotees, breaking only for supper, night halts, bathing, worshipping etc., at given spots.

The main *Shahi Snan* is performed by Sadhus of different sects in procession, with elephants, carriages, riders, banners, traditional arms, and drums and pipes. In 1968, they included 25 elephants, 7 horses, a camel, 2 bagghis, 21 tempos, 5 station-wagons, 2 cars and a *neel-gai* (blue bull). The procession was led by Nirmohi Akhada, and tailed by Nirwani Akhada, which sequence was reverted in the return journey. It reached Ramghat via Ankpat, Nikas Chauraha, Kanthal.

Sati Darwaja, Chhatri Chauk, Gopal Mandir, Bohra Bazar, Dhaba Road, Dani Darwaja and Ramanuj Kot.

The Simhashta festival of 1980 commenced on March 31 and continued until April 30, 1980, which, according to the Hindu calendar, fell from *Chaitra Poornima* to *Vaishakh Poornima*. The main bathing dates were Simhashta, 1980 *Caitra Poornima* (March 31), *Vaisakh Amavasya* (April 15), *Akshaya Tritiya* (April 17), *Shankaracharya Jayanti* (April 19), and *Vaisakh Poornima* (April 30). The great bathing festival, *Shahi Snan* commenced on the morning of *Vaisakh Poornima* (April 30).

For the convenience of the pilgrims who come for the Simhashta to Ujjain, the Indian Railways run several special trains. A large number of buses also ply. There is a continuous bus service from Indore to Ujjain, Indore can be conveniently reached both by rail and air. Similarly, pilgrims can also detrain at Ratlam and Nagda stations on the trunk route of the Western Railway. Convenient bus services to Ujjain are available from these two rail-heads. Pilgrims arriving either by rail or air at Bhopal can reach Ujjain either by rail, bus or taxies, the journey being of about four hours duration.

On the very first principal bath more than 3 lakh pilgrims from all parts of the country took a holy dip in the river Kshipra. On the Vaisakh Amavasya day, the second principal bathing day of the Kumbha fair over 5 lakh people took a dip.

A big exhibition was organised here by the Fair Committee for the benefit of the pilgrims.

Undasa (23° 13' N. and 75° 53' E.)

A village of the Ujjain Tahsil Undasa is away from Ujjain by about 6 kms. The distance of this place from the Ujjain-Maksi Road is about 4 kms. The railway station, situated near this village is known as the Pingaleshwar Railway Station, which is 2 kms. from the main road. Transport facility to reach the village is offered by train and bus. The old name of Undasa is Jahanabad.

Undasa is the proud possessor of a huge tank of the area of 149 acres. It is called the Ratangir Sagar and its vast water is used for irrigation purpose. The construction of its dam was carried out of the remains of a Jain temple
Objects of Interest and it is assigned to the Malwa Sultans. In the cold weather the tank is visited by a large number of fowls, affording excellent shooting. The feeder stream of this tank is called the Pangla stream whose water is held in high esteem by the local people who come in large numbers from the surrounding places of Ujjain to take holy dip during the leap year.

The population figure was 1,202 in 1971.

Unhel (23° 20' N. and 75° 36' E.)

A village of Khachrod Tahsil, Unhel lies at a distance of about 9 kms. from the Unhel Railway Station on the Godhra-Ratlam-Nagda-Ujjain section of the Western Railway. Three roads diverge from this village, viz., the Unhel-Nagda Road of the length of 25 kms., the Unhel-Ingoria road of the length of 26 kms. and the Unhel-Bherogarh Road of the length of 27 kms. Regular buses and tempos are available on these roads. From the tahsil headquarters Unhel is about 35 kms. away and from Ujjain about 50 kms. The local name of the village is Toran.

During Akbar's time Unhel was the headquarters of a *mahal* in the Ujjain Sarkar and before the integration of Native States the headquarters of a *naib kamaasdar*.

Near the village there is a large tank, bound on three sides by hills and the fourth by a stone dam. A stone *ghat*, constructed by a certain *Kamasdar* in 1886., leads to a nearby nullah. Unhel contains a mosque and a tomb
Objects of Interest of a Muslim *Pir*, Musafir Sadha Darwesh. As per tradition the *Pir*, constructed both the mosque and his own tomb. Feeling the approach of death the *Pir* went down his tomb and asked his followers to seal it from outside. An annual fair is held in his honour on the 12th Rabi-ul-awal. Remains of some other tombs and temples are scattered in the village.

The weekly market meets on every Saturday.

The population figure was 5,892 in 1971.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX—A

(Statistical Tables)

1. Normals and Extremes of Rainfall
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APPENDIX—B

(Lists)

1. List of Fish Species
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APPENDIX—A

TABLE—I

Normals and Extremes of Rainfall

Station	No. of years of data	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	August.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ujjain	45 a	7.1	2.8	2.0	1.3	14.5	108.7	92.1	268.2
	b	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.9	6.1	11.7	10.2
Khachrod	45 a	8.4	2.3	2.3	0.5	8.6	113.5	240.3	224.0
	b	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.7	5.8	11.5	9.8
Badnagar	45 a	5.1	0.5	1.5	2.8	8.1	124.7	227.1	187.7
	b	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.9	5.8	10.5	8.6
Tarana	20 a	8.6	3.1	3.6	1.0	9.1	128.3	328.2	308.6
	b	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.7	6.6	14.3	12.3
Mahidpur	20 a	10.9	8.9	5.3	1.8	4.6	128.0	320.3	294.4
	b	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	6.2	14.1	11.5
Ujjain (District)	a	8.0	3.5	2.9	1.5	9.0	120.6	281.6	256.6
	b	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	6.1	12.4	10.5

Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal & year **	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal & year **	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours*	
							Amount (mm)	Date
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
158.5	18.3	21.3	4.8	899.6	166	42	288.3	1950, Jul. 28.
6.6	1.2	1.1	0.6	40.0	(1923)	(1918)		
149.6	16.8	11.7	3.6	781.6	172	38	233.7	1955, Oct. 4
5.6	1.0	0.8	0.4	37.9	(1944)	(1918)		
152.1	23.9	19.1	3.8	756.4	153	52	210.8	1938, June. 20
6.6	1.4	1.0	0.4	36.1	(1916)	(1930)		
182.9	23.1	20.6	9.7	1,026.8	143	55	311.9	1932, Sep. 6
8.7	1.4	1.0	0.9	48.0	(1933)	(1945)		
184.4	15.0	20.6	6.1	1,000.3	145	65	434.3	1950, Jul. 29
8.1	1.4	1.0	0.5	45.7	(1946)	(1939)		
165.5	19.4	18.7	5.6	892.9	142	41		
7.3	1.3	1.0	0.6	41.6	(1944)	(1918)		

(a) Normal rainfall in mm. (b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more).

* Based on all available data up to 1961.

** Years given in brackets.

TABLE—II

Annual Rainfall at Various Stations (1961-77)

(mm.)							
Year	Ujjain	Khachrod	Badnagar	Mahidpur	Gogapur	Garh	Tarana
1961	1,301.2	890.6	1,859.8	1,477.9			1,839.1
1962	823.4	1,327.2	844.6	1,035.8			792.5
1963	986.7	1,154.7	771.7	1,221.0			1,018.5
1964	664.8	750.0	741.8	791.7			757.7
1965	404.9	694.0	379.9	441.0			460.6
1966	722.3	618.3	481.9	707.0			666.2
1967	772.0	849.6	865.5	842.2			838.4
1968	804.1	887.7	745.9	862.0			645.7
1969	1,020.0	1,273.3	1,161.1	1,127.0	1,024.0	1,078.0	1,109.1
1970	924.1	732.8	943.7	889.5	661.0	636.2	924.0
1971	1,059.7	1,278.2	1,142.7	1,375.5	1,175.0	1,050.2	1,140.3
1972	492.3	703.9	457.1	563.0	606.0	500.2	628.5
1973	1,694.8	1,684.0	1,327.1	1,756.0	1,748.0	1,833.6	2,057.3
1974	638.5	871.8	679.3	1,064.0	909.7	1,030.6	1,368.1
1975	1,048.3	1,219.3	776.9	1,047.9	964.0	1,212.8	1,232.6
1976	1,305.8	1,602.3	1,150.3	1,397.9	1,135.0	1,220.4	1,578.7
1977	958.8	1,046.5	944.5	1,129.2	730.0	1,320.0	1,302.7

Source :—Supdt. of Land Records, Ujjain.

TABLE—III

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the District
(1905-50)

Range in mm.	No. of years	Range in mm.	No. of years
301-400	1	801- 900	3
401-500	3	901-1000	5
501-600	3	1,001-1100	9
601-700	6	1,101-1200	1
701-800	10	1,201-1300	3

Note :—Data available for 44 years only.

TABLE—IV

Land Utilization

Year	Area According to Village Papers	Forests	Area put to non-agricultural uses	Area under Barren and Unculturable lands	Area under Permanent Pastures and other Grazing lands	Area under Miscellaneous Tree Crops and Groves
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1950-51	606	7	—	—	—	—
1955-56	603	5	45	13	21	—
1960-61	608	4	17	35	131	0.4
1965-66	607	5	33	12	138	0.1
1971-72	607	4	33	12	76	—
1976-77	612	8	34	11	74	—

Year	Area under Culturable Waste	Area under Total fallow Lands	Area under Old fallow	Area under Current Fallow	Net Area Sown	Area Sown more than Once	Gross Cropped Area
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1950-51	—	—	—	—	357	7	365
1955-56	139	9	5	4	372	9	381
1960-61	28	7	5	2	385	10	395
1965-66	23	9	5	4	387	6	393
1971-72	22	6	4	2	454	29	483
1976-77	22	10	5	5	453	47	500

TABLE—V

Area Under Principal Crops

(In '000 Hectares)

Year	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram	Tur	Cotton	Groundnut	Linseed
1950-51	71	120	4	23	10	91	2	19
1955-56	99	115	5	30	9	85	5	12
1960-61	93	137	6	33	8	74	7	7
1965-66	57	137	9	39	8	76	19	6
1970-71	95	125	11	47	19	62	18	9
1975-76	72	144	13	83	15	35	21	14
1976-77	69	129	15	104	15	26	24	14

TABLE—VI
Production of Principal Crops

(In '000 Metric Tons)

Year	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram	Tur	Cotton*	Groundnut	Linseed
1950-51	22.9	28.5	1.6	5.9	2.5	32.7	1.2	3.3
1955-56	37.0	49.1	1.7	14.9	2.3	21.7	1.8	3.3
1960-61	44.6	84.1	7.6	16.0	4.5	33.6	8.2	2.8
1965-66	21.1	104.3	6.4	16.1	2.7	31.2	10.6	0.6
1970-71	107.8	107.6	11.7	22.7	12.7	24.6	15.6	1.8
1975-76	37.7	96.9	11.5	50.1	10.9	13.1	17.1	5.0
1976-77	57.3	67.8	15.7	52.1	7.9	11.6	17.6	3.3

* Bales of 180 kgs each.

TABLE—VII
Net Area Irrigated

(In Hectares)

Year	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Other Sources	Total
1950-51	512	104	3,626	143	4,385
1955-56	385	504	4,208	265	5,362
1960-61	638	446	5,412	264	6,759
1965-66	521	123	6,574	516	7,734
1970-71*	1.6	0.6	13.2	1.7	17.1
1975-76*	1.6	0.8	20.3	4.3	27.1
1976-77*	2.8	0.7	21.0	4.4	28.8

* Gross Irrigated Area.

TABLE—VIII
Agricultural Implements and Machinery

Year	Plough			Sugarcane Crushers		Irrigation Pumps		Tractors	Ghanis
	Wooden	Iron	Carts	Power	Bullock	Diesel	Electric		
1951	45,579	1,162	21,917	15	383	86	1	8	—
1956	44,520	76	25,541		335	216	5	10	259
1961	46,389	156	26,144	7	361	345	35	35	165
1965-66	46,389	60	28,299	17	387	718	459	62	100
1971-72	46,949	107	33,280	31	395	1,821	3,522	61	64
1976-77	46,295	175	35,092	197	368	3,110	9,841	245	39

TABLE—IX
Livestock Number

Year	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Horses & Ponies	Mules	Donkeys	Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock
1951	3,25,254	1,12,195	12,335	70,125	6,591	41	2,101	156	531	5,28,939
1956	3,11,024	1,16,135	26,006	1,10,931	7,707	157	3,446	409	1,009	5,76,824
1961	3,44,906	1,25,073	15,676	70,712	6,245	7	2,478	464	609	5,66,170
1965-66	3,49,687	1,26,154	21,194	1,40,584	3,479	38	2,554	520	694	6,44,904
1971-72	3,72,992	1,31,845	24,516	1,02,774	3,556	28	2,353	541	1,286	6,39,891
1976-77	3,72,250	1,37,800	23,016	1,29,635	2,465	107	2,799	418	1,441	6,71,360

TABLE—X

Poultry

Year	Fowls	Ducks	Others	Total
1951	20,488	174	—	20,662
1956	28,356	675	1,201	30,232
1961	33,692	296	481	34,469
1965-66	44,644	393	271	45,308
1971-72	59,663	278	28	59,969
1976-77	64,921	256	118	65,295

TABLE—XI
Employees State Insurance Act: Cash Benefits Paid (1973-78)
NAGDA CENTRE

Benefits.	YEARS				
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1. No. of Payments	8,441	10,109	10,774	14,621	14,107
2. No. of Persons	8,405	10,011	12,229	12,376	13,918
3. Total Amount in Rs.	2,75,362	3,66,199	10,09,194	6,78,592	7,09,000
4. Sickness Benefit	1,57,490	2,20,719	3,10,229	4,88,850	5,36,315
5. Total Disablement Benefit.	44,244	46,730	5,91,103	15,895	41,692
6. Partial Disablement Benefit.	20,853	25,079	14,870	19,959	25,876
7. Commutation	9,534	85,203	14,692	20,532	30,552
8. Death Benefit	9,338	9,559	11,483	12,810	20,244
9. Extended Sickness Benefit	8,110	28,179	26,377	43,243	10,659
10. Family Planning	—	—	—	30,140	—
11. Maternity Benefit	24,181	26,026	29,162	45,055	42,055
12. Family Benefit	1,500	1,300	1,100	1,100	1,098
13. Miscellaneous	113	404	183	1,012	515

(Contd.....)

LOCAL OFFICE, MADHAV NAGAR, UJJAIN

Benefits	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	Local Office City, Ujjain (Bifurcated 1-10-1977)
1. No. of Payments	34,056	37,675	47,857	55,835	53,932	12,940
2. No. of Persons	20,630	19,426	16,550	19,750	9,707	7,500
3. Total Amount in Rs.	12,60,084	13,91,261	23,39,561	35,36,855	49,24,752	8,61,36,117
4. Sickness Benefit	8,27,150	9,26,471	15,72,304	20,79,830	33,18,856	1,55,50,457
5. Total Disablement Benefit	2,33,447	2,83,600	5,72,199	8,52,990	1,13,147	7,03,42,202
6. Partial Disable- ment Benefit	14,708	16,494	16,890	27,975	12,308	16,032
7. Commutation	28,706	37,540	19,358	39,837	16,991	19,656
8. Extended Sickness Benefit	1,15,635	87,031	1,13,649	4,14,218	4,14,742	476
9. Death Benefit	19,618	20,666	21,348	20,314	24,221	2,03,042
10. Family Planning	—	—	—	58,881	924	2,412
11. Maternity Benefit	11,750	12,567	16,481	32,842	18,480	1,784
12. Family Benefit	8,600	6,300	7,000	8,200	4,100	127
13. Miscellaneous	473	599	736	1,774	1,258	—

Source :— Regional Director, Employees State Insurance, Ind.re.

TABLE—XII

Distribution of Deposits and Advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Ujjain District

(Amount in Lakh Rs.)								
Year	Ujjain District			Ujjain City			Others	
	No. of Offices	Deposits	Advances	No. of Offices	Deposits	Advances	No. of Offices	Deposits
December, 1966	—	4,78	4,63	—	3,87	3,99	—	—
December, 1968	17	5,28	6,76	11	4,17	4,87	6	1,11
December, 1970	19	6,86	5,66	12	4,79	4,07	7	2,07
June, 1972	26	7,16	5,63	15	5,80	3,84	11	1,36

Source : Reserve Bank of India Bulletins.

TABLE—XIII
Number of Prisoners

Year	At the beginning of the year.	Received during the year.	Total	Discharged from all causes.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Total daily average.
1961	327	1,073	1,405	1,057	349	327.12
1962	340	1,427	1,776	1,370	406	378.83
1963	406	1,431	1,837	1,347	490	331.65
1964	490	1,385	1,875	1,369	506	488.78
1965	506	1,054	1,560	1,077	483	282.84
1966	483	1,437	1,920	1,447	474	465.95
1967	473	363	836	353	483	474.74
1968	483	1,551	2,035	1,517	517	512.17
1969	517	2,021	2,539	2,025	514	540.22
1970	514	2,003	2,517	2,029	588	525.61
1971	488	1,844	2,332	1,855	477	500.50
1972	477	1,567	2,044	1,512	532	502.19
1973	395	795	1,190	664	526	464.32
1974	526	1,134	1,660	1,156	504	508.67
1975	504	764	1,268	728	540	532.34
1976	540	538	1,093	644	454	503.32
1977	454	643	1,097	775	322	398.73

TABLE—XIV

Prisoners Population According to Religion

Year	Christians		Muslims	Hindus & Sikhs	Buddhists & Jains	Other	Total
	Anglo- Indians	Indian. Christian.					
1960-61	1	—	55	309	—	—	365
1965-66	—	2	99	393	34	5	533
1966-67	—	1	68	195	16	2	283
1967-68	—	2	78	258	22	29	389
1968-69	—	—	52	211	30	14	307
1969-70	—	12	94	295	26	13	350
1970-71	—	—	153	218	6	3	380
1971-72	—	—	94	217	58	3	372
1973-74	—	—	51	642	5	—	701
1974-75	—	—	49	428	3	—	480
1975-76	—	—	71	557	7	—	625
1976-77	—	—	60	412	12	—	484
1977-78	—	2	51	491	6	—	550

TABLE—XV

Prisoners Population According to Length of Sentence

Length of Sentence	Number of Prisoners														
	1960-61	65-66	66-67	67-68	68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75	75-76	76-77	77-78	
1. Below															
1 Month	55	168	24	40	48	93	38	76	—	263	72	165	506	168	
2. 1-3 Months	52	66	17	67	32	37	45	69	—	101	50	101	101	99	
3. 3-6 Months	65	73	29	58	43	52	66	95	12	112	69	167	140	127	
4. 6 Months to															
1 Year	62	82	36	49	62	66	59	29	33	42	96	185	120	63	
5. 1-2 Years	22	42	22	37	27	20	32	20	13	40	31	58	93	28	
6. 2-5 Years	60	76	66	62	47	42	44	15	30	29	52	90	100	33	
7. 5-10 Years	11	6	65	53	29	23	61	34	90	20	24	72	67	11	
8. Above															
10 Years	38	20	23	23	19	27	32	34	20	41	37	40	40	1	
9. Transport- tion for life	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	48	46	49	20	

TABLE—XVI
Pre-Primary Schools

Year	No. of Schools		No. of Students		No. of Teachers				Expenditure (Rs.)
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Male		Female		
					Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	
At the end of II Plan (1960-61)	6	—	458	328	—	—	5	18	16,262
At the end of III Plan (1965-66)	14	—	732	665	—	—	15	25	60,202
1966-67	14	—	510	410	3	—	28	7	42,627
1967-68	14	—	808	567	—	4	13	11	55,998
1968-69	13	—	716	638	—	—	23	16	1,10,791
1969-70	13	—	896	727	—	—	27	22	1,20,115
1970-71	15	—	721	597	—	2	22	15	1,49,562
1971-72	15	—	821	699	—	—	20	24	1,52,655
1972-73	16	—	848	716	—	—	25	20	1,87,631
1973-74	17	—	573	389	—	—	29	13	2,82,500
1974-75	15	—	974	755	—	—	22	27	1,85,297
1975-76	17	—	988	777	—	01	29	25	2,17,227
1976-77	18	—	1,546	1,027	1	—	34	20	2,45,581
1977-78	20	—	1,635	1,071	1	01	22	40	N. A.

