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Gazetteer of India



Madhya Pradesh

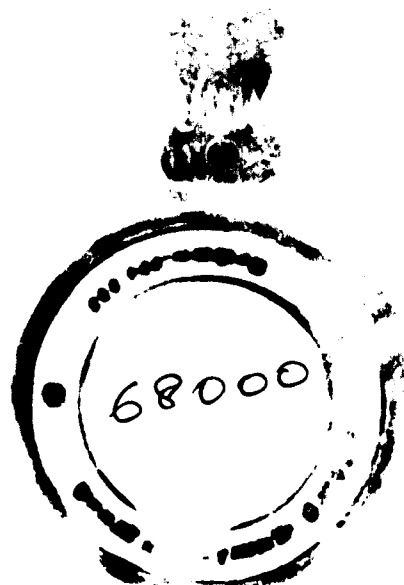
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Madhya Pradesh District Gazetteers

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Dr. RAJENDRA VERMA

DIRECTORATE OF GAZETTEERS
MADHYA PRADESH
BHOPAL

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PREFACE

Historically and culturally, Dhar District has occupied an important place throughout its epoch-ancient, mediaeval and modern. Dhar, known as Dhar Nagri in ancient period and Piran Dhar in mediaeval period, has had the privilege of being of the capital city, both in the ancient and in the early mediaeval periods.

The Paramaras ruled over a vast territory around Malwa for 400 years from the 9th to the 13th centuries. Vakpati Munja and Bhojadeva were the most famous rulers of this dynasty. Munja was a great general, a poet of repute and a great patron of art and literature. His court was adorned by poets like Dhananjaya, Halayudha, Dhanika, Padmagupta, the author of *Navasahasankacharita*, Amitagati, etc. He excavated the Munja Sagar at Dhar and Mandu and built beautiful temples at a number of places.

Bhojadeva, the most illustrious of the Paramaras, was one of the greatest kings of ancient India. His name became a household word in India not only as a soldier but also as a builder, a scholar and a writer. Authorship of a large number of books on a variety of subjects like grammar, astronomy, poetics, architecture and asceticism is ascribed to him. He shifted his capital from Ujjain to Dhar, where he established a university for Sanskrit studies. It is known as the Bhoja Shala in which was enshrined the image of Goddess Saraswati. He rebuilt Dhar, and founded Bhojapur, near Bhopal and built large number of Shiva temples, including the magnificent temple at Bhojapur. Bhoja also created a large lake near Bhojapur.

In the year 1305, A.D., the whole of Malwa passed into the hands of Ala-ud-din Khalji when Dhar and Mandu were also captured. Dhar continued to be under Delhi Sultans until the reign of Muhammad II. At that time, Dilawar Khan Ghuri was the Governor of Malwa. In 1401 A. D. he assumed royalty and established an independent Kingdom of Malwa, with his capital at Dhar. His son and successor, Hoshang Shah moved the capital to Mandu. Hoshang Shah died in 1435 A. D. and was entombed in the splendid mausoleum which is still existing at Mandu. On Hoshang's death his son, Ghazni Khan, succeeded him. He ordered his capital Mandu to be called 'Shadiabad' (the City of Joy). He, however, had a very short reign, as he was poisoned to death by Mahmud Khalji in 1436 A. D. Mahmud Khan ascended the throne and inaugurated the reign of the Khalji Sultans in Malwa. Khalji Sultans continued to rule Malwa till 1531 A. D. Later Malwa was captured by Sher Shah and was placed under the charge of Shujat Khan. Shujat Khan was succeeded by his son Baz Bahadur. Mandu and its environs reverberated with the stories of romance of Rupmati and Baz Bahadur. When Baz Bahadur was defeated and put to flight by the Mughal army, his beloved Rupamati took poison and put an end to her life to escape dishonour.

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In the administrative organisation of Akbar, Dhar was the Chief town of a *mahal* in Mandu Sarkar of the *Subah* of Malwa. Akbar stayed at Dhar for seven days, while directing the invasion of the Deccan. He also visited Mandu a number of times. Mandu was also a favourite resort of Emperor Jahangir, who stayed here for over six months in 1616 A. D. In his memoirs, Jahangir has paid glowing tributes to the pleasant climate and pretty scenery at Mandu. Noorjahan shot four tigers with six bullets, from the back of an elephant, near Mandu.

When Bajji Rao Peshwa divided Malwa among Sindhia, Holkar and the three Pawar Chiefs, in 1832 A. D., Dhar was bestowed on Anand Rao Pawar. The rulers of Dhar held sway over this area till 1948, except for a brief period of three years, following the great Revolt of 1857.

Dhar was an important centre of Revolt, during the First War of Independence in 1857. Freedom fighters captured the Fort of Dhar which remained in their possession from July to October, 1857. The Bhils also took active part in the Revolt. The rebels paralysed the authority of the State and opposed the British. Consequently, a large force marched against Dhar under Colonel Durand, and captured the town. Just because three or four rounds were fired on the British troops by some rebels, the British soldiers took a terrible revenge on the local people. They dragged the civilians from their houses, killed them and looted their property. Ladies were dishonoured. The rebels defended the fort, till 31st October, 1857 when a breach was caused. They, therefore, escaped through an underground passage.

As an aftermath of the Revolt, Dhar State was annexed to the British territory. The British Government however, changed the decision of the Government of India, and restored Dhar to Anand Rao III, on the 1st May, 1860.

Mandu, clothed in green, with turbulent brooks and torrents rushing down into the encircling ravines, presents a magnificent spectacle. Thousands of tourists are drawn to Mandu, to have a glimpse of the splendid movements there.

Another place of great national importance is Bagh, where the caves have been excavated on the rockface of a lofty hill, on the bank of the Bagh river. The paintings at Bagh date back to a period between the 5th and the 7th centuries A. D., the Golden Age of Indian Art. Together with the Ajanta paintings, the Bagh paintings represent the finest traditions of Indian Art, which had a far-reaching influence on the Buddhist Art, not only in India, but on the entire Buddhist Art in Asia.

The majority of the population in Dhar District belongs to the Scheduled Tribes. The main tribes in the District are Bhils and Bhilalas. Their highest concentration is in Kukshi Tahsil, where they constitute about three-fourth of the total population of the Tahsil.

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A few words about the Gazetteers. A District Gazetteer is the most comprehensive single source of knowledge, about a District. While presenting a broad picture of its physical features, archaeology, history, administration and socio-economic life, etc., it provides useful and authentic information in the sphere of agriculture, irrigation, power, industry, education, revenue-system, local self-government medical and public health services, results of elections, newspapers, places of interest, etc., in the District. It is, therefore, an important reference book for the research-scholars, administrators and the general readers alike.

This volume was prepared in the year 1972-73 and passing through the various stages of scrutiny was ultimately sent to the press in 1981. It was finalised by my predecessor Dr. Rajendra Verma.

Officers of the Directorate of Gazetteers, associated with me in the preparation of this volume were Sarvashri Vishnu Saran, P. K. Patnagar, R. R. Jain, R. K. Shrivastava, M. P. Dube, Deputy Directors, and Smt. N. Sen, Sarvashri K. R.-R. C. Nair, (Dr.) R. C. Gupta, S. M. Rastogi, (Dr.) N. P. Pandey, R. K. Nayak, Vijay Jain, (Dr.) K. S. Sharma, A. M. Sharma and Nawal Kishore Assistant Directors.

The Director is beholden to the learned members of the State Advisory Board, for Gazetteers for their scholarly suggestions, which helped as in enriching our draft.

I am thankful to Dr. P. N. Chopra, Editor, Central Gazetteers Unit and the editorial staff of the Unit, for their valuable help.

For photographs included in this volume, I am grateful to the Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle, Bhopal; Director of Information and Publicity, M. P.; Director, Archaeology and Museums, M. P. and the Director, Tribal Research Institute, M. P.

Preparation of the press-copy and printing work, has been looked after efficiently by Shri K. R. R. C. Nair and, at a later stage, by Shri S. M. Rastogi. Maps have been prepared in the department by Shri Yaduraj Singh, under the guidance of Dr. N. P. Pandey. Index has been prepared by Shri R. N. Billore.