TABLE—XVII

Primary Schools

Years	No. of Schools		No. of Students		No. of Teachers				Expenditure (Rs.)
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Male		Female		
					Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	
At the end of II Plan (1960-61)	357	59	22,303	6,348	276	554	65	50	11,70,578
At the end of III Plan (1965-66)	514	66	32,870	11,523	797	201	198	38	23,55,229
1966-67	511	63	32,584	12,171	780	312	252	51	12,83,336
1967-68	512	64	32,716	12,280	916	256	259	43	49,02,517
1968-69	518	63	32,912	12,486	951	244	264	50	34,31,641
1969-70	523	63	32,388	12,459	957	193	251	44	30,24,071
1970-71	523	63	32,573	12,599	988	132	279	47	35,29,968
1971-72	521	63	35,379	15,376	1,053	223	305	103	41,22,547
1972-73	595	62	50,094	24,840	1,089	319	321	93	61,20,312
1973-74	621	64	39,896	20,613	1,066	281	346	126	65,97,651
1974-75	756	65	40,311	18,396	1,402	385	504	185	77,23,741
1975-76	756	65	45,541	20,059	1,229	304	365	128	1,11,89,857
1976-77	775	65	49,968	22,662	1,273	254	393	166	97,06,866
1977-78	782	65	47,935	22,192	1 279	264	393	215	—

Source :— District Education Officer, Ujjain.

TABLE—XVIII
Junior Basic Schools

Year	No. of Schools		No. of Students		No. of Teachers				Expenditure
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Male		Female		(Rs.)
					Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	
At the end of II Plan (1960-61)	78	—	3,660	455	123	95	—	—	1,30,179
At the end of III Plan (1965-66)	80	—	4,658	911	121	20	1	—	2,90,423
1966-67	76	—	6,956	1,372	122	63	—	—	1,61,208
1967-68	76	—	4,509	813	143	32	1	—	5,63,616
1968-69	76	—	4,484	740	148	29	2	—	3,77,136
1969-70	76	—	3,987	664	125	15	1	1	3,39,300
1970-71	76	—	3,430	585	105	5	2	—	2,88,595
1971-72	68	—	3,264	649	96	17	6	1	3,23,038
1972-73	68	—	3,613	1,292	92	28	1	1	N.A.
1973-74	68	—	2,573	622	89	13	—	2	N.A.

Source :— District Education Officer, Ujjain.

TABLE—XIX

Middle Schools

Year	No. of Schools		No. of Students		No. of Teachers				Expenditure
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Male		Female		
					Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	(Rs.)
At the end of II Plan (1960-61)	34	9	93,83	4,958	174	248	61	56	87,555
At the end of III Plan (1965-66)	49	12	13,129	8,081	360	184	223	23	12,45,017
1966-67	62	14	13,900	8,304	387	187	221	37	14,34,375
1967-68	71	18	14,103	8,291	507	149	251	23	26,61,462
1968-69	74	18	15,301	9,011	831	137	275	42	20,98,224
1969-70	75	21	17,903	10,149	664	114	314	65	28,98,258
1970-71	78	21	17,850	10,312	673	86	318	88	37,47,348
1971-72	91	21	19,602	11,462	733	126	381	99	39,46,926
1972-73	113	22	22,632	13,682	796	148	373	112	69,40,797
1973-74	124	24	22,114	12,528	808	132	378	112	73,22,986
1974-75	137	25	25,793	13,113	761	114	240	68	84,35,151
1975-76	142	25	25,821	13,292	911	83	385	42	88,78,942
1976-77	144	25	30,415	14,578	1,086	134	450	123	84,87,129
1977-78	145	25	29,768	13,543	1,034	179	449	109	N.A.

Source :— District Education Officer, Ujjain.

TABLE—XX

Senior Basic Schools

Year	No. of Schools		No. of Students		No. of Teachers				Expenditure (Rs.)
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Male		Female		
					Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	
At the end of									
III Plan (1965-66)	12	—	2,677	212	78	22	—	—	1,77,380
1966-67	12	—	2,553	79	81	25	—	—	1,20,339
1967-68	12	—	2,518	777	103	12	—	—	3,50,100
1968-69	12	—	2,493	75	101	11	1	2	2,87,129
1969-70	12	—	2,463	72	102	6	5	1	3,01,582
1970-71	12	—	2,437	77	97	7	3	—	3,48,966
1971-72	12	—	2,700	97	96	4	6	6	3,63,638
1972-73	12	—	3,344	123	104	08	04	04	—
1973-74	12	—	3,164	72	98	11	04	01	—

Source :— District Education Officer, Ujjain.

TABLE—XXI

Higher Secondary Schools

Year	No. of Schools		No. of Students		No. of Teachers				Expenditure (Rs.)
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Male		Female		
					Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained	
At the end of II Plan (1960-61)	13	4	5,053	1,825	122	230	50	36	1,54,723
At the end of III Plan (1965-66)	24	7	8,141	2,463	252	184	65	46	17,52,802
1966-67	25	7	9,609	2,735	322	160	85	37	19,43,412
1967-68	25	7	9,334	3,083	383	121	83	37	28,60,546
1968-69	28	7	10,412	3,628	464	131	92	32	29,95,167
1969-70	28	7	8,006	3,151	306	109	65	37	30,78,117
1970-71	29	7	8,764	3,480	318	120	94	31	26,59,079
1971-72	31	7	8,214	3,411	336	133	96	24	27,66,120
1972-73	33	8	8,684	3,619	361	140	105	13	40,15,953
1973-74	38	9	8,388	3,637	377	146	126	17	51,87,460
1974-75	38	10	8,102	3,466	388	112	130	22	54,28,215
1975-76	39	10	7,622	3,413	426	111	141	38	60,31,378
1976-77	39	10	7,479	3,326	444	118	149	24	68,28,871
1977-78	38	10	8,186	3,758	445	122	151	12	N.A.

Source :— District Education Officer, Ujjain.

APPENDIX—B

LIST—1

List of Fish Species Found in Ujjain District

1. Chela labibca bacuila
2. Rasbora danconius
3. Tor putitora
4. Catla catla
5. Cirrihina Mrigala
6. Cirrihina Reba
7. Labeo bata
8. Labeo calbasu
9. Labeo rohita
10. Labeo gonius
11. Cyprinus carpio
12. Tor tor
13. Puntius sarana
14. Puntius ticto
15. Puntius conchonus
16. Wallago attu
17. Silonia silondia
18. Qmpak bimaculatus
19. Eutropichthys wacha
20. Hetropneustis fossilis
21. Clarius betracus
22. Mystus aor
23. Mystus bleckeri
24. Mystus seenghala
25. Rita pavimentatus
26. Rita Rita
27. Bagarius bagarius
28. Xeneutodon cancila
29. Channa punctatus
30. Chann striatus
31. Ambasis ranga
32. Glassogostrius giuris
33. Mestacembalus armatus
34. Notopterus notopterus
35. Notopterus Chitala

LIST—II

List of Important Fairs and Melas in Ujjain District

S. No.	Place Where Mela or Fair is held	When held		Local/religious or other occasion of the Mela or Fair	Duration of the Mela or Fair (in days)	Average total attendance	Who manages the Fair/Mela
		Hindi Month	English Month				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. KHACHAROD TAHSIL							
1.	Ankia	Chaitra Sudi 10	March/April	Hanumanji Mela	1	200	Gram Panchayat
2.	Naredipata	Chaitra Badi 6	March/April	Hanumanji Mela	1	2,000	Village People
3.	Narsingarh	Bhadra Sudi 10	August/September	Randeoji Mela	1	500	Gram Panchayat
4.	Chirola	Bhadra Sudi 10	August/September	Tejaji Ka Mela	1	150	Local People
5.	Badagaon	Bhadra Sudi 10	August/September	Tejaji Ka Mela	1	500	Local People
6.	Lekoda Tank	Bhadra Sudi 10	August/September	Tejaji Ka Mela	1	200	Local People
7.	Farnaji	Kartika Sudi 2	October/November	Farnaji Mela	7	10,000	Gram Panchayat
2. MAHIDPUR TAHSIL							
8.	Jharda	Chaitra Badi 10	March/April	Mahadeo Ka Mela	8	1,000	Gram Panchayat
9.	Indokh	Chaitra Badi 7	March/April	Sitala Saptami	3	500	Gram Panchayat
10.	Ghat piplya	Chaitra Badi 5	March/April	Rang Panchmi	1	100	Gram Panchayat
11.	Mahidpur	Chaitra Badi 1	March/April	Holi	5	2,000	Municipal Committee
12.	Mahidpur	Asvina Sudi 10	September/October	Dussehra	1	4,000	Local people
13.	Mahidpur	Phalgun Badi 13	February/March	Shivratri (Gangawadi Fair)	1	18,000	Gram Panchayat
14.	Gogapur	—	July	Gogapur Mandi Mela	8	14,000	Mandal Panchayat
15.	Mahidpur	No certain date	...	Id-ul-Fiter	1	4,000	Muslim Community
3. TARANA TAHSIL							
16.	Tarana	Bhadra Sudi 10	August/September	Tejaji Ka Mela	1	5,000/ 7,000	Police
17.	Tarana	Phalgun Sudi 15	February/March	Tilleshwar Mahadeo	8	10,000	Municipal Committee

(Contd.—)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. BADNAGAR TAHSIL							
18.	Badnagar	Chaitra Sudi 9	March/April	Nav Durga	10	5,000	Municipal Committee
19.	Badnagar	No certain date	—	Moharram	1	5,000	—
20.	Badnagar	No certain date	...	Id	1	2,000	...
21.	Badnagar	Chaitra	March/April	Shiv Pooja	1	4,000	Municipal Committee
22.	Badnagar	Bhadra Sudi 11	August/September	Phool Dol	1	4,500	...
23.	Badnagar	Bhadra Badi 8	August/September	Jannashami	1	2,000	...
24.	Badnagar	Asvina Sudi 10	October/November	Dussehra	1	2,000	...
5. UJJAIN TAHSIL							
25.	Malkhedi	Chaitra Badi 5-8	March/April	Rang Panchmi	4	300	Gram Panchayat
26.	Tulheda	Chaitra	March/April	Tulheda Mela	3	300	Gram Panchayat
27.	Panbihar	Chaitra	March/April	Urs	1	1,000	...
28.	Kalka	Chaitra Sudi 9	March/April	Nav Durga	10	N. A.	...
29.	Nagar Kot	Chaitra Sudi 9	March/April	Nav Durga	10	N. A.	...
30.	Panbihar	Vaisakha Sudi 15	April/May	Hanuman Jayanti	1	500	Gram Panchayat
31.	Jethal	Vaisakha 13	April/May	Jatra Panchkroshi	1	5,000	...
32.	Ujjain	Vaisakha	April/May	Ganga Mata	10	N. A.	...
33.	Mangalnath	Vaisakha	April/May	Ankpat	1	N. A.	...
34.	Panch Kroshi	Jyaistha	May/June	Ganga Dashmi Ankpat	11	N. A.	...
35.	Gancaghat	Sravana Sudi 15	July/August	Bhujariya	1	N. A.	...
36.	Bhujaria Nikas	Bhadra Sudi 10	August/September	Teja Dashami	1	1,000	Gram Panchayat
37.	Jethal	Bhadra Sudi 10	August/September	Teja Dashami	1	500	Gram Panchayat
38.	Garathiya	Bhadra Sudi 10	August/September	Teja Dashami	1	500	Gram Panchayat
39.	Kagzi Karathiya	Bhadra Sudi 8	August/September	Jannashami	1	N. A.	...
40.	Gomti Kund	Bhadra Badi 11	September/October	Ankpat	1	N. A.	...
41.	Jiwajiganj	Asvina Sudi 9	September/October	Badiye	1	N. A.	...
42.	Nadiyo ka Soma-wariya	Kartika Sudi 15	October/November	Kartik Pournima	15	N. A.	...
43.	Ujjain	Kartika (After every twelve years)	October/November	Kumbh Mela	30	10,00,000	Government
44.	Bichharod	Phalguna Sudi 15	February/March	Holi	4	1,000	Gram Panchayat
45.	Panbihar	No certain date	...	Moharrum	3	1,000	Gram Panchayat
46.	Bichharod	No certain date	...	Moharrum	3	700	Gram Panchayat

LIST—III

List of Irrigation Works Maintained by Public Works Department

S. No.	Name of Work	Location (Tahsil)	Year of Starting of Work	Year of Completion of work	Cost (In Lakh Rs.)	Designed Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pre-Plan Works						
(a)	Major	—Nil—	—Nil—	—Nil—	—Nil—	—Nil—
(b)	Medium					
(c)	Minor					
1.	Unhel Tank	Khachraud	Not known	Not known	0.02	136
2.	Bedawan Tank	—do—	—do—	—do—	0.17	293
3.	Rama Baloda Tank	—do—	—do—	—do—	0.08	66
1st Plan Works						
(a)	Major	—Nil—	—Nil—	—Nil—	—Nil—	—Nil—
(b)	Medium					
(c)	Minor					
1.	Jastakhedi Tank	Ujjain	1951	1955	1.40	504
2.	Silarkhedi Tank	Ujjain	1954	1973	3.90	1,180
3.	Undase Tank	Ujjain	1954	—	0.19	880
4.	Bamora Tank	—do—	1953	1955	0.48	680
5.	Antalwasa Tank	Khachraud	1951	1964	4.67	684
6.	Padlia Tank	—do—	—	—	0.90	960
7.	Kanardi Tank	Tarana	1952	1955	0.23	103
8.	Shamgi Tank	—do—	1954	1955	0.50	60
9.	Kadodia Tank	—do—	—	1957	1.79	266
10.	Narela Tank	Barnagar	1954	1955	0.34	181
11.	Bhimakhedi S.D.	Mahidpur	—	—	Not known	8
2nd Plan Works						
(a)	Major	—Nil—	—Nil—	—Nil—	—Nil—	—Nil—
(b)	Medium					
(c)	Minor					
1.	Simri Tank	Mahidpur	1963	1966	3.45	126
2.	Kharia Sumra Tank	—do—	1960	1962	0.96	50
3rd Plan Works						
(a)	Major	—Nil—	—Nil—	—Nil—	—Nil—	—Nil—
(b)	Medium					
(c)	Minor					
1.	Ghatia Tank	Ujjain	1963	1966	1.97	107
2.	Tankaria Tank	—do—	1966	1971	2.28	310

(Contd.—)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
C. D./N. E. S. & Collector's Sector Works						
1.	Gendi Tank	Ujjain	1959	1962	1. 02	70
2.	Khajuria Tank	—do—	1961	1961	0. 35	10
3.	Lekoda Tank	—do—	1958	1966	1. 38	80
4.	Harsodan Bhandara	—do—	1959	1960	0. 05	14
5.	Kesuni Tank	—do—	1959	1960	0. 23	32
6.	Surjanwasa Tank	—do—	1972	1973	0. 53	24
7.	Sarola S/D	—do—	1961	1961	0. 09	20
8.	Tulaheda S/D	—do—	1963	1964	0. 15	20
9.	Zitharkhedi S/D	—do—	1962	1963	0. 19	16
10.	Bichrod S/D	—do—	1960	1962	0. 22	40
11.	Malikhedi Bandhara	—do—	1961	1961	0.144	24
12.	Samnera Bandhara	Tarana	1964	1965	0.358	30
13.	Dalodri Bandhara	—do—	1963	1963	0. 10	24
14.	Laxmipura Tank	—do—	1960	1961	0. 26	42
15.	Kanasia S/D	—do—	1960	1961	0. 14	12
16.	Jawasia Kumar S/D	—do—	1963	1965	0. 15	24
17.	Naredi Patta S/D	Khachraud	1963	1963	0. 17	24
18.	Bercha S/D No. 1	—do—	1960	1961	0. 17	24
19.	Bereha S/D No. 2	—do—	1963	1965	0. 11	16
20.	Karnawad Tank	—do—	1963	1965	0. 17	16
21.	Nawada Tank	—do—	1960	1963	0. 25	28
22.	Karondia Tank	—do—	1960	1961	0. 20	26
23.	Kadhai S/D	Mahidpur	1961	1962	0. 20	28
24.	Jharawada S/D	—do—	1962	1963	0. 10	40
25.	Ruheda S/D	—do—	1961	1962	0. 10	28
26.	Jawasia Solanki S/D	—do—	1963	1963	0. 18	20
27.	Palwa Bhandara	—do—	1959	1960	0. 11	24
28.	Makla P. U. W.	—do—	1959	1960	0. 08	48
29.	Bapaiya Bandhara	—do—	1960	1960	0. 08	24
30.	Delchi Buzurg S/D	—do—	1960	1960	0. 09	40
31.	Baloda S/D	Mahidpur	1960	1960	0. 12	40
32.	Deoli Bandhara	—do—	1959	1960	0. 12	24
33.	Delchi Khurd S/D	—do—	1960	1960	0. 14	20
34.	Zutawad S/D	—do—	1960	1961	0. 15	40
35.	Suwasa S/D	Barnagar	1963	1963	0. 12	16
36.	Asloda Tank	—do—	1961	1962	0. 14	27
37.	Bhat Pachalana S/D No. 1	—do—	1961	1962	0.119	30
38.	Bhat Pachalana S/D No. 2	—do—	1962	1962	0.105	18
39.	Silodia S/D	—do—	1962	1963	0. 17	16
40.	Suwasa Tank	—do—	1961	1962	0. 12	27
41.	Baledi S/D	—do—	1964	1965	0. 18	20
42.	Runja S/D	—do—	1961	1962	0. 05	24
43.	Khadwa Bibi Tank	—do—	1960	1961	0. 19	22
44.	Baloda Koran Bandh	—do—	1960	1961	0. 27	32
45.	Jaloda Sanjar Baodi	—do—	—Not Known—		0. 07	10

Note :— Works designed to Irrigate less than 100 acres (40.4 hq.) are being transferred to Panchayats for maintenance.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4th Plan Works : (Including earlier annual Plans ; 1966-67 to 1968-69)						
(a)	Major	—Nil—				
(b)	Medium :					
1.	Bhensakhedi Tank	Ujjain	Work sanctioned but actually started by the start of the next plan			
(c)	Minor					
1.	Khan L/I Scheme	Ujjain	1973	—	13.56	460
2.	Jarkhoda Tank	—do—	1967	—	—	—
3.	Karanj Tank	Tarana	1967	1969	0.91	18
4.	Khatikhedi	—do—	1966	—	—	—
5.	Updi Tank	—do—	1967	1973	0.70	16
6.	Nainwad Tank	—do—	Work sanctioned		—	—
7.	Dhabla Hardu L/I Scheme	—do—	1973	—	—	—
8.	Pachola Tank	—do—	Work sanctioned		—	—
9.	Rajla Tank	Khacharaud	1967	1971	2.13	58
10.	Pachalasi L/I Scheme	—do—	Work sanctioned		—	—
11.	Alot Tank	—do—	1967	1971	0.85	27
12.	Paslod L/I Scheme	Barnagar	1973	—	—	—
13.	Mochikheda L/I Scheme	Mahidpur	Work sanctioned		—	—
5th Plan Works :						
(a)	Major	—Nil—				
(b)	Medium :					
1.	Bhensakhedi Tank (4th Plan Scheme)	Ujjain	1974	1978 (probable)	57.20	1380
2.	Quazikhedi Tank	Mahidpur	1976	1979	104.41	2000
3.	Sahibkhedi Tank	Ujjain	1978	1982	103.17	2160
4.	Arniabahadurpur Tank	Mahidpur	1978	1983	183.31	3680
(c)	Minor					
1.	Koyelkhedi Tank	Ujjain	1974	1978	24.40	590
2.	Paslod L. I. S.	Badnagar	1973	1976	7.891	480
3.	Khan L. I. S.	Ujjain	1973	1978	1.00	920
4.	Nainawad Tank	Tarana	1974	1978 (probable)	8.9	200
5.	Birgond lift Irrign. Scheme	—do—	1974	1977	10.04	460
6.	Parsoli —do—	—do—	1974	1977	6.00	408
7.	Kajlana —do—	Badnagar	1974	1976	2.32	140
8.	Delchikhurd L. I. S.	Mahidpur	1974	1978	8.23	320
9.	Itawa L. I. S.	Badnagar	1974	1978	6.641	320
10.	Indokh L. I. S.	Mahidpur	1974	1978	12.358	480

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Dhabla Harth L. I. S.	Tarana	1973	1976	0.50	48
12.	Pachlasi L. I. S.	Khachrod	1974	1976	1.999	140
13.	Pachola Tank	Tarana	1973	1978	3.138	80
14.	Khakri Sultan L. I. S.	—do—	1974	1976	0.96	56
15.	Mochikheda L. I. S.	Mahidpuri	1974	1977	3.02	200
16.	Kharkhedi Tank	Tarana	1978	1981	4.147	62
17.	Krishna Sudama Tank	Mahidpuri	1978	1981	4.66	74
18.	Burnabad Tank	Khachrod	1978	1981	15.93	200
19.	Barla Tank	—do—	1978	1981	17.987	220
5th Plan Works - Works Under Survey and Investigation (Start of Survey)						
1.	Limda Tank	Tarana	1978		9.00	120
2.	Barandwa Tank	—do—	1978		12.00	320
3.	Shankarpura Tank	—do—	1978		8.00	160
4.	Berchhi Tank	—do—	1978		4.00	80
5.	Kamri Tank	—do—	1978		9.00	180
6.	Hidisd	Khachrod				

APPENDIX—B—IV

Veterinary Institutions

Type of Institution	Location	Tahsil	Date of Establishment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Veterinary Hospital	Mahidpur	Mahidpur	1970
"	Badnagar	Badnagar	1930
"	Tarana	Tarana	1941
"	Khacharod	Khacharod	1934
"	Nagda	"	17.3.1966
"	Ujjain	Ujjain	1908
"	Ujjain (Madhava Nagar)	"	1974
"	Dharia	"	26.10.1960
Mobile Unit	Ujjain	"	15.8.1954
Veterinary Dispensaries	Narwar	"	26.1.1954
"	Bichhadod	"	26.10.1960
"	Panbihar	"	10.3.1967
"	Lekoda	"	1974
"	Mahidpur Road	Mahidpur	29.12.1959
"	Jharda	"	1.10.1958
"	Kheda Khajuriya	"	13.7.1953
"	Delachi Bujurg	"	1.11.1959
"	Irdokh	"	1974
"	Ingoria	Badnagar	1.9.1956
"	Bhat-Pachalana	"	15.8.1956
"	Lohana	"	17.12.1962
"	Kharsod Kalan	"	27.2.1970
"	Makdone	Tarana	13.6.1955
"	Kanardi	"	12.3.1961
"	Dhabla Hardu	"	1.3.1965
"	Bhatooni	"	16.3.1972
"	Unhel	Khacharod	1.3.1953
"	Kerchha	"	24.3.1969
"	Chapa Kheda	"	8.4.1971
"	Badagaon	"	27.3.1972
"	Ujjain	Ujjain	1953
Artificial Insemination Centre	Badnagar	Badnagar	—
A. I. Units	Mahidpur	Mahidpur	—
"	Nagda	Khacharod	—
"	Chharin	Ujjain	—
"	Narwar	Ujjain	2.11.1960
Cattle Breeding Extension Units	Bichhadod	"	4.3.1960
"	Jharda	Mahidpur	1.3.1960
"	Kheda Khajuriya	"	11.2.1961
"	Delachi Bujurg	"	1.11.1959
"	Taran	Badnagar	1.11.1965

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
"	Lohana	Tarana	17.1.1963
"	Unhel	Khacharod	5.4.1965
Headquarters Centres	Khacharod	Khacharod	1955
"	Mahidpur	Mahidpur	1938 or 1932
State Level Cattle Improvement Centre	Dhabla Hardu	Tarana	15.1.1951
"	Pat	Tarana	15.1.1951
Artificial Insemination Sub-Centres	Ujjain	Ujjain	13.9.1953
"	Bharogarh	"	1.9.1956
"	Jawasiya	"	1.9.1956
"	Panth Piplai	"	1.9.1956
"	Lajpur	"	1.9.1956
"	Matana	"	1.9.1956
"	Nalwa	"	1.4.1967
"	Harsodan	"	1.4.1967
"	Ninora	"	1.4.1967
"	Dhabla Rehvari	"	26.3.1970
"	Jaithal	"	26.3.1970
"	Nazarpur	"	26.3.1970
"	Bad Kummed	"	26.3.1970
"	Kalyanpura	"	26.3.1970
"	Pal Khanda	"	26.3.1970
"	Vivkora	"	26.3.1970
"	Nai Khedi	"	26.3.1970
"	Nagziri	"	26.3.1970
"	Karohan	"	26.3.1970
"	Ingoria	Badnagar	1.9.1956
"	Kharsed Khurd	"	1.8.1967
"	Punija	"	26.3.1970
"	Chikhawa	"	26.3.1970
"	Jhangirpur	"	26.3.1970
"	Dhureri	"	26.3.1970
"	Kadodiya	Tarana	1.4.1967
"	Sumra Kheda	"	26.3.1970
"	Dangwada	Badnagar	26.3.1970
"	Agla	"	26.6.1970
"	Molana	"	26.6.1970

APPENDIX—B—V

List of Registered Industries With the Industries Department, 1977-78

S. No.	Industry/Products	No. of Units	Monthly Production Capacity	No. of Workers
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Printing Work	13	Rs. 10,48,499	102
2.	Paper-cane	1	1,90,500 Nos.	11
3.	Brass Utensils	12	10,03,515 M.T	100
4.	Cycle	1	1.08 M.T.	3
5.	Tiles	2	4,64,000 Nos.	100
6.	Bricks	25	8,49,125 Nos.	205
7.	Scooter & Car Repairing	5	558 Nos.	16
8.	Oil Engine Repairing	11	7081 M. T. and 4210 Rs.	52
9.	Dressing Work	1	250 Grams	7
10.	Motor Body making	1	2 Nos.	5
11.	Edible Oil Mill	5	95.0 M. T.	37
12.	Phenyl making	1	4,000 Liters	—
13.	Paper Bag making	1	1.02 M. T.	5
14.	Hosiery	2	14,744 Nos.	11
15.	Imitation & Jewellery	6	22.39 st.	23
16.	Paper toys	2	650 Nos	11
17.	Nalidhar Koyala	6	1925-05 M. T.	25
18.	Cement Jali	4	34,165 Nos.	106
19.	Kime Making	2	3,000 Qts.	13
20.	Kumbhari Industry	1	1,000 Nos.	3
21.	Steel furniture	16	61.13 M. T. or 2,200 Nos.	128
22.	Lakh Ki Chudiyan	1	5,000 Nos.	8
23.	Broom making	1	1,500 Nos.	21
24.	Bas Kadi	9	2,20,700 Nos	8
25.	Dona pathal	16	67.06 M. T. or 22,000 Nos.	34
26.	Agar Batti	—	100 Gross	130
27.	Polythene Pipes	1	11,500 Qtls	5
28.	Garam Masala	4	158.50 Qtls	10
29.	Plastic Bags	1	2,400	1
30.	Pan masala	3	110 kg. or 1,000 qtls.	11
31.	Optical lense	3	448 Nos.	10
32.	Photo Framing	1	200 Nos.	5
33.	Rope making & Niwar	3	4.04 Qtls.	20
34.	Dal mill	3	203.25 M. Tones	16
35.	Plastic Shoes	2	13,600 Nos	9
36.	Flour Mills	2	798.64 M. T.	18
37.	Gulkand	1	4000 kg.	7
38.	Papad badi	2	300 kg.	10
39.	Saw mill	2	2,500 qtls.	38
40.	Besan Mill	11	20 M. Tona	3

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
41.	Poha	1	65 M. Tones	2
42.	Gur making	1	65 M. T.	7
43.	Sodium Carbonate	1	25 M. tones	7
44.	Washing powder & Soan	8	51.46 M. Tones	28
45.	Nylon Stapal Fiber Cloths	11	20,830 Mt. T.	127
46.	Plastic Granuples	5	197.06 M. Tones	38
47.	Cold Drinks	1	130 Dozen	2
48.	Chlorinated & Chloriride	3	179 M. Tones	114
49.	Sweets	1	88	7
50.	Casting	3	9.05 M. Tones	19
51.	Welding Works	1	200 Nos.	3
52.	Packing-box making	1	3,94,000 Nos.	4
53.	Hand Thela making	1	509	7
54.	Electric goods	3	560 dozen	27
55.	Grass ket making	1	12,500	35
56.	Cycle parts making	1	4,225 Nos.	6
57.	Alpins and Gem clip	1	13 m. tones	5
58.	Shoe making	59	11,571 pairs	133
59.	Leather tanning	3	769 Nos. or 50 kg.	15
60.	Cotton Cloth making	16	121,670 Mtrs.	160
61.	Sweater making	2	655 dozen	7
62.	Readymade clothes	5	2,150	21
63.	Gold silver works	3	450 kg.	3
64.	Stationery	6	29,730	34
65.	Cloth printing	13	3,19,300 M.	308
66.	Imli seeds powder	1	25	13
67.	Tyre retreading	1	100 Nos.	4
68.	Ice-cream making	6	32,250 Nos.	54
69.	Candle making	1	500 dozen	2
70.	Agriculture implements	32	1456 nos.	209
71.	Wood Furniture	16	3,686	52
72.	Cold Storage	2	781 Maund	10
73.	Corngated paper	1	285 Tonnes	6
74.	Electric lamp	1	23,000 dozen	16
75.	Electric Fans repairing	1	200 nos.	5
76.	Fuse wire	1	35,500 nos.	5
77.	Bread and Butter	1	1,875 kg.	5
78.	Sign board	1	1,840	6

APPENDIX-B-VI

Joint Stock Banks in Ujjain District
(At the end of June, 1978)

Name of the Bank (1)	Location of the Banking Office (2)
1. Bank of India	Kayatha Ghatia Tarana Baledi Barnagar Mahidpur Mahidpur Road Khacharod Unhel Bhatpachlana Nagda Jharda Ujjain Chhattri Chowk Freeganj Maxi Road
2. State Bank of India	Khacharod (Ag. Dev. B.) Ujjain Budhwara Sarafa New Road Madhavnagar
3. State Bank of Indore	Tarana Mahidpur Barnagar Mahidpur (Ag. Dev. B.) Ujjain Kotwali Road Freeganj
4. United Commercial Bank	Nagda— Grasim Mandi Ujjain— New Road Sabji Mandi Freeganj University

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)
5. Dena Bank	Ujjain— New Road Freeganj
6. Bank of Baroda	Ujjain, Kanthal
7. Central Bank of India	Ujjain, Kanthal
8. Punjab National Bank	Ujjain, Kanthal
9. Bank of Maharashtra	Ujjain, Chhota Sarafa
10. Union Bank of India	Ujjain, New Road
11. Syndicate Bank	Ujjain, Daulatganj
12. Indian Bank	Ujjain, Daulatganj
13. Indian Overseas Bank	Ujjain, New Road
14. Allahabad Bank	Ujjain, Freeganj, Sanwer Road
15. The Punjab Sind Bank Ltd.	Ujjain, Daulatganj
16. The Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	Ujjain, Daulatganj
17. The United Western Bank Ltd.	Ujjain, New Road
18. Canara Bank	Ujjain, New Road

Source : District Manager, Bank of India, Naipeth, Ujjain.

LIST—VII

Coinage in Ujjain Mint during Mughal Period
(A. D. 1530-1806)

Emperor	Coinage
Humayun (A. D. 1530-1556)	Silver
Akbar (A. D. 1556-1605)	Gold, Silver, Copper
Jahangir (A. D. 1605-1628)	Silver, Copper
Shah Jahan I (A. D. 1628-1658)	Gold, Silver, Copper
Aurangzeb (A. D. 1658-1707)	Gold, Silver, Copper
A' Azam Shah (A. D. 1707)	Silver
Shah Alam Bahadur (A. D. 1707-1712)	Gold, Silver
Jahandar Shah (A. D. 1712)	Silver
Farrukhsiyar (A. D. 1713-1719)	Gold, Silver
Rafi-u-d-Darjat (A. D. 1719)	Silver
Rafi-u d-Daula (Shah Jahan II) (A. D. 1719)	Gold
Muhammad Shah (A. D. 1719-1748)	Gold, Silver
Alamgir II (A. D. 1754-1759)	Silver
Shah Alam II (A. D. 1759-1806)	Silver

Source : C. R. Singhal, Mint Towns of the Mughal Emperors of India, pp. 33-48.

LIST—VIII

Merchants Associations in Ujjain District

1. Ujjain Cotton Merchants Association, Ujjain
2. Central India Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Ujjain
3. Central India Cotton Association, Ujjain
4. Wholesale Kirana Merchants Association, Ujjain
5. Wholesale Cloth Merchants Association, Ujjain
6. Retail Kirana Merchants Association, Ujjain
7. Sarafa Association, Ujjain
8. Utensils Dealers Association, Ujjain
9. Cycle Dealers Association, Ujjain
10. Timber Merchants Association, Ujjain
11. Tobacco Merchants Association, Ujjain
12. Junior Chamber of Commerce, Ujjain
13. Purana Pattee Bardana Association, Ujjain
14. Peetal Patra Nirmata Sahkari Samiti, Ujjain
15. Bharat Industrial Cooperative Society, Industrial Estate, Ujjain
16. Fire Works Cooperative Society, Ujjain
17. Grain Merchants Association, Ujjain
18. Sasta Anaj & Sugar Vikreta Sangh, Ujjain
19. Cement Dealers Association, Ujjain
20. Poha-Parmal Vikreta Sangh, Ujjain
21. Oil Dealers Association, Ujjain
22. Electric Goods Dealers Association, Ujjain

LIST—IX

The Ujjain District Co-operative Bank Ltd., Ujjain
(List of Branches)

S. No.	Name of Branch	Date of Opening
1.	Head office	17.7.1918
2.	Barnagar	1919
3.	Khacharod	1919
4.	Mahidpur	1945
5.	Tarana	3.1.1959
6.	Nagda	24.6.1960
7.	Madhav Nagar	7.11.1962
8.	Ghattia	28.2.1963
9.	Makdone	10.2.1965
10.	Ingoria	28.6.1966
11.	Jharda	8.1.1968
12.	Unhel	29.6.1968
13.	City	25.9.1968
14.	Kaitha	17.9.1969
15.	Tajpur	2.10.1970
16.	Ranija	2.10.1970
17.	Lohana	1.11.1971
18.	Mahidpur Road	1.11.1971
19.	Madawada	20.4.1972

Source : The Ujjain District Cooperative Bank, Ujjain.

LIST—X

List of Post, Telegraph and Public Call Offices

S, No,	Name	Type of Office	Whether Telegraph and Telephone Facilities also Exist
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Khacharod Tahsil			
1.	Khacharod	Sub Office	P. C. O., T. O.
2.	Bhensola	Branch Office	
3.	Chapaner	"	
4.	Chinoda	"	
5.	Kamthana	"	
6.	Madroda	"	
7.	Roonkheda	"	
8.	Narsinghgarh	"	
9.	Alote Jagir	"	
10.	Badagaon	"	
11.	Bedawan	"	
12.	Berchha	"	
13.	Borkheda	"	
14.	Piploda Bagla	"	
15.	Rupeta	"	T. O.
16.	Lakoda Anjna	"	T. O.
17.	Unhel	Sub-Office	
Mahidpur Tahsil			
1.	Mahidpur	Sub-Office	P. C. O., T. O.
2.	Indokh	Branch Office	
3.	Jharda	"	
4.	Ranayrapee	Branch Office	
5.	Semalia	"	
6.	Mahidpur Road	"	
7.	Delcai Buzurg	"	
8.	Ghonsla	"	
9.	Jageti	"	
10.	Kheda Khajuria	"	
11.	Kasore	"	
12.	Barkheda Buzurg	"	
13.	Jhutawad	"	
14.	Karwakhedi	"	

(Contd.)

APPENDIX

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Tarana Tahsil			
1.	Tarana	Sub-Office	P. C. O., T. O.
2.	Kachnaria	Branch Office	
3.	Kapeli	"	
4.	Karodia	"	
5.	Kaytha	"	
6.	Makrone	"	
7.	Nandod	"	
8.	Sumarkheda	"	
9.	Dhabla Hardu	"	
10.	Pat	"	
11.	Parsoli	"	
12.	Tukral	"	
13.	Manpura	"	
14.	Karedi	"	
15.	Kanardi	Branch Office	
16.	Kanasia	"	
17.	Nainawad	"	
18.	Samgi	"	
19.	Sarolia	"	
20.	Kath Badoda	"	
Badnagar Tahsil			
1.	Badnagar	Sub-Office	P. C. O., T. O.
2.	Ajdaoda	Branch Office	
3.	Amla	"	
4.	Baledi	"	
5.	Bangred	"	
6.	Baloda Lakha	"	
7.	Chirola	"	
8.	Bhat Pachlana	"	
9.	Chakhli	"	
10.	Ingoria	"	
11.	Kharsod Kalan	"	
12.	Kharsod Khurd	"	
13.	Runuja Badnagar	"	
14.	Sejawata	"	
15.	Badgaona	"	
16.	Peer Jhalar	"	
17.	Aslanda	"	
18.	Jahangirpur	"	
19.	Sunwasa	"	
20.	Palsoda	Branch Office	
21.	Mundla Kalan	"	
22.	Badnagar Bungalow	Sub-Office	
23.	Lohana	Branch Office	

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Ujjain Tahsil			
1. Ujjain	Head Office	T. O.	
2. Binod Mills, Ujjain	Sub-Office	T. O.	
3. Daulatganj, Ujjain	Sub-Office	P. C. O., T. O.	
4. Desainagar, Ujjain	Sub-Office		
5. Gujrati Samaj, Ujjain	"	P. C. O., T. O.	
6. Nipanialeela	Branch Office		
7. Panth Piplia	"		
8. Ujjain Kothi	Sub-Office	P. C. O., T. O.	
9. Ujjain Factory	"		
10. Ujjain Rly. Stn.	Sub-Office	P. C. O., T. O.	
11. Badkumed	Branch Office		
12. Bherongarh	"		
13. Chintaman Jawasia	"		
14. Ghattia	"		
15. Kalukheda	"		
16. Lekoda	"		
17. Malikheda	"		
18. Narwar	"		
19. Nazarpur	"		
20. Panbihar	"		
21. Panth Piplia	"		
22. Root	"		
23. Kudaheda	"		
24. Sunwasi Gopal	"		
25. Tajpur	"		
26. Ujjainia	"		
27. Ujjain Cantt	"		
28. Vijayaganj Mandi	"		
29. Piplodia Dwarkadhish	"		
30. Matana	"		
31. Bichnod	"		
32. Nalwa	"		
33. Talod	"		
34. Nayapura, Ujjain	Sub-Office	P. C. O., T. O.	
35. Shri Mahakal, Ujjain	"	P. C. O., T. O.	

Note : T. O. = Telegraph Office ; P. C. O. = Public Call Office.

Source : Superintendent of Post Offices, Ujjain.

LIST—XI

List of Villages with Population of More Than 1,500

Name of the Village	Area (In acres)	Population
KACHAROD TAHSIL :		
Khacharod Town	195	14,793
Nagda Town	899	16,276
Madawada	4,461	1,762
Piploda Sagotimata	3,184	1,522
Unhel	6,377	4,438
MAHIDPUR TAHSIL :		
Mahidpur Town	571	11,490
Jharda	3,222	2,037
Gogapur	1,931	1,840
Jagothi	3,230	2,151
TARANA TAHSIL :		
Tarana Town	360	10,805
Kakodia	6,060	1,648
Makdone	2,149	2,241
Nanded	4,578	1,776
Kayatha	5,209	2,671
Kanasiya	3,825	2,444
BADNAGAR TAHSIL :		
Badnagar Town	1,033	17,177
Bhatpachlana	4,199	1,699
Kharsodkalan	7,543	2,560
Jahangirpur	4,630	1,521
Kharsod Khurd	5,873	1,910
Bale4i	4,737	1,615
Amala	6,514	2,064
UJJAIN TAHSIL :		
Ujjain City	4,320	1,44,161
Nazarpur	4,165	1,698
Panbihar	6,042	2,228
Bichhadod Khalsa	2,273	1,775
Tajpur	5,530	3,244
Lekoda	4,556	1,745
Narwar	6,036	1,885

LIST—XII

Inscriptions in Kaliadeh

Inscription No. 1 on Kiosque

It was in the year 44 Ilahi corresponding to 1008 A. H. (A. D. 1599) that the victorious standard of him (the King), who had a mind to conquer the Deccan chanced to cross this spot.

Couplet

O Nami, the curiosity of my mind said to the sky one day "Tell me something about the past and the future". The reply came "What can be known ; there are no remains of the past, while as to the future, why dost thou ask about it ?"

Inscription No. 2 on Kiosque

The gate of this place of comfort and luxury was made by the order of the conqueror of the world, and in the auspicious time of the said world conqueror Akbar, Wisdom discovered the date of the building, much loved and liked by the kings of the world, in the words Bahisht-i-rui zamin (Paradise on earth) (1030 A. H.).