Smt. Pankajakshi, Office Superintendent, and the staff of the Gazetteers has worked devotedly to complete the work. My thanks are due to all of them. I am also thankful to Shri Mahavir Prasad, Deputy Controller, Government Press Gwalior and his staff for printing this volume.



(S. D. GURU,
Director.

BHOPAL,
9th July, 1984.

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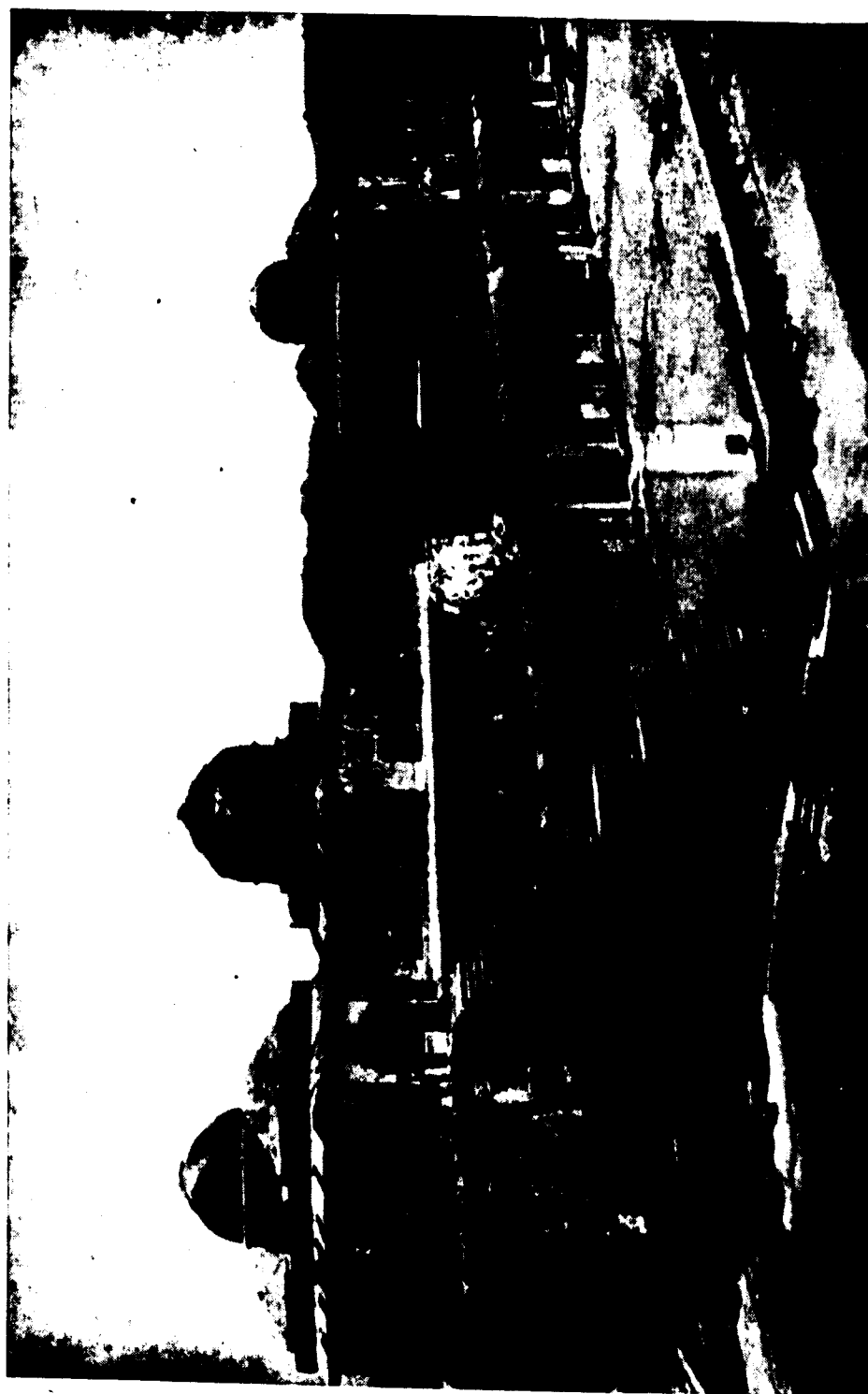
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Jahaz Mahal, Mandu

(Courtesy : Publicity Deptt., M. P.)

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Dhar District is situated in the south-western part of Madhya Pradesh. It lies between the parallels of 22° 1' 14" and 23° 9' 49" North and the meridians of 74° 28' 27" and 75° 42' 43" East. In shape it resembles an irregular pentagon. The District is bounded by Ratlam and Ujjain Districts in the north and by West-Nimar in the south and south-east. Indore lies to the East and North-East of the District and Jhabua to the West. The area of the District is 8,149 sq. km.¹ It has a population of 842,400.²

Origin of the Name

The District is named after the headquarters town, Dhar. The name, Dhar is supposed to have been derived from *Dhara Nagri*, the city of sword blades. Possibly it is in reference to its acquisition by sword, by the Paramaras.

During the Muhammadan period, the town of Dhar was known as '*Piran Dhar*' owing apparently to the numerous Muhammadan saints (*Pirs*) who have been connected with the place and many of whose tombs are still to be seen in the vicinity of the town. The place was also known as *kila* Dhar after its old fort.³

The City of Dhar was famous in India as a seat of learning and scholarship under the seventh king of the Paramara dynasty, Munja Vakpati (A. D. 973-997) and the ninth, Bhoja (A. D. 1010-55). Details of this dynasty are discussed in Chapter II History.

History of the Administrative Units

Dhar town became the capital of Paramara kingdom when Vairi Singh, at the end of the ninth century moved to Dhar from Ujjain. Another place in the District, Mandu remained the seat of Malwa kingdom under Hoshangshah Ghori. Under Akbar Dhar again became the chief town of a *mahal* in the Mandu *sarkar* of the *subah* of Malwa. From 1732 to 1948 Dhar was the seat of a Maratha State under the Panwars. After the Merger of States, the District was carved from Kukshi Badnawar, Dhar, Mandu and Dharampuri tahsils of the erstwhile Dhar State, Sardarpur and Manabar (Bagh-Bakaner *Pargana*) tahsils of the erstwhile Gwlior State and Nisarpur tahsil of former Nimar District of Indore State.

The details regarding the territories re-grouped in each of the present five tahsils is given in the table appended below:—

1. Survey of India, 1971.
2. Census of India 1971; Madhya Pradesh At a Glance, 1972, p.13.
3. *Dhar State Gazetteer*, 1908, pp. 106-109; Ernest Barnes, *Dhar and Mandu*, p. 340 (Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. LVIII).

Constitution of Tahsils in Dhar District

Name of present Tahsil	Unit (former constituent)	Additions	Deductions	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1. Kukshi Tahsil ..	Former Kukshi Tahsil of Dhar District.	130 villages transferred from former Manawar Tahsil of Sardarpur, District of Gwalior State.	33 villages transferred from former Kukshi Tahsil of Dhar State to present Manwar tahsil.	(1) Sardarpur, District of Gwalior was abolished and is now a Tahsil of Dhar District.
		99 villages transferred from former Nisarpur Tahsil of Nimar District of Indore State.	1 village transferred from former Kukshi State to present Jobat Tahsil of Jhabua District.	(2) Nisarpur Tahsil was abolished and parts have been merged in Kukshi and Manawar Tahsils.
2. Manawar Tahsil ..	Former Manawar Tahsil of Sardarpur District of Gwalior State.	104 villages transferred from former Nisarpur Tahsil of Nimar District of Indore State. 33 villages from former Kukshi Tahsil and 141 villages from Dharampuri Tahsil.	130 villages transferred from former Manawar tahsil of Sardarpur District of Gwalior State to present Kukshi Tahsil.	Dharampuri Tahsil was abolished.