LIST—XIII

Conversion Table

I. WEIGHTS

Table

10 milligrams (mg)	= 1 centigram
10 centigrams	= 1 decigram
10 decigrams	= 1 gram (1 g = 1000 mg)
10 grams	= 1 dekagram
10 dekagrams	= 1 hectogram
10 hectograms	= 1 kilogram (1 kg = 1000 g)
10 kilograms	= 1 myriogram
10 myriograms	= 1 quintal
10 quintals	= 1 metric tonne
	(1 tonne = 1000 kg)

From old units to new units

1 Tola	= 11.66 grams
1 Chhatak	= 58.32 grams
1 Seer	= 933.10 grams
1 Maund	= 37.32 kg.
1 Grain	= 0.0648 grams
1 Ounce	= 28.35 grams
1 Pound	{ = 453.59 grams
	{ = 0.45359 kg.
1 Quarter	= 12.706 kg.
1 Handerweight	= 50.80 kg.
1 Ton	= 1016.05 kg.

From new units to old units

1 Gram	{ = 0.085735 tola
	{ = 15.4324 grams
	{ = 0.0352740 ounce
1 Kilogram	{ = 1.07169 Seer
	{ = 2.20462 lbs.
1 Quintal	{ = 2.67923 maunds.
	{ = 220.46 lbs.
1 Metric tonne	{ = 26.7923 maunds.
	{ = 0.9842 ton

II. LENGTH

Table

10 millimetres (mm)	= 1 centimetre (cm)
10 centimetres	= 1 decimetre
10 decimetres	= 1 metre (1 m = 100 cms = 1000 mm)

10 metres
10 dekametres
10 hectometres

= 1 dekametre
= 1 hectometre
= 1 kilometre (1 km = 1000 m)

From old units to new units

1 inch { = 2.54 cms.
 { = 25.4 mms.
1 foot { = 0.0254 m.
 { = 30.48 cms.
1 yard { = 0.3048 m.
 { = 91.44 cms.
1 furlong { = 0.9144 m.
 { = 201.168 m.
1 mile { = 1.609344 km.
 { = 1609.344 m.
1 chain { = 20.1168 m.

From new units to old units

1 mm = 0.0394 inch
1 cm = 0.393701 inch
1 decimeter = 3.937 inch
1 m { = 1.09361 yds.
 { = 3.28084 feet
 { = 39.3701 inches
 { = 0.0497097 chain
 { = 0.00497097 furlong
1 hectometre = 0.062173 mile
1 kilometre (km) = 0.62137 mile

III. CAPACITY**Table**

10 Millilitres (ml) = 1 centilitre
10 centilitres = 1 decilitre
10 decilitres = 1 litre (1 L—1000 ml.)
10 litres = 1 dekalitre
10 dekalitres = 1 hectolitre
10 hectolitres = 1 kilolitre

From old units to new units

1 Ounce = 28 ml (to the nearest ml.)
1 gill = 142 ml. (to the nearest ml.)
1 pint { = 568 ml. (to the nearest ml.)
 { = 0.56825 L
1 quart { = 1 litre and 136 ml. (do)
 { = 1.13649 L
1 gallon = 4.54596 L
1 liquid seer = 940 ml. (to the nearest 10 ml)

From new units to old units

1 litre = 1.75980 pints
 = 0.87990 quart
 = 0.219975 gallon
 = 1.1 liquid seer—(Approx.)
 = 35 liquid ounces (do)
 = 1000.028 cubic centimetres
 = 85.735 tolas of pure water
 = 61.025 cubic inches
 = 1.000028 cubic decimetres
 = 1.000028 cubic metres

1 Kilolitre

IV VOLUME**Table**

1000 cubic millimetres = 1 cubic centimetre
1000 cubic centimetres = 1 cubic decimetre
1000 cubic decimetres = 1 cubic metre

From old units to new units

1 cubic inch = 16.3871 cubic centimetres
1 cubic foot { = 28.3168 cubic decimetres
 { = 28.316 litres
1 cubic yard = 0.76455 cubic metres
1 gallon { = 0.00454609 cubic metres
 { = 4.5496 litres
 { = 4.54609 cubic decimetres
 { = 28.4132 cubic centimetres
 { = 142.066 cubic centimetres
 { = 568.2440 cubic centimetres
 { = 0.56825 litre
 { = 1.1365 litres
1 quart { = 1000.028 cubic centimetres
1 litre { = 1.000028 cubic decimetres

From new units to old units

1 cubic centimetre { = 0.061024 cubic inch
 { = 0.0070390 gill
 { = 0.0351949 ounce
1 cubic decimetre { = 0.0353147 cubic foot
 { = 0.219969 gallon
 { = 0.99997 litre
 { = 35.315 cubic foot
 { = 1.30795 cubic yard
 { = 219.969 gallon
1 cubic metre { = 0.99997 kilolitre

V. AREA

Table

100 square millimetres	= 1 square centimetre
100 square cm.	= 1 square decimetre
100 square decimetres	= 1 sq. metre (1 sq. m. = 10000 sq. cm.)
100 sq. metres	= 1 acre or 1 sq. dekametre
100 acres	= 1 hectare of 1 sq. hectometre
	(1 hectare (ha) = 10000 sq. m.)
100 hectares	= 1 square kilometre

From old units to new units

1 sq. inch	{ = 6.4516 sq. cm.
1 sq. foot	{ = 0.00064516 sq. m.
	{ = 929.03 sq. cm.
1 sq. yard	{ = 0.092993 sq. m.
	{ = 9.2903 sq. decimetres
1 cent	{ = 0.83613 sq. metre
1 sq. chain	{ = 0.00831613 acre
1 acre (4840 sq. Yds.	{ = 40.4686 sq. metre
or 10 sq. chains)	{ = 404.686 sq. metres
1 sq. mile (640 acres)	{ = 0.404686 hectare
	{ = 40.4686 acres
	{ = 258.999 hectares
	{ = 2.58999 sq. kilometre

From new units to old units

1 square cm.	= 0.155000 sq. inch
1 sq. metre	{ = 1550.00 sq. inch
	{ = 10.7639 sq. foot
1 acre	{ = 1.19599 sq. yard
	{ = 119.599 sq. yard
1 hectare	{ = 0.0247105 acre
1 sq. kilometre	= 2 47105 acres
	= 0.386101 sq. mile

LIST—XIV

Freedom Fighters of the District

S. No.	Name of the Freedom Fighter	Residence
1	2	3
1.	Late Shri Kanahaiyalal S/o Daulatram Vaidya	Ujjain
2.	Late Shri Gopal Chaurasia	"
3.	Shri Mahavirprasad	"
4.	Shri Harisingh S/o Chimansingh Hada	"
5.	Shri Maulana Masud Ahmad	"
6.	Shri Ramchandra S/o Raghunath Jain	"
7.	Shri Shivashankar Rawal	"
8.	Shri Mangali Prasad Azad S/o Ramnarayan	"
9.	Shri Sundarlal S/o Deepchand Bania	"
10.	Late Shri Radhakrishna S/o Rawatmal Gandhi	"
11.	Late Shri Suryaprasad S/o Badriprasad Seth	"
12.	Late Shri Ramanand Swami	"
13.	Shri Gajanand S/o Laxminarayan Varma	"
14.	Late Shri Agnikumar S/o Gopilal	"
15.	Shri Moteshwar S/o Neelkanth Shastri	"
16.	Shri Mansab Ali S/o Azmal Ali	"
17.	Shri Zafar Khan S/o Mohammad Khan	"
18.	Shri Dwarkadhish S/o Balkishan	"
19.	Shri Kashiram S/o Rajyaliram	"
20.	Shri Vishwanath S/o Vasudeo Ayachit	"
21.	Shri Motisingh S/o Laxminarayan	"
22.	Late Shri Radhelal S/o Biharilal Vyas	"
23.	Late Shri Karam Chand S/o Kattomal Gyanchandani	"
24.	Dr. Bansilal alias Babulal S/o Hardeoji Vyas	"
25.	Shri Madanlal S/o Deoram Nagar	"
26.	Shri Avantilal S/o Ramlal Jain	"
27.	Dr. Hariram S/o Ghanshyam Chaube	"
28.	Shri Trimbakrao S/o Sedashivrao Gokhale	"
29.	Shri Ramchandra S/o Ganpatrao Panwar	"
30.	Shri Basant Kumar Joglekar	"
31.	Shri Harikrishna Joglekar	"
32.	Shri Nanaguru S/o Jagannath	"
33.	Shri Hiralal S/o Ghisulal	"
34.	Shri Shyamlal S/o Kabruji Mittal	"
35.	Shri Deokaran S/o Motilal	"
36.	Shri Chatursen S/o Shoramal	"
37.	Shri Moreshwar S/o Trimbak Vipat	"
38.	Shri Harindu Bhushan S/o Chhotelal Jain	"
39.	Late Shri Kanahaiyalal Manana	"
40.	Shri Mohanlal S/o Nensi Bhai Nathwani	"

(Contd.—)

1	2	3
41.	Shri Maniram S/o Nawal Kishore Gupta	Ujjain
42.	Late Shri Sadashiv S/o Krishnarao Deshmukh	"
43.	Late Shri Bhagirath S/o Laxman Chaukidar	"
44.	Late Shri Rajabhau S/o Narayan Balwant Mahankal	"
45.	Shri Chatur S/o Mukund Harisiddh alias Bambam Baba	"
46.	Shri Dulchand S/o Kanhelal Vyas	"
47.	Shri Laxman S/o Pahumal	"
48.	Shri Narayandatt S/o Nandkishore Rawat	"
49.	Shri Parasram S/o Tundaldas	"
50.	Shri Madan Gopal alias Madan Singh S/o Muruchhilal	"
51.	Pandit Shri Ramcharan S/o Damodardas Shukla	"
52.	Shri Iqbal Bahadur S/o Gurumukh Singh	"
53.	Dr. Kamal Singh S/o Kishan Singh	"
54.	Shri Abdul Gani S/o Rahim Shah	"
55.	Shri Rajmal S/o Motilal	"
56.	Late Shri Ramkishandas alias Ramanand Swami	"
57.	Shri Mohanlal S/o Chhotelal	"
58.	Late Shri Buddha Singh S/o Narayan Singh	"
59.	Shri Balram S/o Moolchand	"
60.	Shri Champalal S/o Radhakishan	"
61.	Shri Khemchand S/o Daulatram Salavi	"
62.	Shri Anwar Mohammad S/o Ashfaq Mohammad	Indore
63.	Shri Abdul Karim S/o Hasan Khan	Ujjain
64.	Shri Chuanilal S/o Kunwarji	"
65.	Late Shri Bherulal S/o Devaji	"
66.	Shri Hudap Singh S/o Amar Singh	"
67.	Shri Bahadur Singh S/o Durga Singh	"
68.	Shri Sukhlal S/o Ganesh	"
69.	Shri Badrial Singh S/o Shri Joravar Singh	"
70.	Shri Hari Vallabh S/o Jhandu Singh	"
71.	Shri Ghanshyam S/o Ratanlal	"
72.	Shri Mukhtiyar S/o Gulmohammad	"
73.	Shri Govind S/o Hari	"
74.	Shri Ram Singh S/o Madan Singh	"
75.	Shri Fattu Singh S/o Devi Singh	"
76.	Shri Ramavatar S/o Rambali	"
77.	Shri Sadhu S/o Modhoram	"
78.	Shri Ramzani S/o Ramsher Khan	"
79.	Shri Gordhan S/o Salagram	"
80.	Shri Chandra Kumar S/o Ganga Prasad Kasari	"
81.	Shri Kaluram S/o Dayaram	"
82.	Shri Mohammad Husain S/o Mamme Khan	Jabalpur
83.	Shri Ram Sing S/o Ghasiram	Ujjain
84.	Shri Daulat Singh S/o Laxman Singh	"
85.	Shri Hira S/o Gokul Singh	"
86.	Shri Janakilal S/o Kaluram	"
87.	Shri Ganesh S/o Lal Singh	"

(Contd.)

1	2	3
88.	Shri Som Singh S/o Umrao Singh	Ujjain
89.	Shri Ghasilal S/o Nathu	"
90.	Shri Bhura S/o Deoram	"
91.	Shri Tej Singh S/o Shankar Singh	"
92.	Shri Jaswal Singh S/o Buddh Singh (now out of Ujjain)	"
93.	Shri Deenanath S/o Balmukund Vyas	"
94.	Shri Munnalal S/o Onkarlal	"
95.	Late Shri Abdul Majeed S/o Masis Khan	"
96.	Late Shri Anandi Kumar S/o Ganga Prasad	"
97.	Shri Ramswarup S/o Salagram	"
98.	Shri Basantlal S/o Ratanlal Vaishya	"
99.	Shri Hari S/o Laxminarayan	"
100.	Shri Nur Khan alias Nur Mohammad	"
101.	Shri Shobha S/o Gopalrao Kolhi	"
102.	Shri Gangaram S/o Chhotelal	"
103.	Shri Alam Khan S/o Anwar Khan	"
104.	Shri Ramchandra S/o Kashiram Thakur	"
105.	Shri Janardan S/o Dayaram Nai	"
106.	Shri Shivcharan alias Ramcharan	"
107.	Shri Harlal S/o Govinda	"
108.	Shri Ramlal S/o Nandkishor	"
109.	Shri Kamred Chhaganlal S/o Sonpal	"
110.	Shri Brijmohan	Kalapipal
111.	Shri Parmal Singh alias Khemchand	"
112.	Late Shri Bhuresingh S/o Biharisingh	Ujjain
113.	Shri Kanhaiyasingh Khangar	"
114.	Shri Nana Dhokura	"
115.	Shri Kanhaiyalal S/o Balaji	"
116.	Late Shri Abdul Rahman Mirchikhan	"
117.	Late Shri Murlidhar S/o Chanddas Bairagi	"
118.	Shri Brijbihari S/o Shankar Prasad	"
119.	Shri Lalsingh S/o Baldeosingh Rajput	"
120.	Shri Ramsingh alias Lalsingh S/o Gangasingh	"
121.	Shri Abdul Rashid S/o Dimmatkhan	"
122.	Shri Balchand S/o Moolchand	"
123.	Shri Krishna S/o Nathu Khangar	"
124.	Shri Mangilal S/o Vardha Mona	"
125.	Shri Ramchandra S/o Raghunath Mali	"
126.	Shri Dwarkasingh	"
127.	Shri Harisingh S/o Shambhusingh Hada	"
128.	Shri Ramdulare alias Chhotelal S/o Vasudeo Shukla	Nagda
129.	Shri P. D. Rathi	Khachrod
130.	Shri Ramchandra S/o Bilakhiram Nawal	(Now at Gwalior) Nagda
131.	Shri Premram S/o Balaiya	"
132.	Shri Shankar S/o Bandu Madhave	Khachrod
133.	Late Shri Bhairav S/o Khubchand Bharatiya	"

(Contd.)

1	2	3
134.	Shri Arjun Hingorani	Nagda
135.	Shri Kanhaiyalal S/o Bhurabhai Mehta Vakil	—
136.	Late Shri Sobhagmal S/o Rakhabdas	Badnagar
137.	Shri Gordhan S/o Baldeo Ved	Tarana
138.	Late Shri Chothmal S/o Kesharimal Mandari	Kayatha
139.	Shri Ashok Kumar Uchhawas	Mehidpur
140.	Late Shri Onkarlal S/o Devaji	"
141.	Shri Kacharulal S/o Ramchandra Tailor	"
142.	Shri Kalusingh S/o Motisingh	Nalkheda
143.	Late Shri Govardhan Narayan Varma	Mehidpur
144.	Shri Chainsingh S/o Ratan Singh	"
145.	Shri Ratanlal S/o Ghasiram Parmar	"
146.	Shri Netram S/o Bhagirath Jharda	"
147.	Late Shri Rajmal S/o Chondmal Kothari	"
148.	Late Shri Narayansingh S/o Amarsingh	"
149.	Late Shri Daulatram S/o Raghunath Prasad Kinshuk	"
150.	Shri Dinkar S/o Madhoram Parulekar	"
151.	Late Shri Poonamchand Ramji	"
152.	Late Shri Badrilal S/o Kanhaiyalal Soni	"
153.	Shri Bherulal S/o Kundilal	"
154.	Shri Mishrilal S/o Motilal	"
155.	Late Shri Motilal S/o Dhulji	"
156.	Shri Rameshwar Dayal Totla	"
157.	Late Shri Liladhar S/o Mangidas Rathi	"
158.	Shri Shantilal S/o Ghasiram	"
159.	Late Shri Shankar S/o Waman Pandit	"
160.	Shri Shankarlal S/o Onkarji	"
161.	Shri Shankarlal S/o Laduram	"
162.	Shri Krishna S/o Nathulal Panday	"
163.	Shri Sundarlal S/o Laxmichand Chhajlani	"
164.	Shri Sudhar Ram S/o Dinkaran Perlekar	"
165.	Shri Manakchand S/o Ramchandra Chopra	"
166.	Shri Rajmal S/o Shivrinarayan	Seoni Malwa
167.	Late Shri Dattatraya S/o Hemant Chandvaskar	Mehidpur
168.	Shri Ramesh Babu S/o Jhotalal	—
169.	Shri Ramdulare Singh S/o Bastisingh Chauhan	Ujjain

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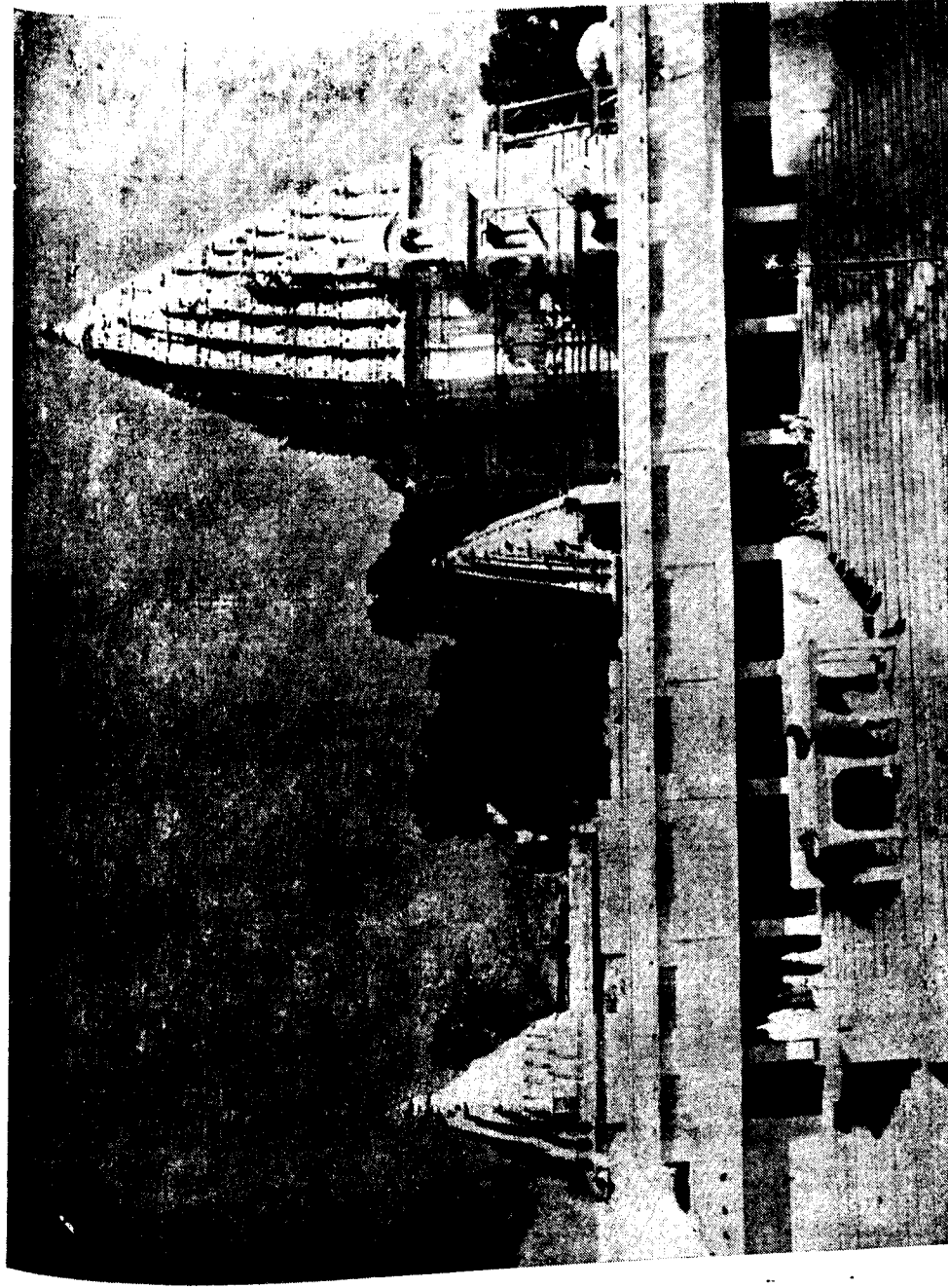
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1	2	8	Pall	Pali
2	1	5	Vikramajit	Vikramaditya
3	1	3	Kyatha	Kayatha
7	2	4	Grow period	Period
9	5	4	grass birds	grass birs
16	5	heading	Dangwala	Dangwada
16	f. n.	1	Kayatya	Kayatha
18	5	1	Avanti,	Besides Avanit,
20	f. n. 6	—	ibid p. 21,	A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. I, p. 21,
26	3	1	successor	successors
26	just above f. n. 1		Delete 'Relics'	—
30	2	9	in	is
33	f. n. 1		Northern	North
34	2	6	successt	successfully
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37	1	1	Impress	Impression
37	1	13	thronhe	throne
37			Adinagara and Silahara	Adinagara, Silahara
37	4	11	Ballalsat	Ballal set
37	f. n. 2		D. C. Ganguli, (p. cit.,	D. C. Ganguli, History of the Paramara Dynasty,
39	3	6	Tarikh-Alai	Tarikh-i-Alai
39	f. n. 2		Tabagat	Tabaqat
39	f. n. 6		Matra	Malwa
40	4	1	Nalwa	Malwa
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48	2	6	Mand	Mandu
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53	f. n. 1		ibid,	Malwa in Transition,
53	f. n. 2		pp. 117-118.	p. 133.
58	2	3	twon	town
61	4	4	Shri Liladhar har	Shri Liladhar