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1	2	3	4	5
3. Sardarpur Tahsil ..	Former Sardarpur Tahsil of Sardarpur District of Gwalior State.	Nil	76 villages transferred to present Dhar Tahsil and 2 villages transferred to present Mhow Tahsil of Indore District.	Nil
4. Dhar Tahsil ..	Former Dhar Tahsil of Dhar State.	3 villages transferred from former Khasgi Tahsil of Dhar State.	1 village transferred to present Depalpur Tahsil of Indore District.	..
	Former Mandu Tahsil of Dhar State.	1 village transferred from Badanawar Tahsil of Dhar State.	17 villages transferred from former Dhar Tahsil of Dhar State to present Depalpur Tahsil of Indore District.	..
	Former Bhumia Estate of Jamnia, Nimkhera and Rajgarh.	1 village transferred from former Dharampuri Tahsil of Dhar State.	..	..
		79 villages transferred from former Sardarpur District of Gwalior State.	..	..

GENERAL

1	2	3	4	5
5. Badnawar Tahsil ..	Former Bandnawar Tahsil of Dhar State.	17 villages transferred from former Dhar Tahsil of Dhar State.	2 villages transferred to present Barnagar Tahsil of Ujjain District.	Nil
		1 village transferred from former Khasgi Tahsil of Dhar State.	1 village transferred to present Ratlam Tahsil of Ratlam District.	..
		1 village transferred from former Banagar Tahsil of Ujjain District of Gwalior State.	1 village transferred to present Dhar Tahsil.	..
		1 village transferred from former Depalpur Tahsil of Indore District of Indore State.		

GENERAL

Since then the District and tahsils have remained practically unchanged except for the few minor changes in Badnawar and Sardarpur tahsils.

Administrative Sub-Divisions

The District is divided into five tahsils, namely Sardarpur and Kukshi. The first three tahsils occupy the northern, eastern and southern parts, respectively. Sardarpur and Kukshi occupy the north-western and south-western parts of the District, respectively.

The District is also divided into sixteen police station areas. The Police Stations are located at Dhar, Sagar, Sadalpur, Nalchha, Badnawar, Dharampuri, Gandhwani, Kukshi, Bagh, Dahi, Tanda, Kanwan, Sardarpur, Amjhera, Rajod and Manawar.

*Topography**Physical Divisions*

The District extends over three physiographic divisions. They are the Malwa plateau in the north, the Vindhya range in the central zone and the Narmada valley along the southern boundary. However, the valley is again closed up by the hills in the south-western part.

The Vindhya Range

A part of the Range extends in the District in a crescentic belt generally from south-east to north-west. The range is represented by a strip of hilly area 5 to 20 kilometres in width. It is about 5 km. wide near village Dani near the south-eastern boundary. Near Mograba in the centre it is about 10 km. further widening to 20 km. west of Tanda. To the west of Bagh and Kukshi the Range stands disconnected by the valleys of the Esai and the Hatni.

It re-starts along the Narmada in the south-west. The northern spur of Pipahiabon (Peak 543.76 metres) forms the boundary between the Sardarpur Tahsil and Jhabua District. It extends from the peak of Gomanpura (556.26 metres) to Bajrangarh in Jhabua. Another spur extends to wards Jhabua in the north-west. The Great Vindhya Range extends generally from west to east and scarps at most of its length towards the south. In Dhar also the southward escarp is well marked, the wall rising from 400 to 600 metres. However, in the western part their faces have been eroded back into long and deep rugged valleys of the tributary rills of the Narmada. In fact the strong currents of the small streams on the steep southern side have cut back at their heads. With the result now the numerous streams of the Narmada valley find their sources on the Malwa plateau. The main line of the highest peaks has been left to the south of their present courses. Khiniamba (530.96 metres), Kodi (541.93 metres), Sumeri (572.41 metres) and Dhanakhera (548.64 metres) lie to the south of the water divide.

In the eastern and central parts of the Vindhya range in Dhar the main range is continuous but in the west it is dissected by deep channels of the rivulets. The Range slopes towards the north and gradually meets the Malwa plateau. Numerous spurs also extend over the Malwa plateau in the north. But in the western half in the District one may also find a series of denuded ridges alternating with the parallel stream-channels and running for some kilometres from north to south. The phenomenon leads the marked effect of the Range into a local confusion, unless one tries to trace the line of the main peaks.

The highest peak of the District, Magraba (751.03 metres) lies in the central part. Nilkanth (702.26 metres) lies further east and the Shikarpura hill rises up to 698.91 metres. The famous historical fort of Mandogarh towers the flat-topped hill above 600 metres, from the mean sea level.

The Malwa Plateau

The northern half of the District lies on the Malwa Plateau. It covers the northern parts of Dhar, Sardarpur and Badnawar tahsils. The average elevation of the plateau is 500 metres above the mean sea level. The land is undulating with a few scattered flat topped hills roughly aligned between the valleys from south to north. The general slope is towards the north. The valleys are covered with the Black Cotton Soil of varying thickness, mostly adopted for cultivation. The mounds may bear gravels or the underlain sandstone rocks may have been exposed. The plateau covers an area of about 466,196.83 hectares in the District.

The Narmada Valley

Below the Vindhyan scarps lies the narrow valley of the Narmada. It occupies the southern part of the District in Manawar tahsil and the south-eastern part of Kukahi tahsil. The width of the valley is 15 to 30 kilometres. The elevation varies from 275 metres in the northern part of Manawar tahsil to 150 metres in the low plain of Nisarpur in the south-west. To the east between Khalghat and Bakaner the valley is undulating, wider, more open and fertile with the alluvial cover. Proceeding westwards the valley is studded with hills, alternatively cut up by numerous streams which join the Narmada along the southern boundary of the District. The result is that there are few stretches and pockets of alluvium along the streams.

River System

The southern part of the District lies in the catchment area of the Narmada which forms the southern boundary. The north-eastern part is drained by the Chambal and its tributaries. It forms the catchment area of the Ganga. The north-western part drains into the Mahi. The water-dividing line between the Narmada and the Chambal is marked by the northern fringe of the Vindhya range. The waters of the Chambal and the Mahi are separated by the off-shoot range which runs along the Sardarpur-Jhabua boundary.

The Narmada

The magnificent river flows along the southern boundary of the District in a rift valley from east to west with a southerly inclination. It rises from the Amarkantak Plateau (22° 40' N. 81° 45' E) of the Satpura range in Shahdol District. Flowing to the west it touches the District at Lasangaon (75° 31' East) at the confluence with the Karam. It forms the southern boundary of the District along with that of the West-Nimar for about 107 Kilometres. It receives the Borad, Dob, Nahali and Goi on its left while the Karam, the Man, and the Wagh join its right bank.

The river has been mentioned by Ptolemy and the author of Periplus. The Ramayan, the Mahabharat and Puranas refer to it frequently. The Rewa Khand of Vayu Puran and the Rewa Khand of Skand Puran are entirely devoted to the

story of the birth and the importance of the River. It is said to have sprung from the body of Lord Shiva. It was created in the form of a lovely damsel who enamoured gods and hence named by the Lord as Narmada, delight giving.²

It is also said to have been in love with the Sonbhadra, another river flowing on the Chhota Nagpur plateau. On the male river's inclination towards the Ganga, the Narmada took a westerly course. According to the Puranas the Narmada is also called the Rewa, from its leaping motion (from the root *rev*) through its rocky bed.³

To Shiva the river is specially sacred on account of its origin, and it is often called Shankari, i.e. daughter of Shankar. All the pebbles rolling on its bed are said to take the shape of his emblem with the saying. *Narmada ke lankar ute Shankar*. These lingam shaped stones, called Banalinga are much sought after for daily worship by the Hindus.

In the central parts of India the River is held to be far more sacred than any other stream in India. Even Ganga herself is obliged to come and dip in these waters once a year. She comes in the form of a coal-black cow and returns home pure white, free from all sins. A sight of the Narmada is equivalent to a bath in the Ganga. At numerous places along its course there are temples, and fairs are held. Pilgrims perform Pradakshina, i.e. walking along the southern bank from its source to the mouth and going back along the northern bank. The performance is regarded to be of the highest religious efficacy.

The States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan are interested in developing the resources of the River by the construction of a series of dams on the Narmada and its tributaries.

However, the varying claims of the States are now pending with the Prime Minister for final decision based on an overall National interest. The river had been a potential barrier of free communication in the past. So were the floods causing destruction to the valley region in spite of its deposits of fertile silt. The river is crossed by roads at Khalghat and Chikhaldia in the District. Otherwise ferries are managed by the local administration at important crossings.

The Course of the Narmada

The source of the Narmada is a small tank called the Narmada Kund located on the Amar Katak hill (1057m.) at 22° 40' N: 81° 46' E. The river descends from the Amarkantak hill range at the Kapildhara falls over a cliff. After leaving

1. Taasyachakre tato nama hasyadanat Pundit harik Bhavishyami namo bhavishyastu tu-Narmada. The holder of the trident, Lord Shiva, thence named her Narmada or the giver of amusement and said "Oh damsel of fine hips, thou shalt be known as Narmada, the Chief of rivers."

2. Swarupavasthito deva prapto hasya mate bhuvy Narmada tena chokteyam ashitata jala Shiva.

Since the God who was steady by nature was moved to laughter on the earth (his river, auspicious and full of cool water, thence came to be known as Narmada).

3. Yatogamevasi plutagati reva namna bhavishyasi. Since you have a leaping motion you will be named Rewa.

4. Based on Gazetteer of India, Vol. I, 1965, p. 44; Hoshangabad District Gazetteer 1908, pp. 328-30 and Broach District Gazetteer, 1961, pp. 4-5.

Shahdol district it meanders in the hills flowing through a tortuous course crossing the rocks and islands up to the ruined palace of Ramnagar. Between Ramnagar and Mandla 25 km. further southeast the course is comparatively straight with deep water devoid of rocky obstacles. The Banjer joins from the left. The river then runs north-east in a narrow loop towards Jabalpur. Close to this city, after a fall of some 9m. called the Dhuandhara, the fall of mist, it flows for 3 km. in a deep narrow channel which it has carved out for itself through the magnesian limestone and basalt. From a width of about 90 m. above, it is compressed in this channel of 18m. only. The highest point of the cliff was measured 40.5 m. (133 feet) high from the water level in December, 1965, by the Geological Survey of India, Madhya Pradesh Circle, Jabalpur. Beyond this point up to its meeting the Arabian Sea the Narmada enters three narrow valleys between the Vindhyan Scarps in the north and the Satpura range in the South. The southern extension of the valley is wider at most places. These three valley sections are separated by the closely approaching line of the scarps and the Satpura hills.

Emerging from the Marble Rocks the river enters its first fertile basin which extends, about 320 km., with an average width of 35 km. in the south. In the north the valley is limited to the Barna-Bareilly Plain, terminating at Barkhara hills opposite Hoshangabad. However, the hills again recede in the Kannod plains. The banks are about 12 m. high. It is in the first valley of the Narmada that many of its important tributaries from the south join it, and bring the waters of the northern slopes of the Satpura hills. Among them are the Sher, the Shakkar, the Dudhi, the Tawa & the Ganjal. The Hiran, the Barna, the Choral, the Karam and the Lohar are the important tributaries joining from the north. The large dams and irrigation projects constructed across the Tawa and the Barna are of immense potentiality for multiple economic developments on each side of the Narmada.

Below Handia and Nemawar to Haran fall (the deer's leap) the river is approached by the hills from both sides. In this stretch the character of the river is varied. The Omkareshwar island sacred to the Shiva is the most important river island in Madhya Pradesh. At first the descent is rapid and the stream, quickening in pace, rushes over a barrier of rocks. The Sukta and the Kaveri join it below the Khandwa plain. At two points, at Mandhar, about 40 km. below Nemawar, and Dadrai, 40 km. further down near Punasa the river falls over a height of about 12 m.

A few kilometres below near Bareilly and the crossing ghat of the Bombay to Indore road the Narmada enters the Mandleshwar plain, the second basin about 180 km. long and 65 km. wide in the south. The northern strip of the basin is only 25 km. The second valley section is broken only by Saheshwar Dhara fall. The early course of about 125 km. up to Markari falls is met with a succession of cataracts and rapids from the elevated table land of Malwa to the low level of Gujrat plain. Towards the west of this basin the hills draw very close but soon dwindle down.

Below Makrai the river flows between Baroda and Nandod and then meanders through the rich plain of Broach district of Gujarat State. The banks are high between the layers of old alluvial deposits, hardened mud, gravels of nodular limestone and sand. The width of the river spans from about 1.5 km. at Makrai to 3 km. near Broach and to an estuary of 21 km. at the Gulf of Cambay. An old channel of the river 1 to 2 km. south from the present one is very clear below Broach. The Karanjan and the Orsing are the most important tributaries in the lower course. The former joins at Rundh and the latter at Vyas in Baroda district of Gujarat, opposite each other and form a *Triveni* on the Narmada. The Kaveri, other than that of Nimar joins opposite Shukla-tirth a pilgrim centre and second important island on the Narmada, known for the Kabir-wad (decayed banian tree). The Amravati and the Bhukhi are other tributaries of significant size. Opposite the mouth of the Bhukhi is a large drift called Alia Bet or Kadaria Bet, which has now enlarged in to one out of what were four small islands in 1825.

The tidal rise is felt up to 32 km. above Broach, where the neap tides rise to about a metre and the spring tide 3.5 m. The reach of the saline tidal water make the river unsuitable for irrigation. The river is navigable for vessels of the burthen of 95 tonnes (i.e., 380 Bombay candies) up to Broach and for vessels up to 35 tonnes (140 Bombay candies) up to Shamlapitha or Ghangadia. The small vessels (10 tonnes) voyage upto Tilakwada in Gujrat. There are sand busses and shoals at the mouth and at Broach, to count important ones only.

The Chambal

The Chambal, Charmanwati or Charnawati of the ancient times rises from the western slopes of Janapao hill (854.35 metre) in Indore District. It is the most important river of Malwa. Initially it has a north westerly course and flows through Dhar District for 17 km. separating the Sagor projection in the east. The river then turns to the north and forms the eastern boundary for about 10 km. The river further flows in to Ujjain, Ratlam and Mandasaur districts of Madhya Pradesh while forming the northern boundary of Gwalior Division. The river tributes the Yamuna.

The Chambal is joined by the Bageri nala and the Chambala nala on its left, which drain most of Dhar and Badnawar Tahsil. The Banas joins the Chambal on its left bank where as the Parwan, Parwati, Kunu, and the Sind join it on the right bank.

The Mahi River

The Mahi river rises from the northern slopes of the Gomampur hills in Sardarpur tahsil. It flows due north and forms the north-western boundary of Sardarpur tahsil. The river is joined by the Bageri nala from the right before it leaves the District. Thence it takes a north-westerly course in Ratlam District. After crossing the Banswara District of Rajasthan the river takes an acute turn towards the south-west and enters in to the Bay of Khambhat.

The Karam

The Karam rises from the Singarchori hill of Indore. It drains a small area north of the Vindhya range and cuts across it to the south. It forms the south-eastern boundary near Gujri and joins the Narmada.

The Man

It rises from the southern scarps of the Malwa plateau. It flows to the south and joins the Narmada past Nimkhera and Kheri amidst the hills and Manawa and Bakaner in the Narmada valley.

The Wagh

The Wagh and the Uri also rise from the southern scraps and jointly drain into the Narmada. Tanda is located on the bank of Uri. The Wagh flows past Bagh, Kukshi and Nisarpur. The Hatni rises in Jhabua District and forms the western boundary of Dhar for some distance before joining the Narmada.

Tank and Reservoirs

Almost every village settled beyond the reach of flood waters has a pond or more. The old records give the number of tanks in each pargana of Dewas Senior and Junior States. Our new constructions are mostly irrigation works controlled by the Dhar and Dhamond Irrigation Sub-Divisions. Among them Jhapdi tank, Jhapdi Seepage P.U.W., Pathkheda and Semalda Tank are of significance, having a catchment area of 16 to 22 sq. km. each and an area between 600 to 800 ha. Kunda tank is the largest tank in the District, which has a catchment area of 31 sq. km. and a designed area of 1640 hectares.