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63	Table column 4	5	1,89,337	1,19,337
63	Table column 7	3	1,02,194	1,02,894
67	Table No. III-1 column 5	6	942	868
67	Table No. III-4, column 6	6	935	915
71	Table No. III 8, column 4	5, 6, 7	1432; 379 and 810	10; 1432 and 379, respectively.
71	3	2	were	was
72	3	3	pace	place
72	4	3	scared	sacred
74	4	2	56, 431	59, 431
76	8	6	per cent	per cent of the total
81	3	2	were	populat on were
92	2	4	husbands	husband
95	3	1	worship	worships
101	Table Col. 2 (Area)	1	Bhuiariya	Bhujariya
101	Table Col. 2 (Area)	12	12	612
107	Table-IV-5 heading		1967-77	1976-77
107	Table IV-5 Col. heading		Production ('000 ha)	Production ('000 tonnes)
107	4	3	good. Seeds are sown stat when	good, seeds are sown. When
110	3	2	8.9 thousand	14.9 thousand
113	Table IV-9, heading		Average	Coverage
114	4	4	tonens	tonnes
130	Table heading		1973-74	1973-77
173	f. n. 1		In Tough	In Touch
186	2	9	regin	reign
187	6	2	Tilsk	Tilak
191	2	4	good	goods.
209	1	10	With	with Rs. 305.91 in 1973-74
213	3	18	12.554	12, 554

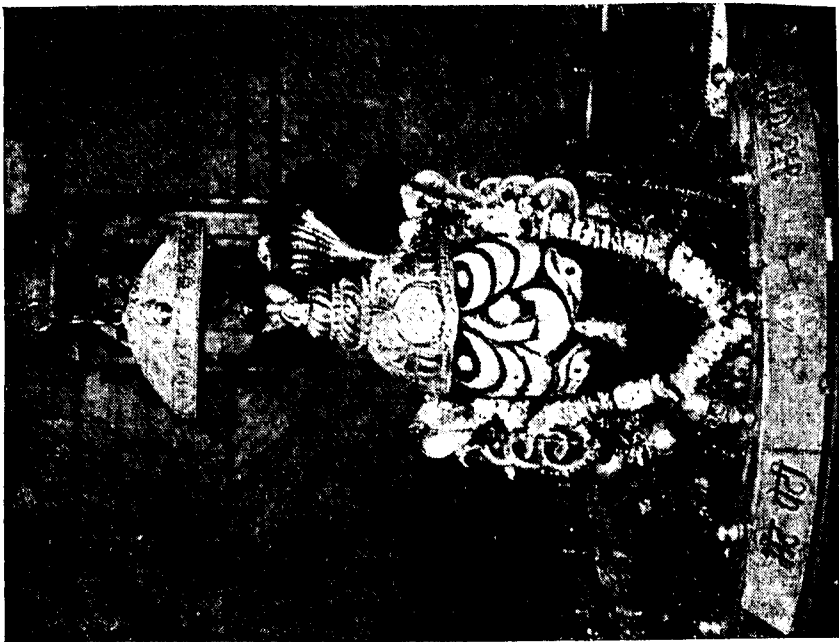
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246	f. n. 3		ibid.	ibid, 1914, p. 21.
251	2	2	XII-1	XII-2
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311	5	3	advise	advice
313	5	3	There	These
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330	3	3	Ped-riatic	Pedriatic
348	1	1	Congres	Congress
349	6	2	46, 757	36, 757
358	6	1	chaleolithic	chalcolithic
368	2	1	ptero—	proto—
371	1	9	Varahamihar	Varahamihira
371	1	11	Ksharpanak;	Kshapanaka;
371	1	12	Ghatakpar	Ghatakarapara
373	1	7	tilised	utilised
373	1	12	balieved	believed
374	1	1	Managleshwar	Mangaleshwar
374	2	14	pull	bull
378	3	4	she	the



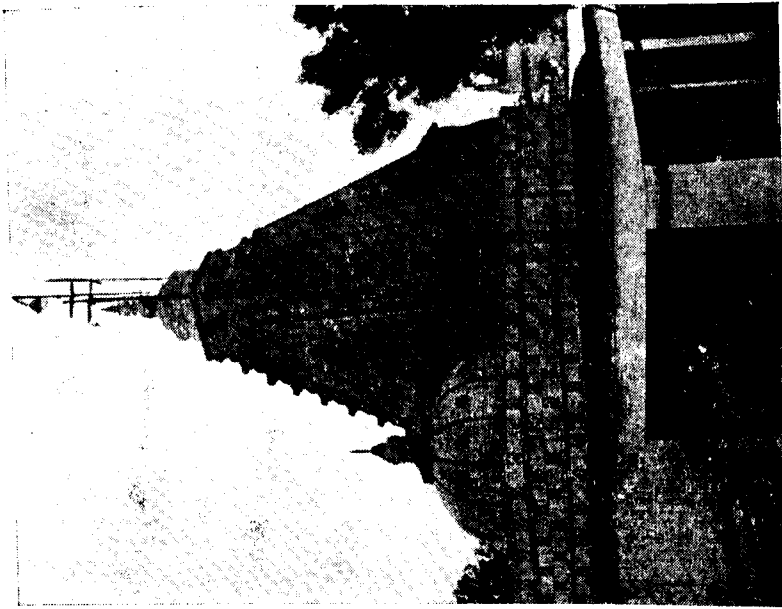
Mahakaleshwar Temple and the Kotiteerth Kund

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Abhishek of Mahakal

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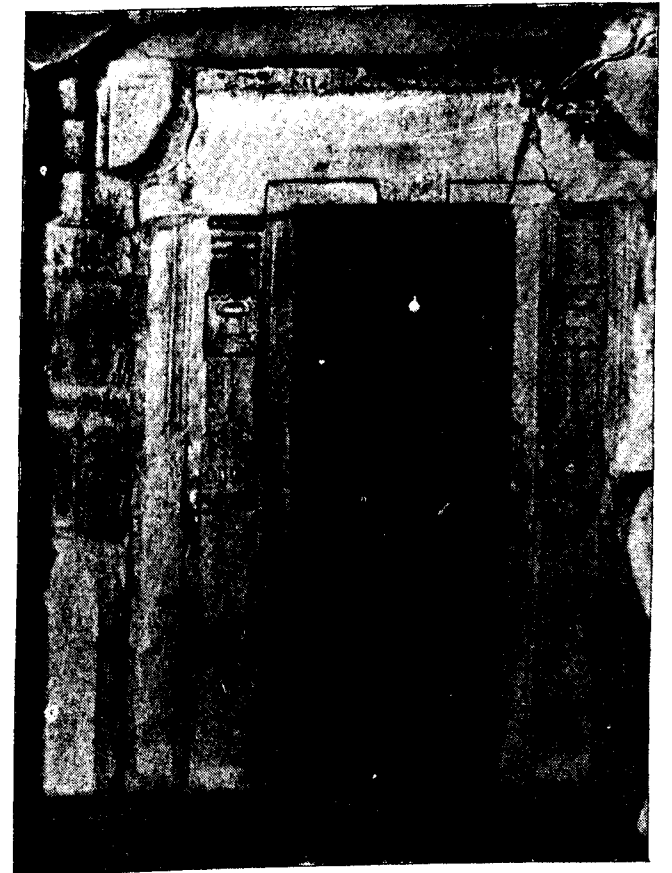


A Temple inside Mahakaleshwar



Choutees Khambha, Ujjain

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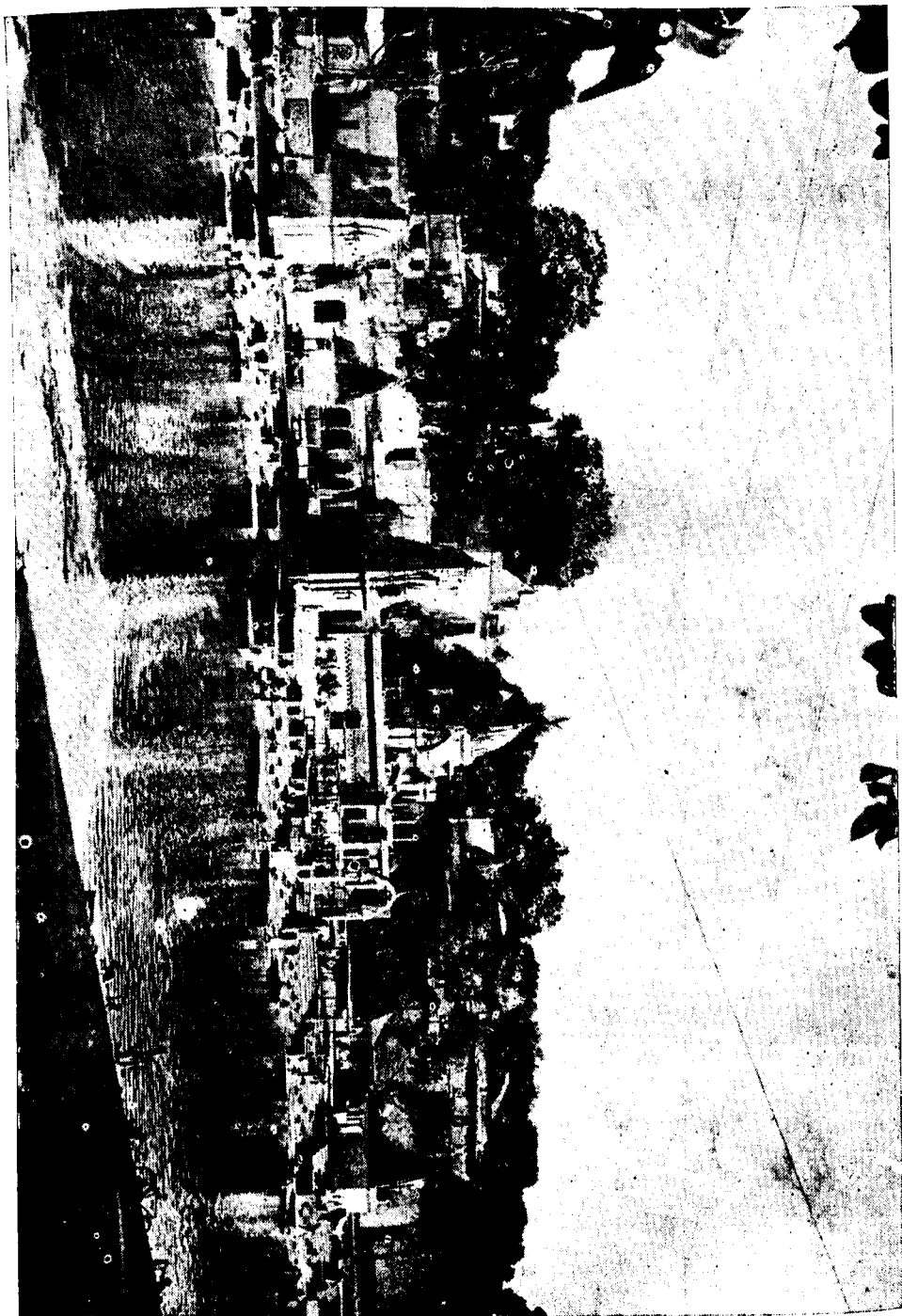
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Excavated Wooden Structure in make-up of Rampart

Courtesy : Archaeological Survey of India



Rampart on the Sipra

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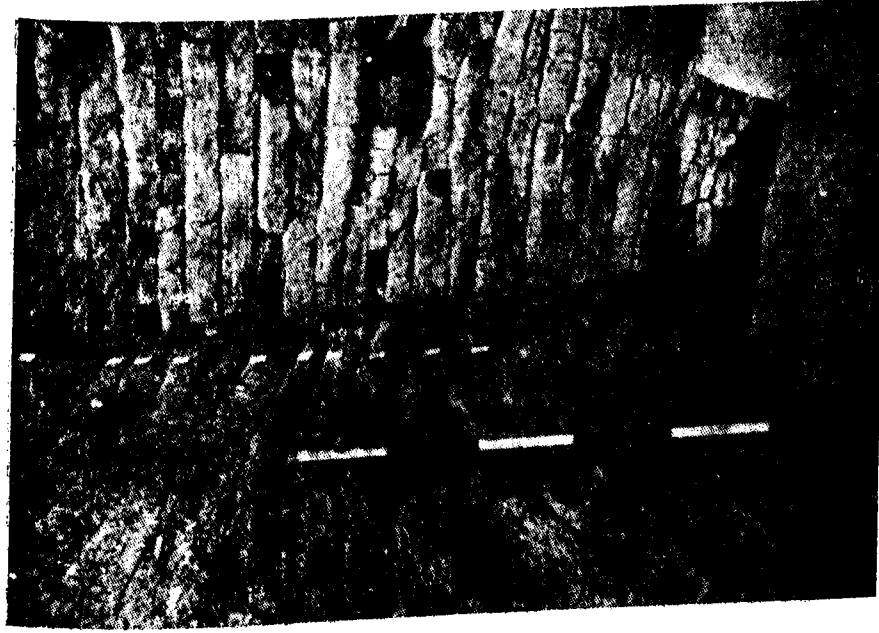


Impressions of Baskets on Clay in make-up of Rampart



Excavated Iron Objects, Ujjain

Courtesy : Archaeological Survey of India

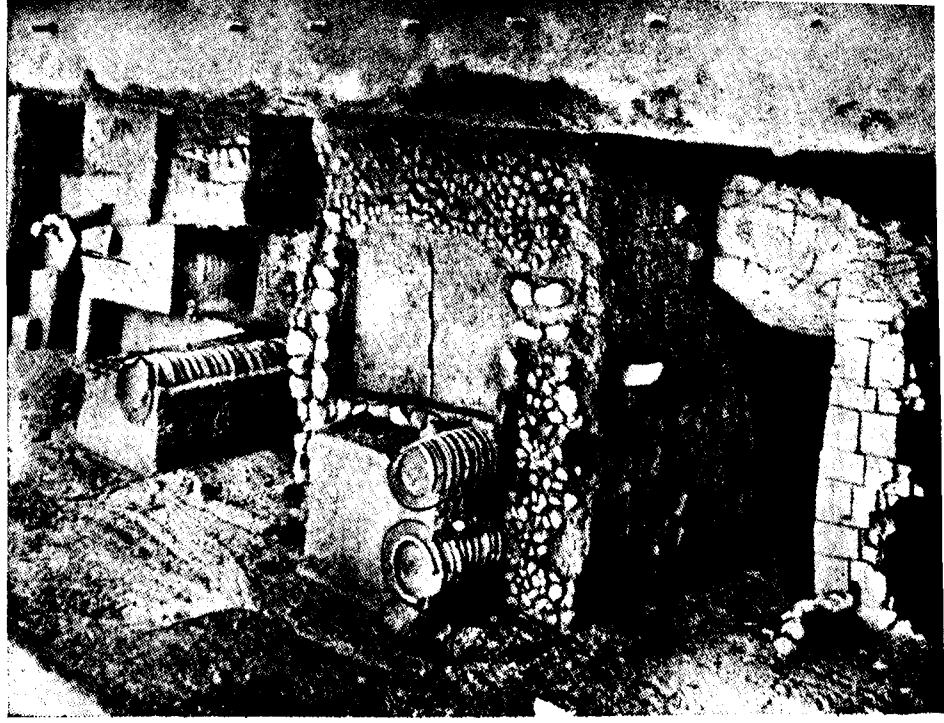


Excavated Underground Brick-structure, Ujjain



Structures of Different Periods, Ujjain

Courtesy : Archaeological Survey of India

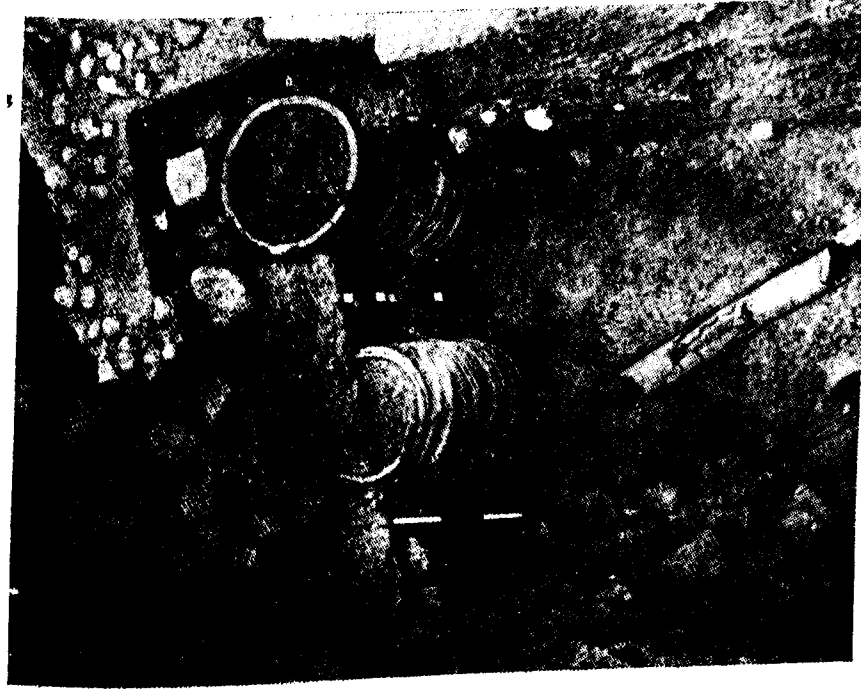


Excavated Walls and Ring-wells, Ujjain

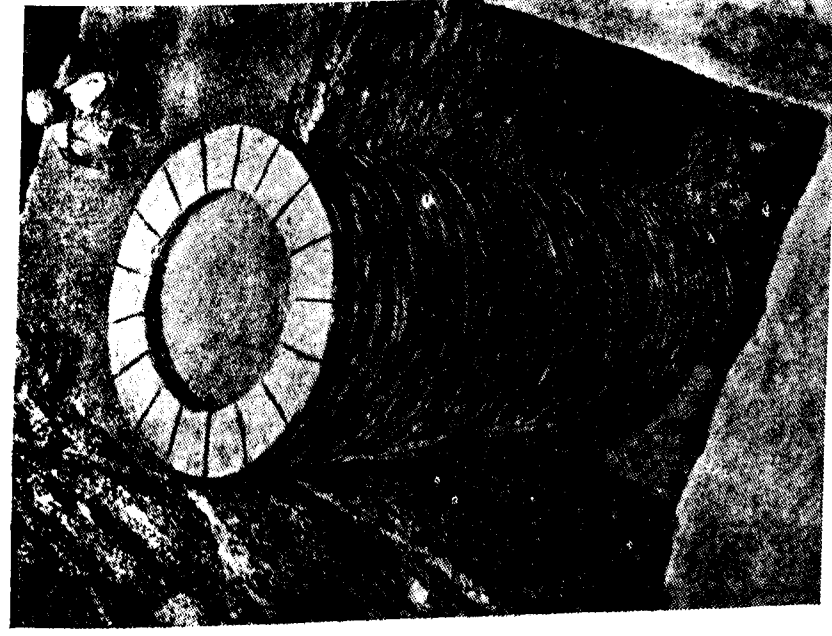
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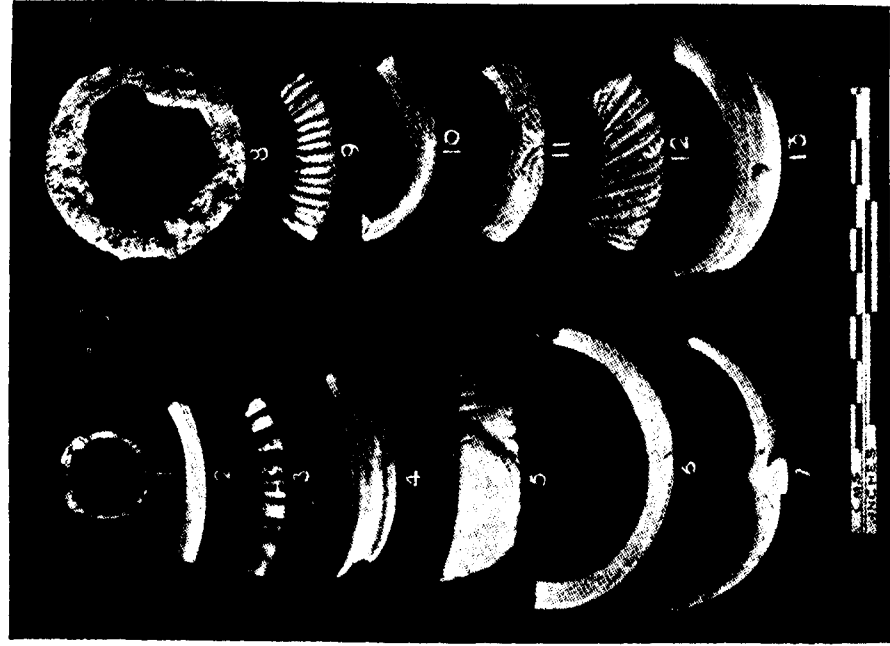
Excavated Bottomless Soakage Jar, Ujjain



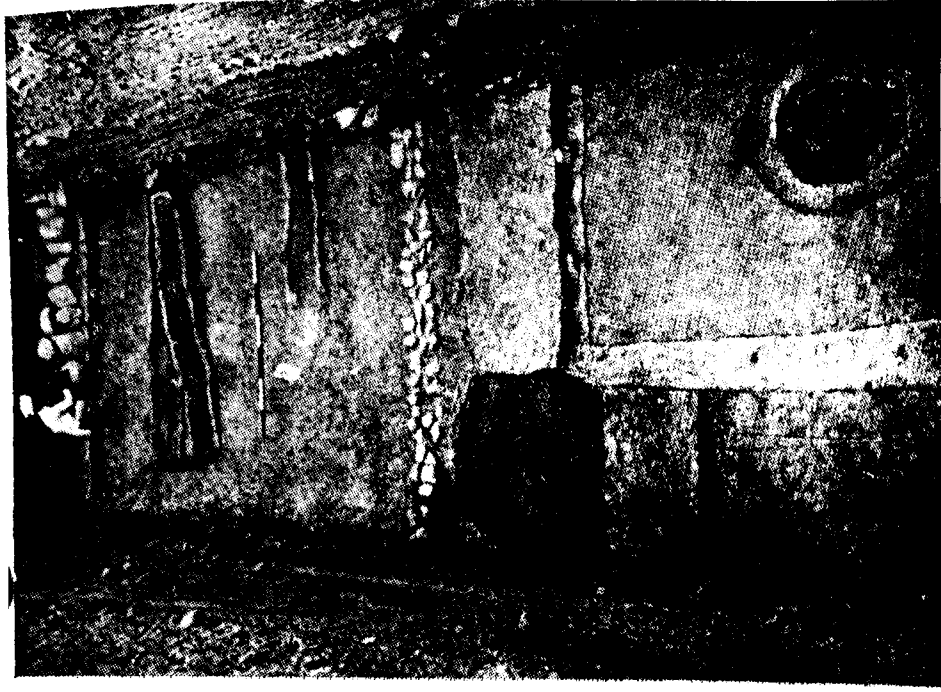
Excavated Ring-wells and Terracota Pipe-drain, Ujjain



Excavated Brick-well, Ujjain

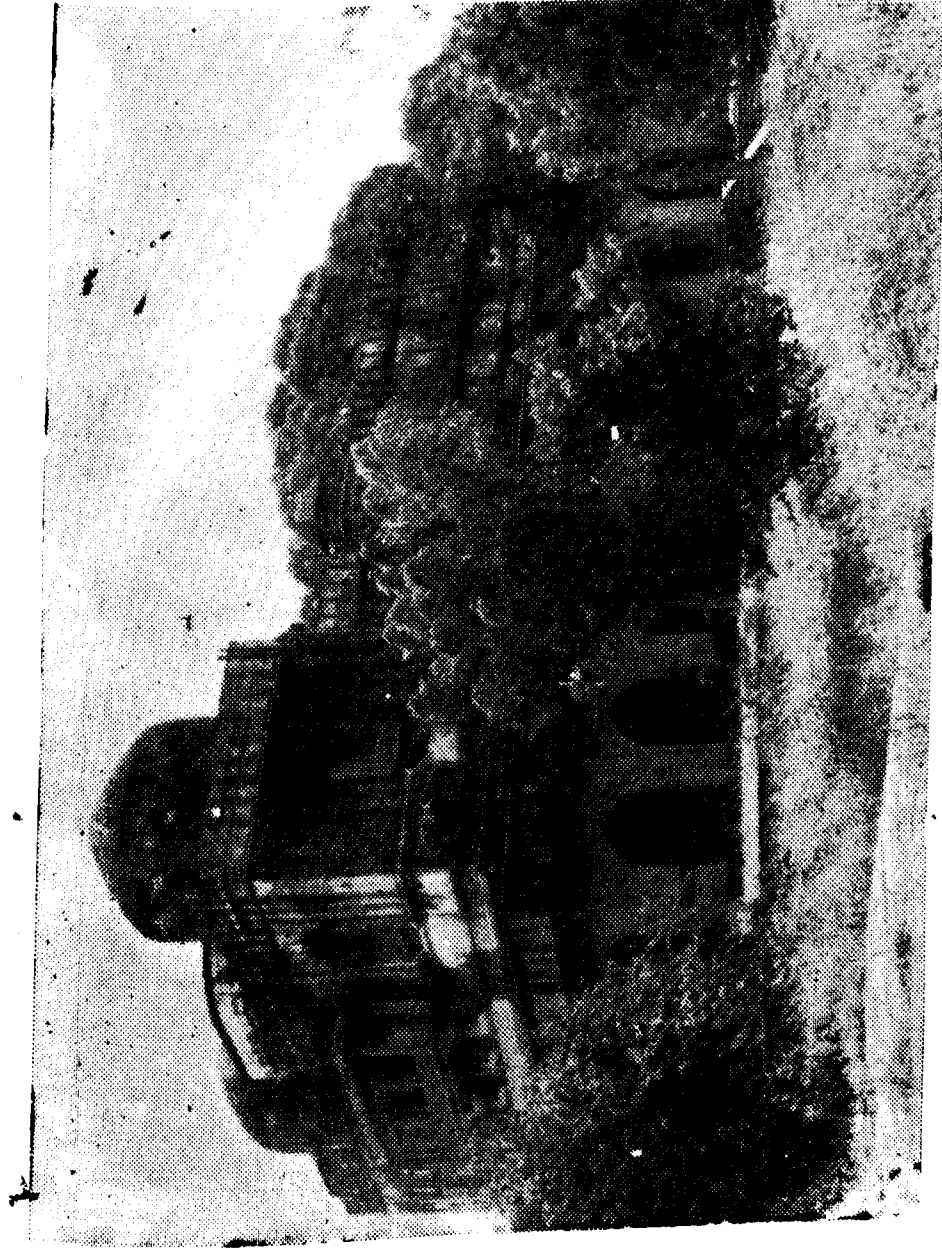


Ring and Bangles of Different Periods, Ujjain

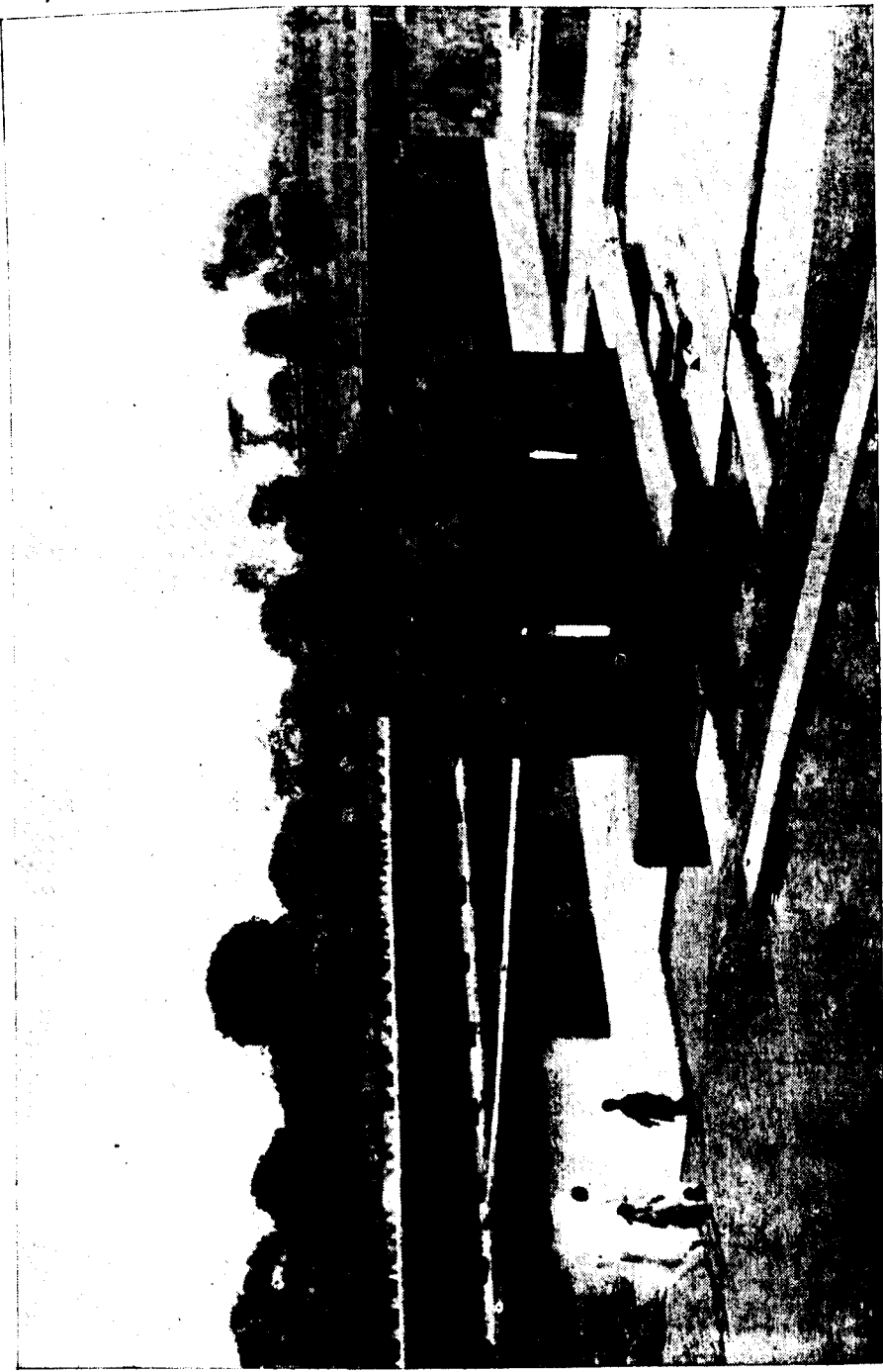


Excavated Bead-manufacturing Furnaces, Ujjain

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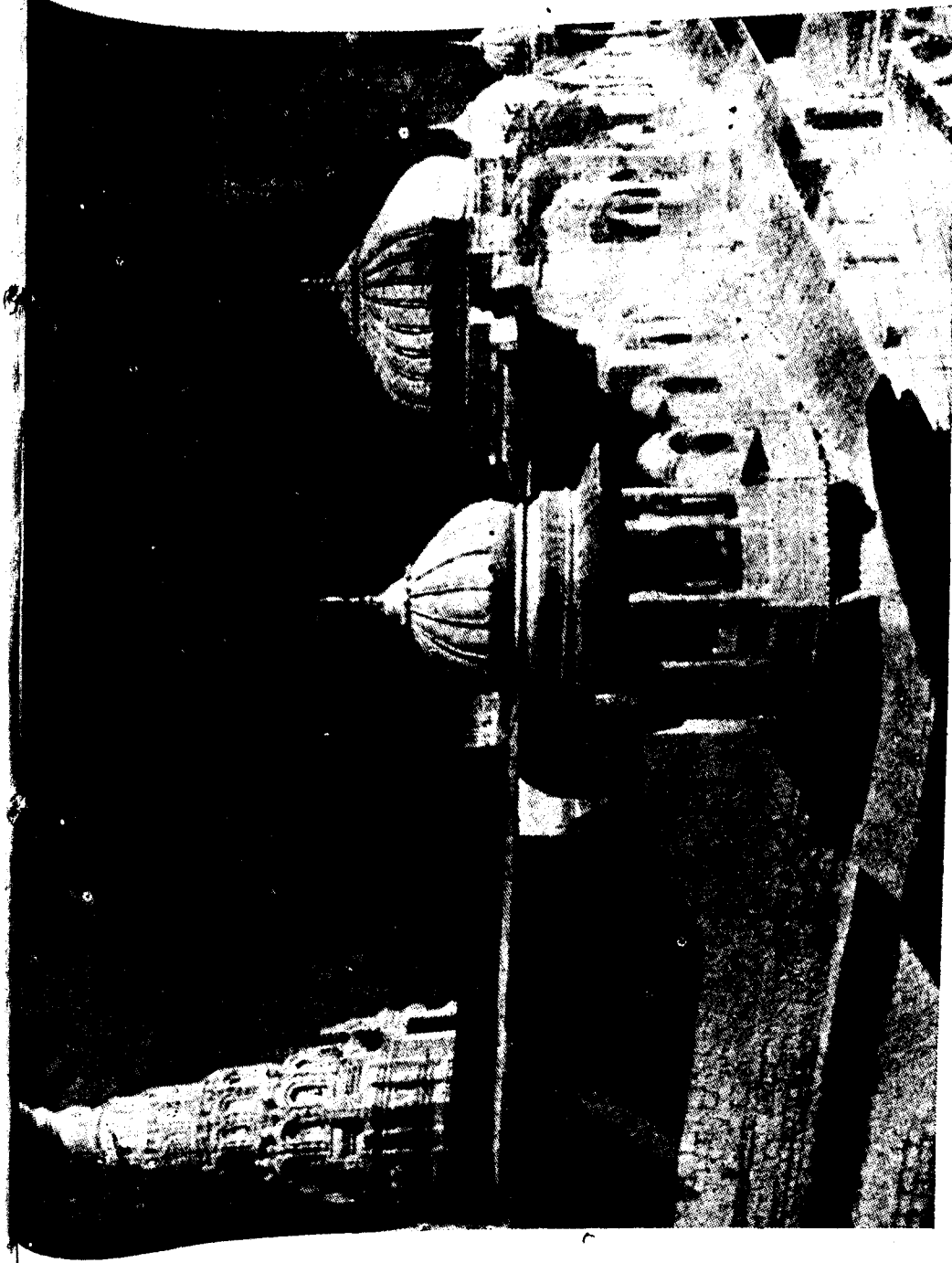


Kaliadeh Palace



A View of Kaliadeh from North-east

Courtesy : Archaeological Survey of India



Gopal Mandir, Ujjain

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Iron Objects, Dangavada

Courtesy ; Archaeological Deptt., M. P.

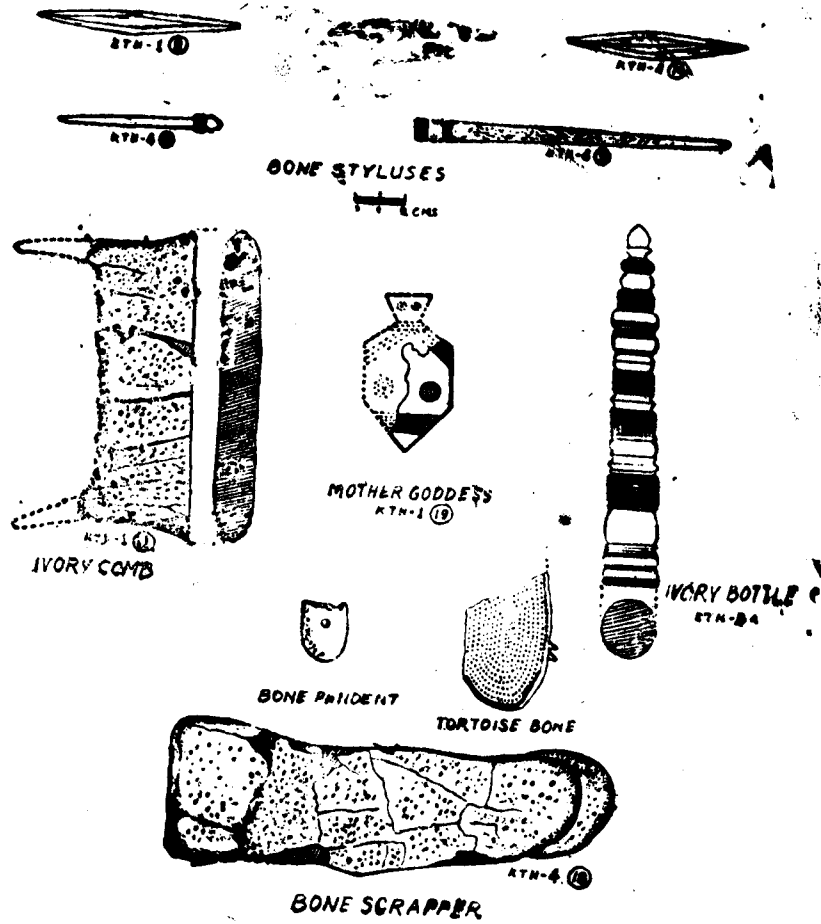


Image of Sun, Kayatha

Courtesy : Vikram University, Ujjain

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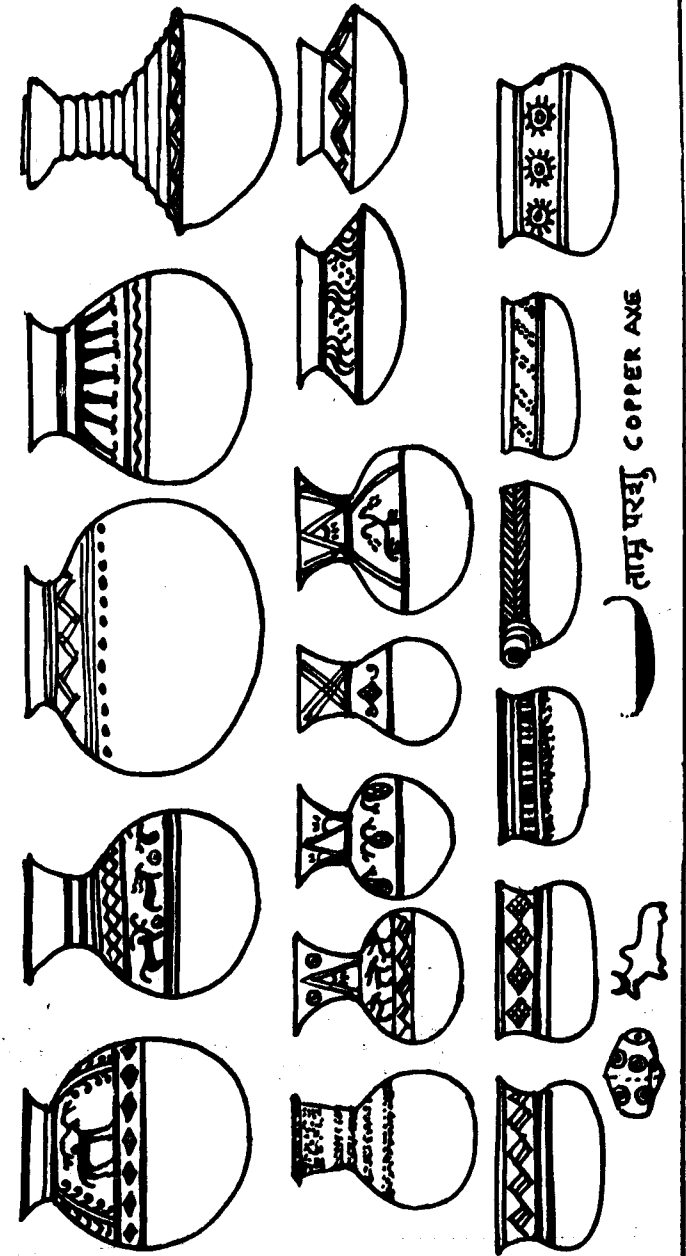
BONE OBJECTS FROM KAYATHA