Geology

The geological formations are bedded in the following order of increasing antiquity.

Age	Formation	Bed
Recent ..	Alluvium, Laterite	Unconformity.
Lower Eocene to Upper Cretaceous.	Deccan Trap (Malwa Trap with Intertrappeans.	Red boles, limestone and gritty sandstone.
Cretaceous ..	Lameta beds, Bagh beds.	Sandstone and limestone—Coralline limestone.
		1. Deola Marl
		2. (Nodular Limestone).
		3. (Nimar Sandstone)
		Unconformity.
	Intrusives ..	Pegmatites and quartz-veins.
Archaeans ..	Metasediment ..	1. Amphibolites.
		2. Slates and phyllites.
		3. Siliceous dolomites.
		4. Biotite gneisses.

Archaeans

The foliation trend of the metasediments varies from N.35° W.-S.35° E. to N.65° W.-S.65° E. The dip is steeply towards south-west and north-east. The metasediments in the vicinity of Bagh are folded into an isoclinal syncline which appears to plunge towards south-east.¹

The biotite-gneiss is pink to light grey in colour and contains thin bands of quartz-feldspathic material alternating with mafics. The gneiss occurs in the Wagh river section between Khera and Oria, the Gadri nadi section between Kher and Pipri and around Baktala.

The siliceous dolomite is dark-grey, compact and finegrained. It contains essentially quartz and dolomite. It occurs near Wanda, Jamla and Barkhera.

Slates and phyllites, pink to grey in colour, are found near Bagh, Wanda, Deojhiri and Barkhera.

The amphibolites occur as intrusions, generally as sills, into the biotite gneisses and phyllites. These rocks are medium to coarse grained and dark green to black in colour. They are hard and compact. Mineralogically, they consist of hornblende, quartz, oligoclase, andesine and subordinate labradorite. Sphene, apatite, magnetite and ilmenite occur as accessories. These occur near Bhurkia, Udaipur and Belda.

Intrusives (Pegmatite and Quartz veins)

A pegmatite vein occurs within the gneiss near Bhurkia. Except slates, all other Archaean metasediments of the area are traversed by quartz veins, mostly conformable to their foliation planes.

Bagh Beds

The Bagh beds comprise the Nimar Sandstone, Nodular Limestone, Deola-Marl and Coralline Limestones in the ascending order and occur as inliers within the Deccan Trap. Of these, the last three members are profusely fossiliferous and attain a thickness of about 25 m. These beds are of marine sedimentary origin.² They are horizontally bedded.

The Nimar sandstone is well exposed along the Wagh river, south of Bagh, the Uri river north of Ajanta, the Gadri nadi, north of Pipri, the Hatni river and the Man river east of Gandhwani. The Nimar Sandstone is yellow to brownish red in colour. It is ferruginous, medium to coarse grained, gritty and slightly calcareous in nature. East to Bagh and near Satemri the sandstone is conglomeratic and contains pebbles of quartz and jasper.

In this section this rock contains quartz together with microcline, oligoclase and fragments of quartzite, granite, cherts and basic rocks. The matrix is ferruginous, siliceous calcareous and clayey. Tourmaline, zircon, apatite, rutile, garnet and sphene are the heavy minerals.

1. Bose, P. N., Geology of the Lower Narbada Valley Between Nimar and Kawanja Mem. Geol. Surv. Ind., Vol. 21, pp. 1-64.

2. Dassarma, D. G. and Sinha, N. K.-1966-On the occurrence of Shark teeth and other marine fossils in Nimar Sandstone horizon of the Bagh beds and Indian Mineral Vol. 20, No. 1 p. 10.

The following fossils¹ have been found in the upper beds of Nimar near Amliapura, Ajanta and on Bagh-Kukshi Road.

Shark: Species of *Lamna* and *Scapanerhynchus*

Molluscs: Species of *Ostrea*, *Turritella*, and

Natica, and also fossilised wood and bone fragments.

Major occurrences of the Nodular Dimestone are found near Jamniapura, on both sides of the Wagh river near Nandgaon and Khandlai. It is thinly bedded and white to light blue and light brown in colour. The nodules are of calcareous and cherty nature. The limestone is soft, cavernous and fossiliferous.

The Devla marl is well developed in the Man river valley near Deola, Chirankhan, Chakkod, Karaondia, south of Thuati and north of Ajantar. It is soft and highly friable, grey and argillaceous in nature. It overlies the partly weathered Nodular Limestone.

Good outcrops of coralline limestone occur near Thuati, Barkhera, Ajantar, Khandlai, Karaondia, Chakkod, Deola, Oudiapura and Chirankhan. The Coralline Limestone is yellow to red, light green and reddish browns in colour. It is fine-grained and compact and is fossiliferous containing abundant fragments of bryozoa. The fossils are mostly similar to those in the above beds. The following fossils have been found in the Nodular Limestone, Deola marl and Coralline Limestone.

1. Echinoidae: Species of *Echinobrissus*, *Hemiaster*, *Dorodarts* and *Salenia*.
2. Bryozoa: Species of *Ceripora*, *Escharina* and *Eschara*.
3. Vermea: Species of *Serpula* and *Hamulus*.
4. Lamellibranchiata: Species of *Astarte*, *Plicatula*, *Ostrea*, *Opis*, *Modiola*, *Protecardium*, *Inoceramus*, *Pholadomys*, *Pinna*, *Alectryonia* and *Neithoa*.
5. Gastropoda: Species of *Eulgararia*, *Fasciaria*, *Lyria*, *Natica*, *Eupha*, *Turriculla*, *Naticina*, *Gerithium* and *Chemnitzia*.
6. Cephalopoda: Species of *Placentiaceras*.
7. Brachiopoda: Species of *Rhynchonella*.
8. Foraminifera: Species of *Pandicularia*, *Spiroloculina*, *Robulus*, *Oidicites*, *Ammobaculites* and *Bolivina*.

Lameta Beds

The Lameta crop out about 2 km. south-west of Bagh, north of Aspura and south-westward upto Hatini.

These are represented by shales, ferruginous sandstones and cherty limestones. These are brown to yellowish brown and fine to medium grained. Fossil wood of Gymnosperm species has been reported from the beds.

Deccan Trap

By far the major part of the District is covered by the Deccan Trap locally called the Malwa Trap. Its flows have a horizontal disposition. Nine basaltic flows have been recorded in the area. The flows vary in thickness from about 10 to 36 metres. The Basalt in some flows is massive, compact, and fine-grained in nature. It is steel grey to dark grey in colour. But at places it is purple, greenish black to dark grey in colour and vesicular in nature with zeolites (stilbite, natrolite and mesolite), calcite and secondary silica as vesicular fillings. The rocks contain phenocrysts of plagioclase feldspar embedded in a mesostasis of labrodorite micro-lites, granules of augite, iron ore and glass.

Intertappan horizons are represented by red boles, limestone and gritty sandstone. At places the traps have irregular thin laterite cappings.

Minerals

Limestones

The nodular and Coralline limestones are locally used for lime-burning.

Building Materials and Road Metal

The gneisses of the area can be used as building material. The Nimar limestone and the Coralline limestone are quarried near Aspura and Dehadli.¹ The slabs are used in the construction of houses, lining of the well, etc. The trap rock is best suited for road metal and is extensively used in the area. At places limestones are also used for the same purpose.

Zeolites and Semi-precious Stones

Occurrences of zeolites (mostly stilbite type) and semiprecious stones like agate, chalcedony, opal, amethyst, and other forms of silica are sporadic. The zeolites are finding use in water-softening, petroleum refineries, etc. The cryptocrystalline forms of silica are mostly used in jewellery and interior decoration.

Iron ore

Irregular masses of breccia, with matrix of brown hematite are found at Bag and west of Indwan.