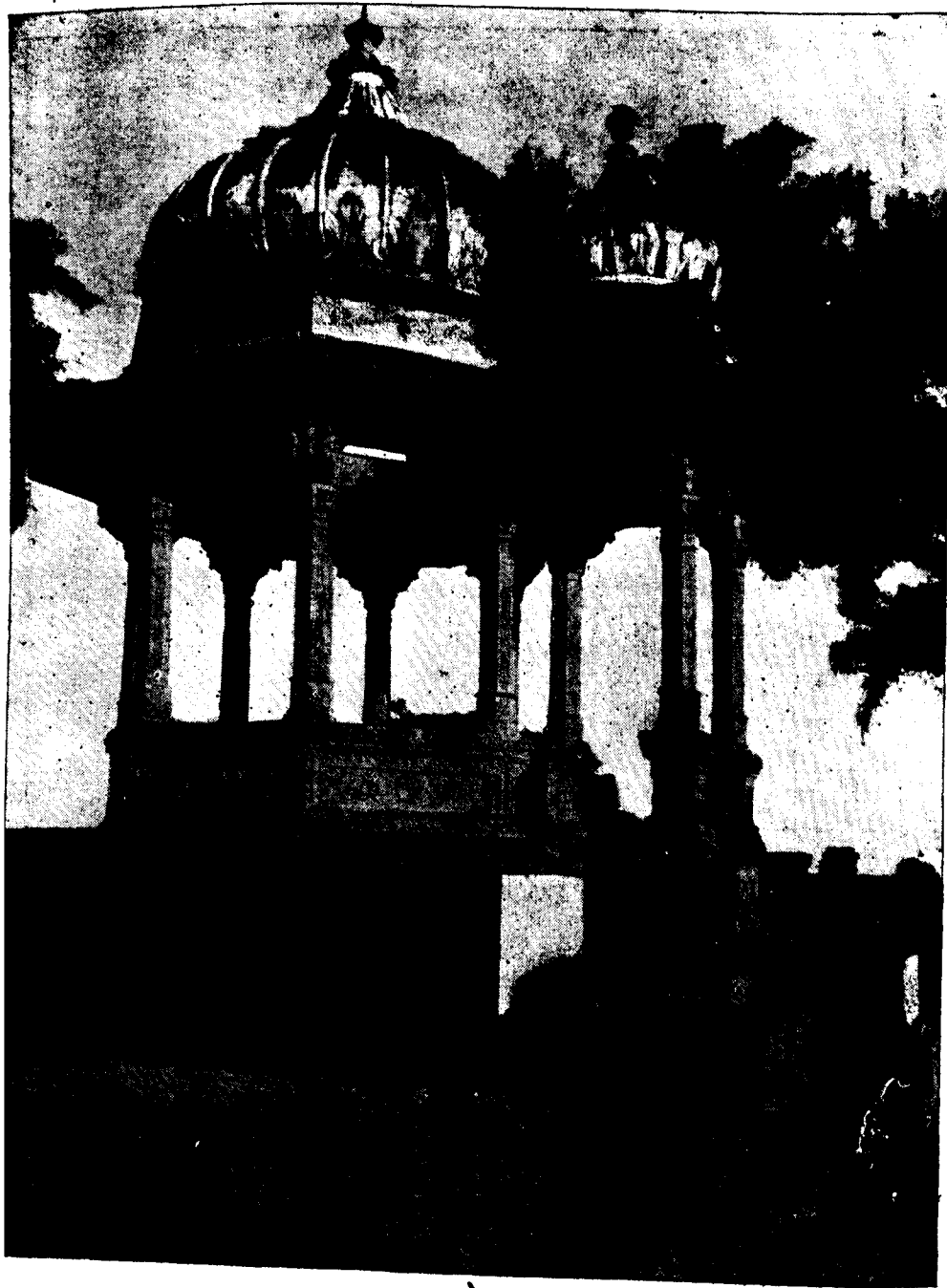
Courtesy : Dr. V. S. Vakankar

मालव ताम्राश्मीय पात्र MALWA CHALCOLITHIC POTTERY

नागदा नागदा

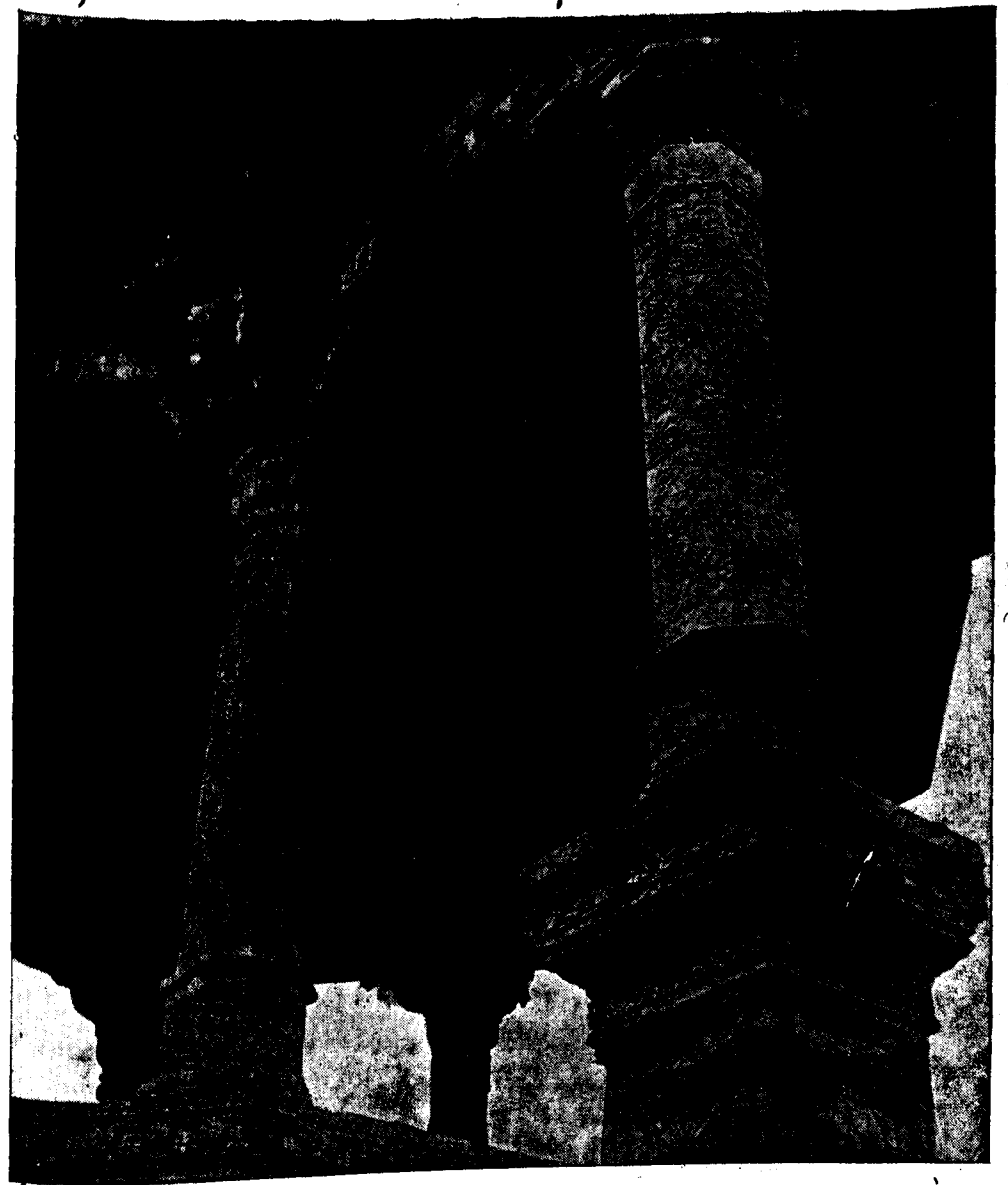


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Chhatari of Durgadas Rathore

Courtesy : Archaeological Survey of India



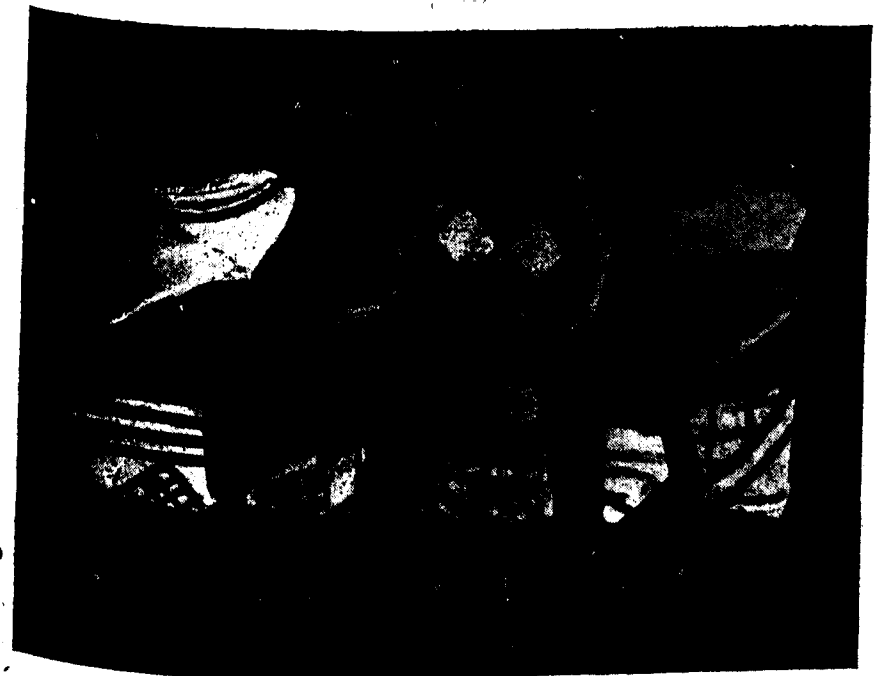
Decorated Pillars (Chhatari of Durgadas Rathore)

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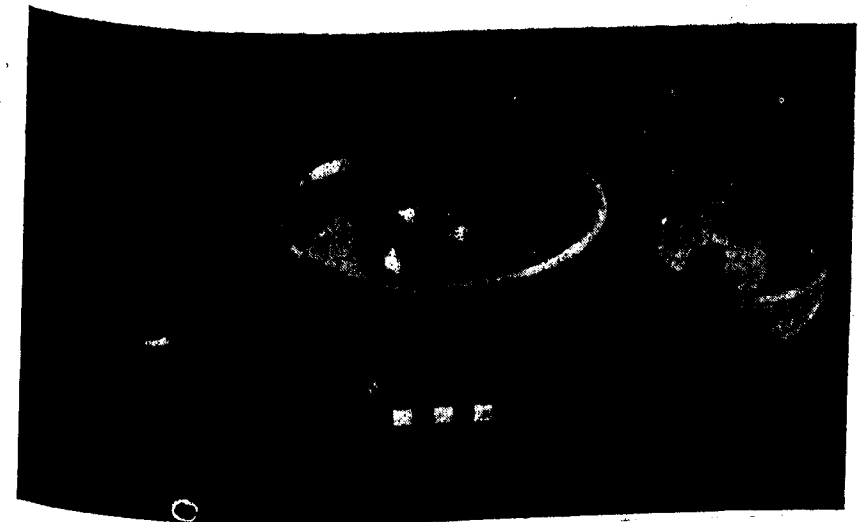


Bade Ganeshji

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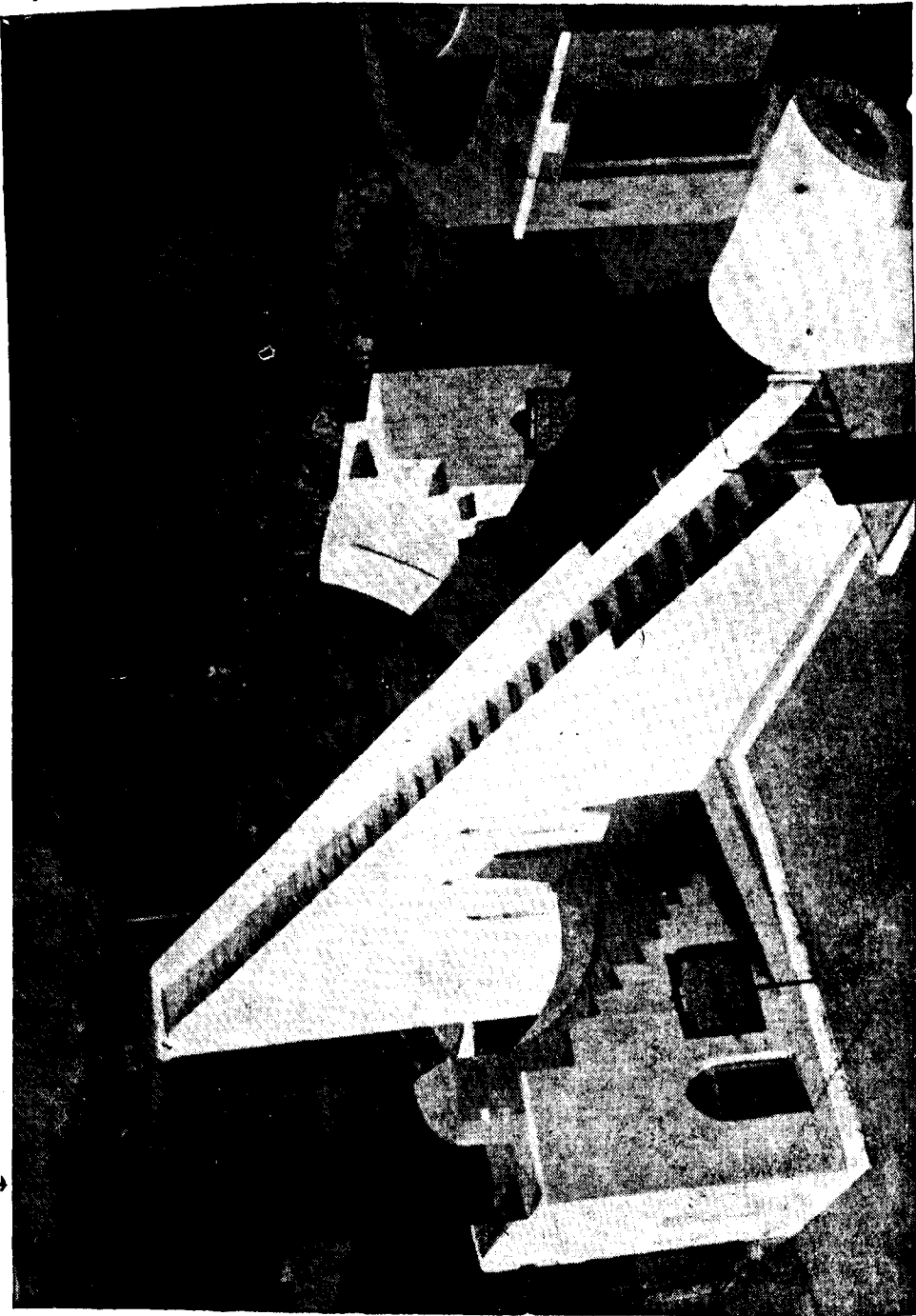


Painted Pottery (Chalcolithic), Dangavada



Excavated Pots, Dangavada

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Observatory, Ujjain

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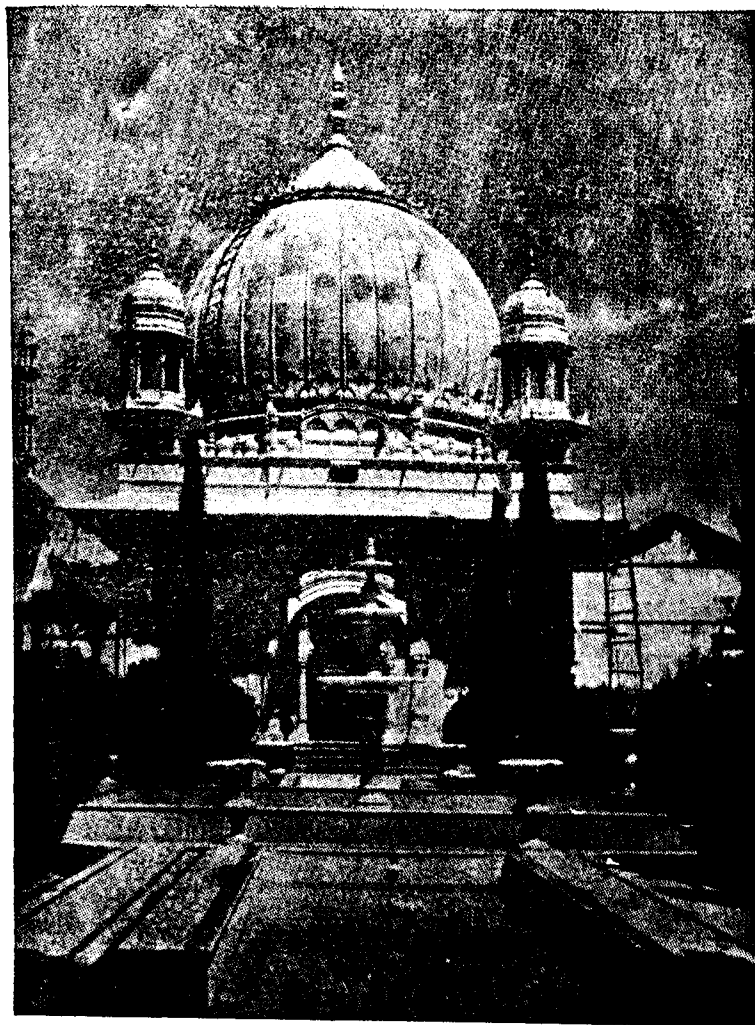


Ghantaghar, Ujjain



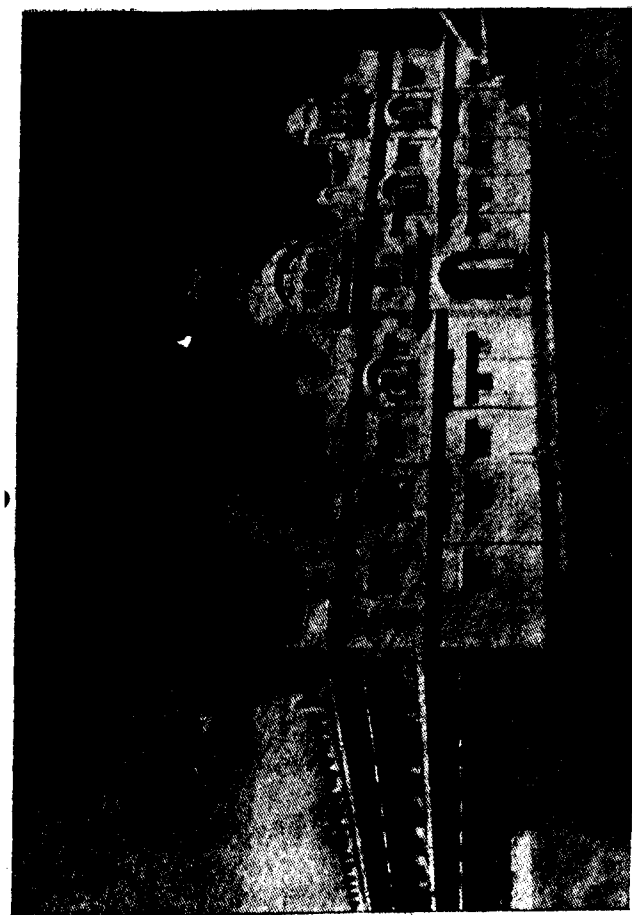
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Courtesy : Publicity Deptt., M. P.