Ground Water

Groundwater occurs mostly in the weathered mantle and very insignificantly along the rifts, grains, and the horizontal joints. Thicker the weathered mantle and coarser the underlying bouldery horizon of weathered gneisses and granites, richer is the groundwater potential. The yield from an individual well is 1,000 gallons generally but never exceeding 5,000 gallons per day. Groundwater exploitation

1. Roy-Chowdhry, M. K., Economic Geology and Mineral Resources of Madhya Bharat, Bull. Geol. Surv. Ind., Series A, No. 10, and Chatterji, E. K., Annotated Index of Indian Mineral Occurrences, Part I, II and III.

was initiated by the Geological survey of India.¹ Now the work is carried on by Gopund Wather Survey Division G. O. I., and the Tubc Well, and Ground Water Survey Department of Madhya Pradesh.

On Phyllites and schists the groundwater occurs along the planes of schistosity. Well sites on Bagh beds along the *nala* yield about 1,000 gallons of water per hour and continue usually for a period of 3 to 4 hours. In the case of vesicular basalts if the vesicles are inter-connected, the groundwater accumulation is favorable.

Red bole bands often form the marker horizons in prospecting for groundwater. Inter-trappean beds of significant thickness and aerial extent near the ground surface play distinct role in the local behaviour of the groundwater.

Within the traps the water level is found to vary in depth from 6 to 13 metres from the surface. The yield also varies considerably. A well yielding one *mot* (1,000 gallons per hour) continuously for 8 hours is quite common, of course those yielding 4 to 5 *mots* are also reported.

Yield from the wells in the Lametasandstone is fairly large but due to the small aerial extent of the rocks the importance is greatly lost.

Sinking of tubewells may be feasible on the alluvium, clay, sand and gravel if their thickness is found favourable.

Flora

Aprat from the village forests, there are 901.786 sq. kilometres of Reserved and 377.92 sq. km. of Protected forests in the District. The Reserved and Protected forests are Government forests under the State Forest Department, of which the former are well demarcated and better managed. Concessions or public rights are denied in the Reserved forests whereas *Nistar* rights are allowed, with the permission of the Department, in the Protected Forests. The Reserved forest of Dewas District are those directly managed by the Forest Departments of the ex-states of Gwalior, Dhar, Holkar and Dewas, Senior and Junior, prior to their merger. The forests under the then Jagirdars and proprietors, not well maintained under scientific management systems, are now grouped under the Protected forests. Ultimately, on their coming up to certain standards of crop composition and management facilities, these too are to be declared as Reserved forests."

According to Sir Harry Champion's classification modified by V. K. Seth the forests are Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous forests. Ecologically these are sub-divided in to the following sub-types and edaphic sub-types.

1. Groundwater Possibilities in Madhya Pradesh, Geol Surv. Ind. (Central Region). 1967, and 1966; Open File Report No. I P, 202 Geological Survey of India (Minogeography and Geology and ground water resources of Narmada Valley. Bull. GSI., Series B, No. 30.

1. Dry Teak forests .. —a Dry Teak forests.
b Very Dry Teak forests.
2. Dry Mixed forests .. —a General Mixed forests.
b Salai forests.
c Anjan forests.
d Scrub forests.

The main characteristics of forests in Dhar District is that they are composed of a large number of moist species. It is usually predominated by the teak (*Tactona grandis*) except on the hills under limestones and quartz, or on hard lateritic and shallow soils, the conditions for the predominance of *salai* and *anjan*, respectively. In most parts of the forests in Dhar District there are three storeys of the tree canopy. The scrubs herbs and grasses abound where the Top canopy and the middle canopy are open due to adverse growing.

Dry Teak forests are classed with the proportion of teak being 20 per cent or above in the crop. Teak thrives well on the well-drained shallow soils on the sides of Trap hills. They are stunted on the conglomerate and crystalline rocks but disappear from the Nimar sandstones.

Dry Teak Forests

The edaphic sub-type 1-Dry teak is found on the middle and lower slopes of the Vindhyan scarp on the mixed black and sandy granitic soil. It occurs extensively on the eastern and northern slopes of Bagh, Sardarpur, Dhamnod and Manawar ranges. They occupy about 331.85 sq. km. in the alluvial parts of valleys of the Khuj, the Man, Karam, Wagh and Keshwi. This is the climax vegetation of the area stabilised by the reduction of other varieties due to grazing and fires. Over the rich and deeper alluvial mantle and sandy loam with minimum biotic interference a more moist type is found in the sheltered valleys of Kalghati, Kheri, Kua, Khirkiyan, Ajnai and Parbatipura. In such areas the top canopy is usually filled up by teak as well with an increased number of associate species.

Very Dry Teak Forests

Under very dry conditions, scanty cover of infertile and crystalline rock soils very poor quality of teak forests is found on the upper contours of the Vindhyan scarps. The percentage of teak decreases with the increase of dry deciduous species, like, *salai*, *dhava*, *saja*, *aonla*, *reunjha*, *moyan*, etc. An increase in the shrubs, herbs, grasses and climbers is clearly marked.

Mixed Forests

The Mixed forests vary from the general type with the admixture of a large number of species to dry types like that of *salai* and the maltreated areas of scrubs and grasses. These occur over very undulating topography over Nimar sandstone and quartzites. They occupy the south-western part of the District and

stray hills south of the scarps. Mostly in degraded conditions the overwood and underwood are hardly distinguishable. Among the associates *salai*, *anjun*, *rohan*, *dhaora*, *saj* and *Chloroxylon swietenia* are most widespread. The general composition of the crop is given below —

Top Canopy

Top canopy is found in the best of these forests. Like those in the Teak forests, they consist of the following species.

Teak, *sadar*, *moyan*, *dhava*, *tendu*, *kari*, *bija*, *rohan*, *kalam*, *kasai*, *bel*, *lendia*, *salai*, *shisham* and *kareya-saja*.

Second Storey.

Sadar, *dhava*, *mokha*, *anjan*, *achar*, *tendu*, *aonla*, *bel*, *palas*, *bhitya*, *kudu*, *babool*, *khair*, *moyan* and *ghandrati*.

Shrubs

Saharan, *karonda*, *mahandhi*, *muwail*, *bharati*, *vasuka*, *biagan*, *nirgundi* and *dadhi*.

Herbs

Tarota, *aghada*, *tiperi*, *bajna* and *bantulsi*.

Grasses

Gumiar, *phulera*, *musel*, *paoni*, *sukri*, *lamphera* and *bhurbhusi*.

Timbers

Gumchi, *arail*, *chaudhari arail*, *piwar bel*, *irni*, *gurbel*, *keoti*, *kalidudhi*, *chilati* (*Millettia auriculata*) and *chilati* (*Cissamples perier*).

Salari Forests

The edaphic subtype of the Dry Deciduous Mixed forest is found over the dry hills and ridges of Ramgarh, Jamli, Neemkheda, Manasamal and Mian pahad forest blocks. *Salai* occurs to over 50 percent of the crop on the limestone coralline limestone, and quartz. It is seen sometimes over shales. The regeneration is plentiful by root-suckers but the trees are not very well grown. They grow to about 10 metre in height and one metre in girth. At places it has very clearly come up as the residual form of vegetation after the general maltreatment by men and selective exploitation of other species. Repeated fires have added to this trend. The common associates in the edaphic sub-type are *salar*, *moyan*, *dhava*, *khair*, *gadbu* and in stunted form, *teak*.

Anjan Forests

Anjan forests are found in some of the maltreated areas of Dry Deciduous forests. They occupy the western portion of Virdhyan scarps and area between the Narmada and Bagh. The country is typified by poor soil on hard murrum and laterite, aeration and drainage. Anjan is seen in green leaves all the year round. Its leaves are also used as cattle feed. This together with problematic regeneration has left it in poor conditions. The forest is open with dimensions of trees 10 m. in height and one metre in girth.

Dry Deciduous Scrub Forests

The Scrub forests are confined to the immediate slopes of Malwa Plateau from Mandu to Bamanpuri and Panara blocks and compartments No. 325 to 326 and 341 to 379. The denuded ground and dry and shallow soil under the stemmed and crooked stock of *babul*, *pilu chandar*, *bel*, *hingan*, *sindi*, etc. indicate that these have been converted to the present stage from Dry Teak forests. The soil is generally lateritic invaded by thorny species, like *ber*, *thuar*, *nagphani*, *reunjha*, etc.