Bohron Ka Roza, Ujjain

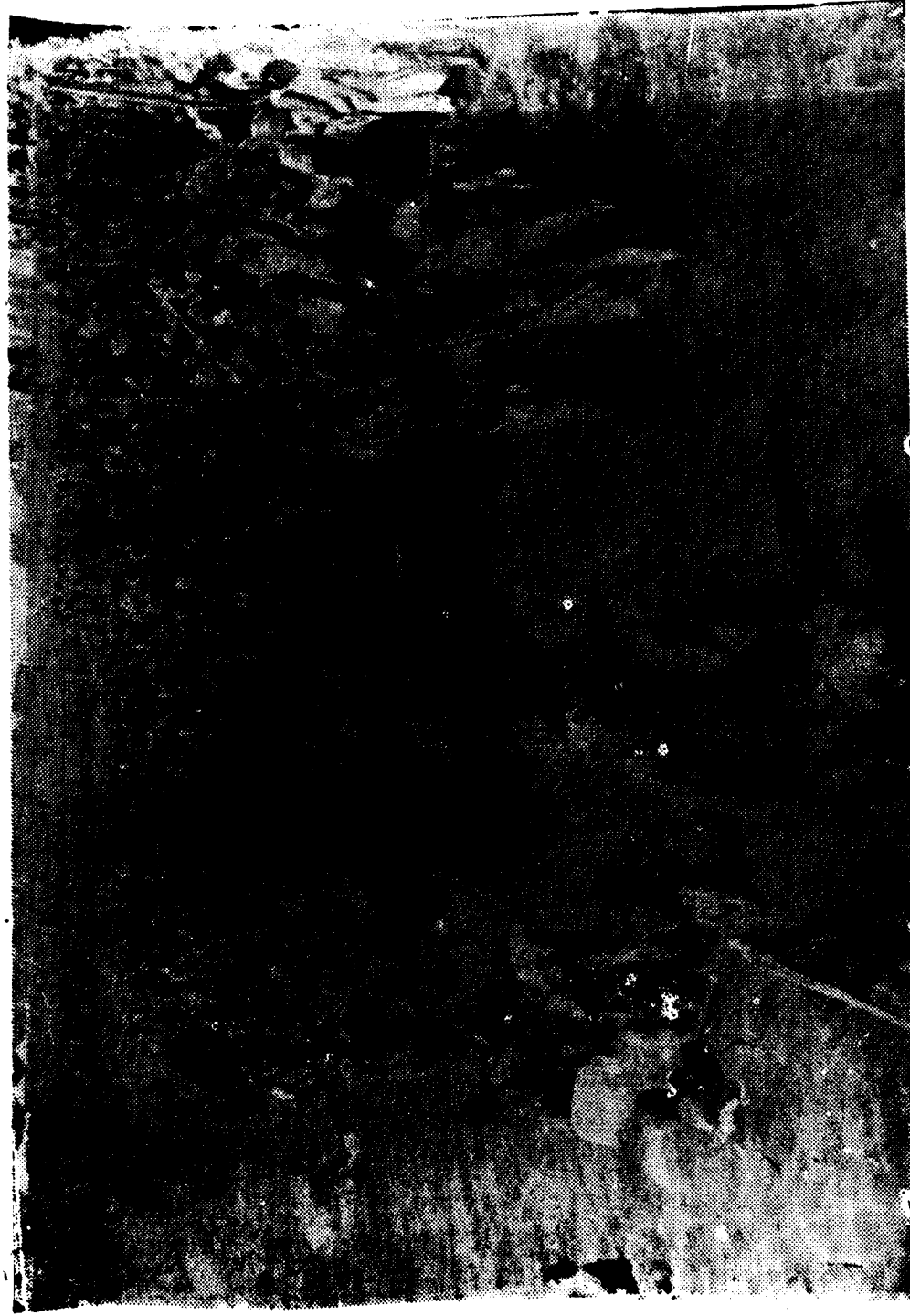
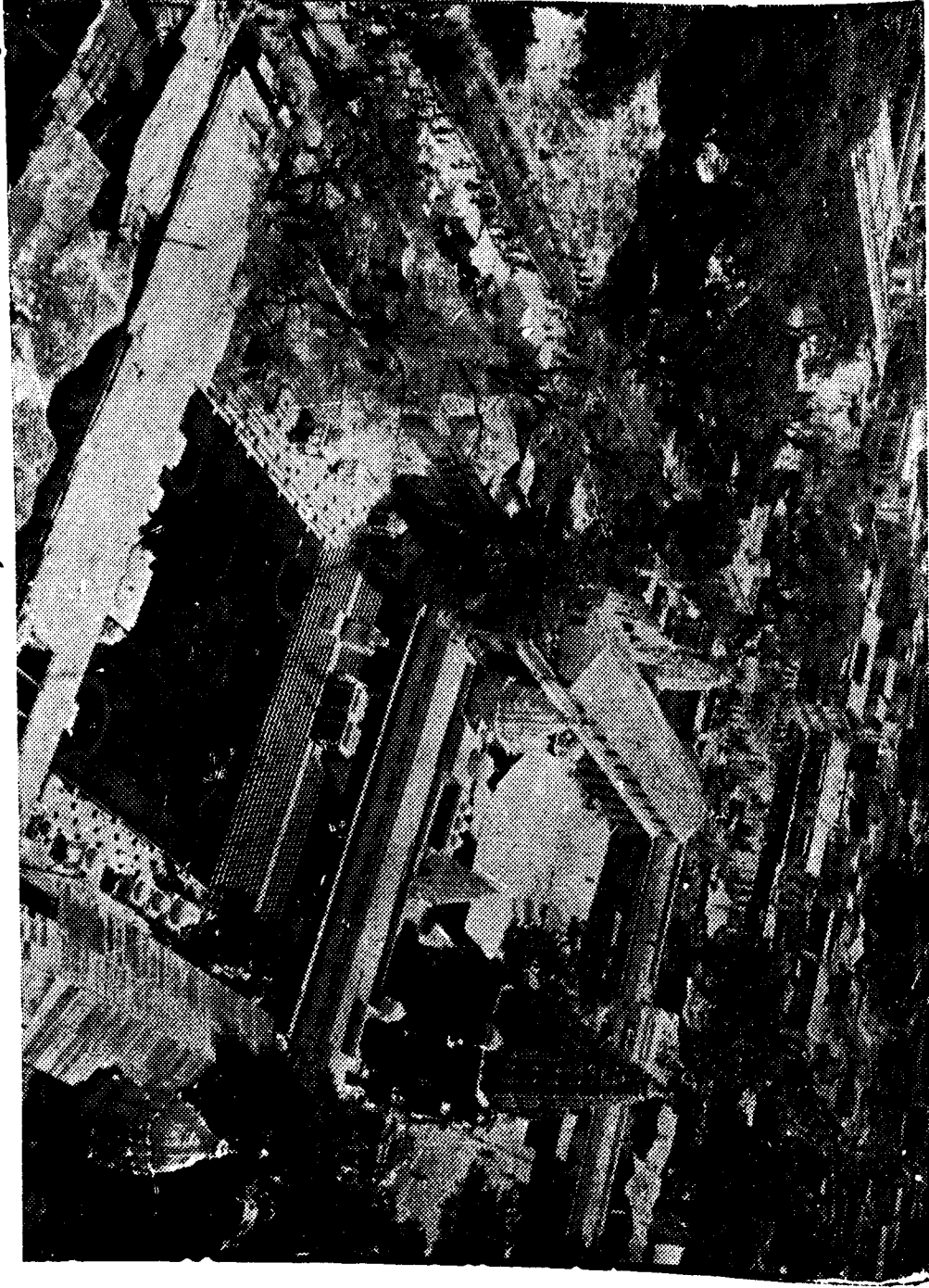
Courtesy ; Publicity Deptt., M. P.



Maharajwada School (Old Palace), Ujjain

Courtesy : Publicity Deptt., M. P.

An Aerial View of the Mahakaleshwar Temple, Kund and Surroundings
Courtesy: Publicity Dept., M. P.

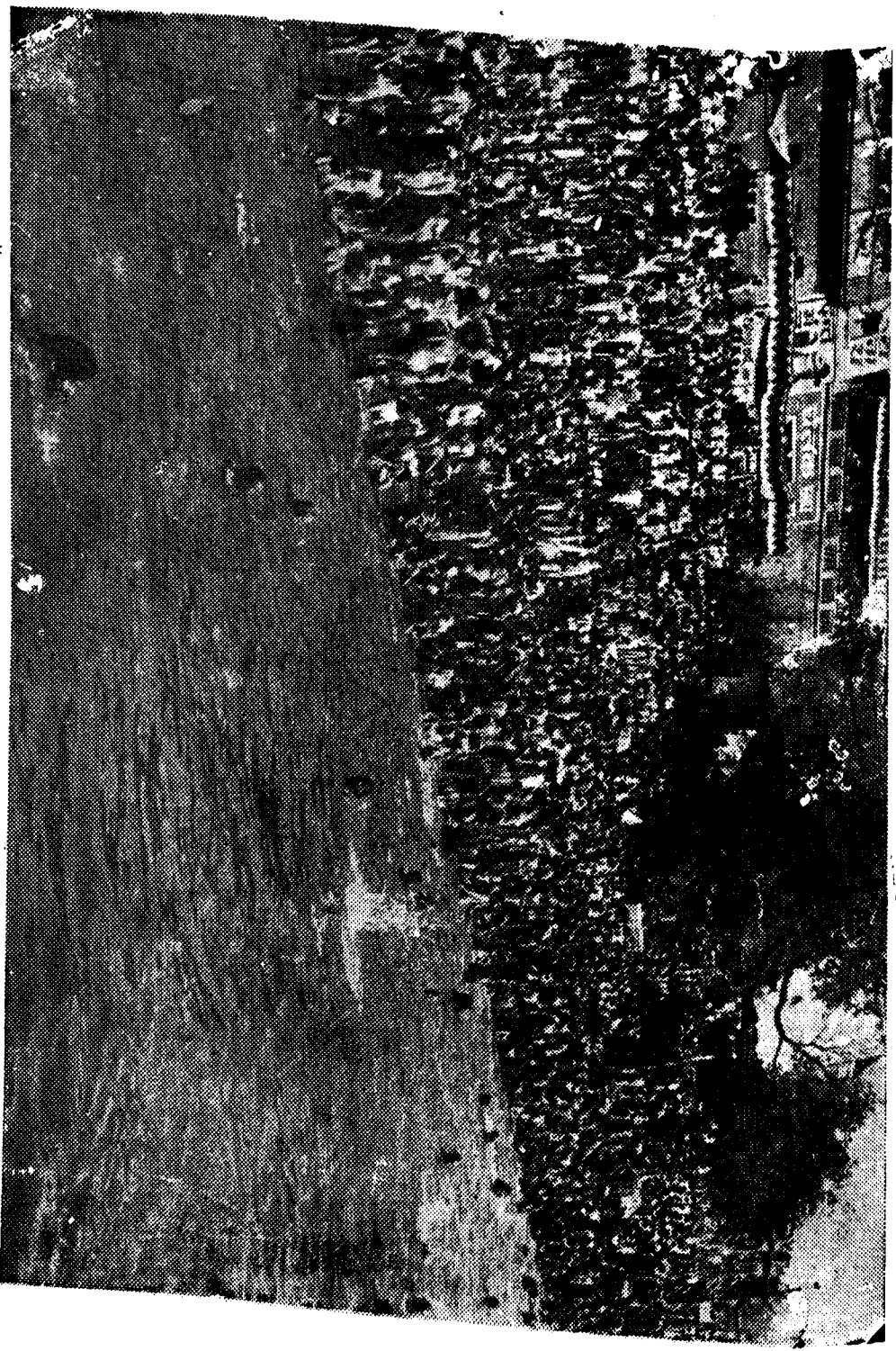


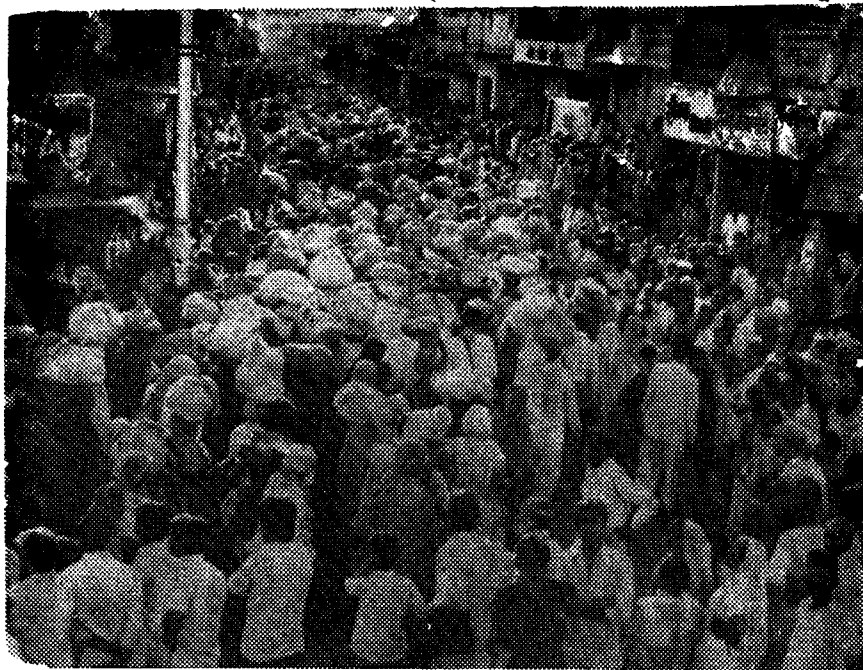
Simbastha Fair, Ujjain - Sadhus R.thing in the Sip.a



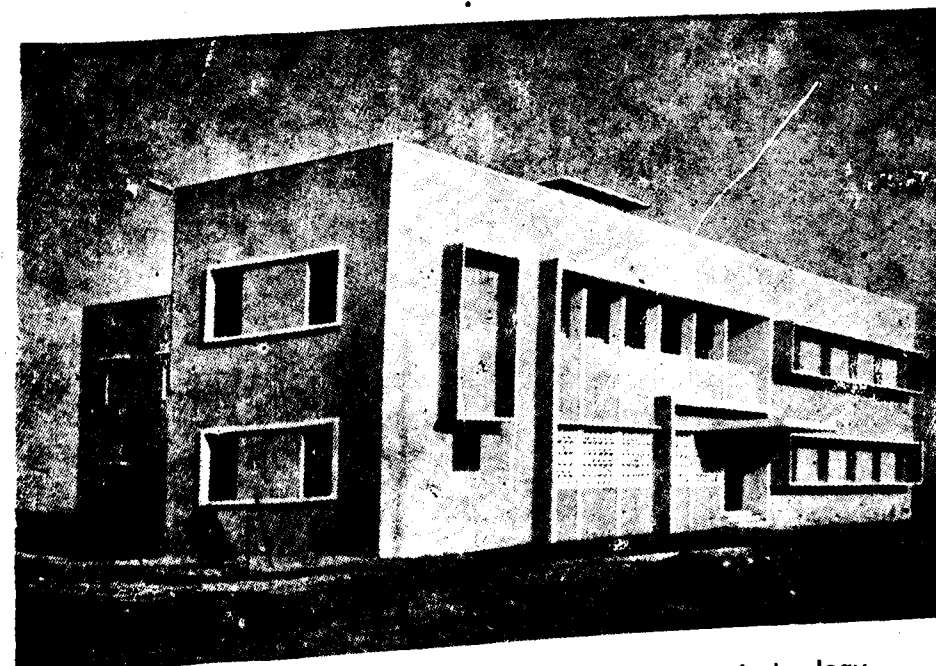
Simhastha Fair-Pilgrims on the Sipra

Courtesy : Publicity Dept., M. P.

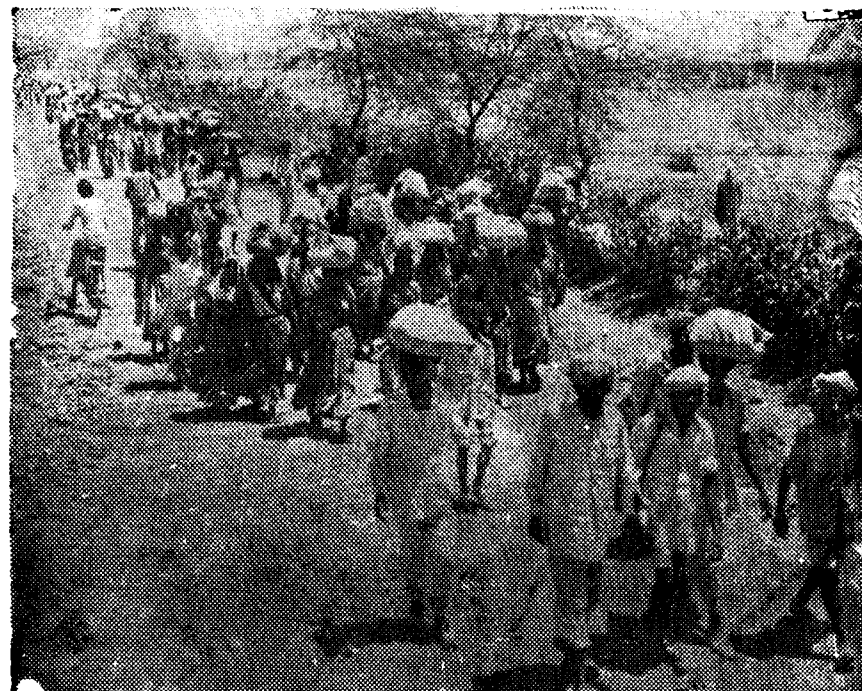




Panch Kroschi Yatra

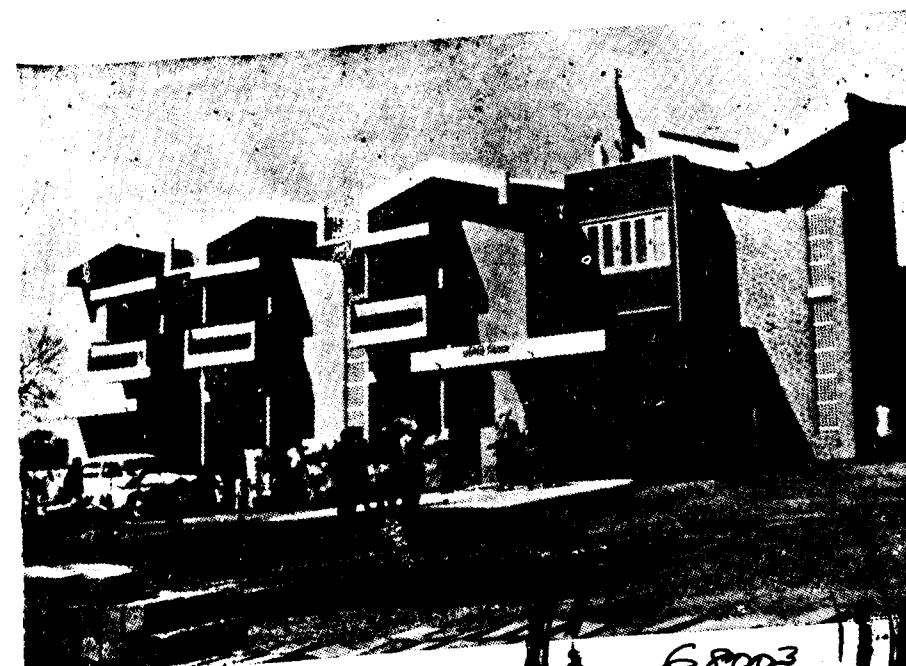


Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture & Archeology
Vikram University
Courtesy : Vikram University

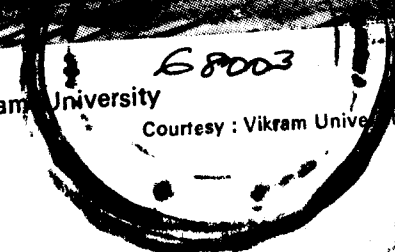


Panch Kroschi Yatra--Another View

Courtesy : Publicity Deptt., M. P.



Guest House, Vikram University
Courtesy : Vikram University





- ## Maps

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