Fauna

The condition of wild life, as everywhere in the region is in danger of extinction of several species. If during the State time wild animals were meant only to be hunted by the ruler or a privileged few, after formation of Madhya Bharat the position was completely reversed. This led to indiscriminate slaughter of these animals and in less than 10 years' time, they were hounded over. At present except a few varieties of deer, blue bulls, panthers and a few tigers wild life is a rarity.

Apart from domestic pets and beasts of burden the following wild animals are commonly noticed.

Primates

Among the primates the common monkey (*Macacus sinicus*) and langur (*Semnopithecus entellus*) are met with. Langur, the red faced monkey is rare as the local Bhil people do not spare them in the lust for meat.

Carnivora

Tiger (*Felis tigris* or *Pardus tigris*) is seen very rarely. Panther or tendua (*Felis Pardus*) is the second largest animal of Feline family. It is occasionally found in Gariakui, Mandu, Chikapatti and Dheemkheda forest blocks, mostly adjoining hamlets where goat, sheep and hen rearing is common among the inhabitants. The animal is more cunning and stealthy in habits than the tiger. Jarak or hyaena (*Hyuena Striata*), lomdi (*Canis aureus*) and wolf or ladaiya (*Canis pallipes*) are other carnivorous animals apart from the two species of cats. They are the civet cat and pole cat generally seen in the night. Porcupines (*Hystrix* species) are seen in most of the forests for it lives on insects, ants, white ants, eggs and birds.

Herbivora

Horned game, has been greatly reduced in number, except the *nilgai* (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), wild pigs (*Sus cristatus*) and kala hiran or bhedki (*Cervus muntjak*), called barking deer.

They are more common in parts of Neemkheda, Mandu and Lawani forest blocks. Chital is found localised. Black buck or *kala hiran* (*Antelope*

cervicapra), sambhar (*Cervus unicolor*) and Chinkara (*Gazella benetti*), the ravine deer are also seen sometimes.

Rodents

Squirrels (*Sciurus indicus*), field-rats, house rats, shrew and musk shrew are the most common rodents. Khargosh (*Lepus cuniculus*) is very commonly found in the open forests with grasses.

Other Forms

Several forms of lizards in the bush and houses, ants, white ants, butterflies, mantids, octopus montids, bugs, frogs, toads, bees, wasps, worms, insects, grass-hoppers, blood-suckers, dung rollers, snails, etc., are found in the District under varying natural circumstances.

Fishes

The District falls in parts both under the area of Bay bound water and area draining to the Arabian sea. There are two river systems which drain the parts of the District to the Arabian sea, the Narmada system and the Mahi system. Naturally there are minute differences in the watery lives of the areas under various drainage systems. The fishes commonly found in the waters of the District are Catla catla, Labeo rohita, Labeo calbasu, Labio fimbriatus, Cirrhina mrigala, Barbus tor, Syprinus carpio (common carp), Wallago attu, Mystus seenghala, Rita rita, Murrel, H. fossilis, Notopterus notopterus, Carhina reba, Lebo bata, Barbus sarana, prawans, etc. The Narmada waters also contain mahaseer (*Barbus mosae*). Rohu and sanwal are most common in the tanks.

Other Watery Life

Other watery forms of life are dragon fly, water stick insect, nymph, damselfly, water scorpion, notonecta, corixa, frogs, tadpoles, water snakes, tortoises of several designs on the back, and crocodiles in the Narmada.

Birds

Due to the hilly nature of the area, extensive forests and perennial water bodies the District is chirped by a large variety of avifauna. Mandu plateau and Undakho valley are fairly abundant in localised bird population. Of these pea-bird (*Pave cristatus*), biter (*Coturnix communix*), kabutar (*Columba livia intermedia*) and titar (*Francolinus pondicerianus*) are common. The shikar and migratory bird are of various species. These may be grouped as ducks, snipes, partridges, quails and sandground.

Climate

The District enjoys a pleasant climate. It is generally dry except in the monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The hot season from March to about the middle of June is followed by the monsoon season lasting

upto end of September, October and November may be termed the post monsoon season. The period from December to February is the cold season.

Climate

Records of rainfall in the district are available for 6 stations for periods ranging from 19 to 70 years. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the District as a whole are given in tables 1 and 2. The average annual rainfall in the District is 897.4 mm. The southern and south eastern parts of the district get less rainfall than elsewhere but in the southern parts in the region of Mandu the rainfall is very much higher. The rainfall varies from 696.2 mm. at Manawar to 1217.8 mm. at Mandu. About 91 per cent of the annual rainfall in the district is received during the south-west monsoon season, July being the rainiest month. The variation in the annual rainfall from year to year in the District is large. In the 50 year period, 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 153 per cent of the normal occurred in 1919. The lowest annual rainfall which was only 39 per cent of the normal occurred in 1911. In these 50 years the annual rainfall in the district was less than 80 percent of the normal in 14 years. Two consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred 4 times in this period. Even 3 consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred once at Mandu. It will be seen from table 2 that the annual rainfall in the District was between 700 and 1,000 mm., in 28 years out of 50.

On an average there are 44 rainy days (i. e. days with rainfall on 2.5 mm., 10 per cent or more) in a year in the District. This number varies from 37 at Manawar to 56 at Mandu.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the District was 296.9 m.m., at Dhar on 1959 September 14.

Temperature

There is no meteorological observatory in the District. The description which follows is mainly based on the records of the observatories in the neighbouring districts where the climatic conditions are similar to those in the District.

After February there is steady increase in temperatures. May is the hottest month with the mean daily maximum at about 40° C. The days are very hot during the summer with the maximum temperature on individual days sometimes rising upto about 44° or 45° C. with the onset of the south-west monsoon by about the second week of June there is appreciable drop in temperature and the weather is cool and pleasant. With the withdrawal of the monsoon by about the end of September, day temperature rises and in October reaches a secondary maximum. After October day and night temperatures decrease rapidly. January is generally the coldest month with the mean daily maximum at about 27° C., and the mean daily minimum at about 10° C. Cold waves affect the District in the area of passing western disturbances across northern India and the minimum temperature may drop down occasionally to about the freezing point of water.

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Humidity

Except during the monsoon months when the humidity is high, the atmosphere is generally dry over the District. The driest part of the year is the summer season when relative humidities are often less than 20 per cent.

Cloudiness

Skies are clear or lightly clouded generally except in the monsoon season when heavily clouded or overcast skies prevail.

Winds

Winds are generally light in the post-monsoon and winter seasons and strengthen in the summer and monsoon seasons. Winds blow mostly from direction between south-west and north-west during the monsoon months. In the post monsoon and winter seasons the winds are mainly north-easterly or easterly. By March winds from directions between south-west and north-west appear and by April these become predominant and continue in the rest of summer and the monsoon season.

Special Weather Phenomena

In association with depression during the monsoon season and to a lesser extent in the post-monsoon season, which originate in the Bay of Bengal and move across the country the District experiences widespread heavy rain and strong winds. Thunderstorms are possible in all the months though in the post-monsoon and winter months they are rare than in the rest of the year. Fog occurs occasionally in the cold season.

CHAPTER H HISTORY

Prehistory

The existence of the stone-age man in Dhar District is proved by the discovery of a few late Stone Age tools near the famous Bagh caves. The tools are microlithic including cores and flakes.¹ Some Stone Age and Chalcolithic material were also collected from the District.²

Classical History

None of the places of Dhar District finds mention either in Epic or in any other Hindu, Buddhist or Jain literature of ancient India. However, Dhar District was, perhaps, part of Avanti during the Bharat War. Vinda and Anuvinda, the two powerful princes of Avanti, fought valiantly on the side of the Kaurvas at the great Kurukshetra battle. In the Mahabharata, they are praised as the great *Maharathis*.³ According to the *Puranas*, the Haihayas (the descendants of Yada) ruled over Avanti after the Bharata War. Avantis were, in fact, one of the five branches of the Haihayas. Some scholars are of the opinion that Vitihotras were also the rulers of Avanti. But no definite information is available regarding the history of Avanti, after Vinda and Anuvinda.⁴

When we next hear of Avanti, more than five centuries later, it was under the Pradyotas who ruled for 138 years. According to the Buddhist tradition, Avanti was one of the four most powerful States in India about the close of the sixth century B. C.⁵ Dhar District, was as before, perhaps, as part of Avanti, which was bounded in the west by the Kingdom of Saurashtra.⁶ About the close of the fifth century B. C. the Magadhan King Sisunaga, humbled the Pradyota King of Avanti. For several centuries, thereafter Avanti and the neighbouring areas continued to form part of Magadh.⁷

1. Indian Archaeology-A review, 1963-64, p. 87.

2. *ibid.* 1956-57, p. II.

3. H.C. Law, Ujjayini in Ancient India, p. 11.

4. The Vedic Age, p. 326.

5. D. C. Sircar, *Ancient Malwa and Vihramaditya Tradition*, pp. 23-32; B. C. 1927, op. cit., p. 5.

6. D. C. Sircar, op. cit., p. 51.

7. *ibid.*

The Mauryas

Chandragupta Maurya, his son Bindusara and grand son Ashoka ruled over a greater part of India, leaving the extreme southern region of Chola, Kerala and Pandya. According to the Dipavamsa, Prince Ashoka was his father's Viceroy at Ujjain. The place had always been an important centre of provincial administration under the Mauryas. Linking again the history of Ujjain with Dhar it might be deduced that the district might have been a part of the Maurya empire.

In the first century B. C., Gardabhilla was the ruler of Ujjayini. He reigned for 13 years and was then expelled by the Sakas. But the Sakas were overthrown by Vikramaditya. Jain scholar Merutunga's *Theravali* states, "Vikramaditya, son of Gardabhilla, regained the kingdom of Ujjayini, founded the Vikrama era and reigned for 60 years." The foundation of an era (Vikram-Samvat) beginning in 58-57 B. C., is traditionally attributed to king Vikramaditya.¹

Saka Kshatrapas

Around the first century A. D., the Western Saka Kshatrapas conquered the whole of Malwa and ruled there for about three centuries. They belonged to two dynasties, the one was known as the Kshaharata family. Originating from Bhumaka, the founder member of the other group, viz., the Kardamakas was Chashtana. Their occupation of Malwa is known from the inscriptions of Nasik, Junnar, as well as the Karle inscriptions of Nahapana, and his son-in-law Ushavadatta or Rishabhadatta.² About A. D. 124-125 however, the Satavahana king Gautamiputra Satakarni seems to have killed Nahapana and annexed his kingdom, including Avanti, into his vast empire.³ Soon Chashtana and his grandson Rudradaman of the Kardamaka dynasty appeared on the scene and wrested back the lost territories. The fact is corroborated by Ptolemy's reference (A. D. 140) of Tiasenes (Chashtana) as the monarch of Ozene (Ujjayini).⁴ Along with the whole of Malwa, the District, too must have witnessed these vicissitudes.

Imperial Guptas

After the death of Samudragupta in A. D. 376 his son Chandragupta II ascended the Gupta throne. Soon afterwards he turned towards west and killed the Saka ruler Rudrasimha III thereby annexing his kingdom in his empire, which extended upto the Arabian Sea. Thus after more than three hundred years' rule the line of the western Satraps came to an end, and the last vestige of

1. Majority of the scholars are, however, of the opinion that there was no king named Vikramaditya in the first century B. C. For details, see: *The Age of Imperial Unity*, pp. 154-56; D. C. Sircar, op. cit., p. 119.

2. R. C. Majumdar, *Ancient India*, p. 124; A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. II, pp. 208-10; R. D. Bannerji, *Prehistoric and Ancient India*, pp. 148-49.

3. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. VIII, pp. 60; *The Age of Imperial Unity*, pp. 180-81.

4. *The Age of Imperial Unity*, pp. 182-83.

foreign rule disappeared from the western and central India.¹ As the Udyagiri cave inscriptions of Vidisha and the Sanchi inscription indicate Chandra Gupta's stay in Malwa was quite prolonged. Some scholars assert that he was no other than the Vikramaditya of Ujjayini, under whom Avanti region flourished as the most prosperous country of that time. It is also believed that Kalidasa really lived at the court of Chandra Gupta. According to Kalidasa, Avanti was a part of the heaven inhabited by persons, who acquired great merit in their previous births.² As is stated in a Mandsaur inscription Chandra Gupta's son Kumar Gupta too was the lord of Malwa. Dhar must have been included in their vast empire as its neighbouring territories were.

Some time after A. D. 484 Malwa was wrested from Bhanugupta by the Huna leader Toramana.³ His son Mihirakula was ousted by Narsimha Gupta of the Gupta dynasty and Yashodharman of Mandsaur. Narendrasena Vakataka too extended his supremacy over Malwa in the 6th century A. D. According to Bana's *Harsha-Charita*, Mahasena Gupta of the later Gupta dynasty was the master of Malwa. It is not known if there was any relation between the Imperial Gupta and Later Gupta dynasty.

Mahasena Gupta soon lost hold of Malwa to the mighty arms of the Maitrakas king Siladitya I of Valabhi,⁴ whom probably the Chinese traveller Hsien-Tsang referred to as the ruler of Mo-la-po (Western Malwa). According to his description he was a monarch of great administrative ability and rare kindness and compassion. As stated in *Harsha-Charita* of Bana, Malwa (including Dhar District) was one of the two great kingdoms of India in 690 A. D. "Where learning was prized and people were of gentle disposition, liberal education and refined speech."⁵

Western Kalachuris of Malwa

From the epigraphic evidence it is known that part of Malwa was in possession of the Western Kalachuri rulers of Mahishmati during the 6th/7th century A. D. Three of these monarchs are known to the historians. They are Krishnaraja, his son Sankaragana and grandson Buddharaja. A charter of Sankaragana (c. 575-600 A. D.), viz., the Abhona Plate⁶ was issued from his victorious camp at Ujjain. Lying within a short distance from this place, some portion of the district might have been held by this dynasty. Buddharaja fled towards east after his crushing and devastating defeat at the hands of the Chalukya king Mangalesha, sometime in the first decade of the 7th century A. D.⁷

1. *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. III, pp. 20, 29 and 34; *The Classical Age*, pp. 19-20.

2. *Meghaduta*, Purva Megha, Verses 31, 33.

3. R. C. Majumdar and A. S. Altekar, *The Vakataka Gupta Age*, p. 191.

4. *The Classical Age*, pp. 63 and 74.

5. *Harsha-Charita*, Tr. by Cowell and F. W. Thomas, Cana. 119.

6. *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. IV, pt. I, pp. 41-43.

7. *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. XIX, pp. 17-18, Vol. VII, p. 161; *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. VI,

*Gurjar-Pratiharas and Rashtrakutas**Nagabhatta I*

Early in the 8th century A.D. part of Malwa passed under the rule of Nagabhatta I of the Gurjara-Pratihara lineage. The founder of this branch of the Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty was Harichandra, who flourished in Marwar region about the middle of the 6th century A.D. Nagabhatta I came into prominence after hurling back the Arab invaders from Ujjain, thereby saving western India.

But Nagabhatta had to suffer an ignoble defeat at the hands of the Rashtrakutas, who were his immediate neighbours to the south of Malwa. The Rashtrakuta king Dantidurga (C.773-758 A.D.) led a victorious expedition into Malwa in A.D. 747 and proclaimed his conquest by performing *Hiranyagarbha-dana* ceremony at Ujjain, in which the Gurjara king was made to serve as a *pratihara* (door-keeper). Dantidurga occupied even his palace. Around the middle of the 8th century Dantidurga became the master of Central and Southern Gujarat, as well as the whole of Madhya Pradesh and Vidarbha¹.

Vatsaraja

The next important Pratihara king was Vatsaraja, who ascended the throne, according to the Jain works *Kuvalayamala* and *Harivamsapurana*, before 778 A.D. He consolidated his power by extensive conquests towards north and eastern India, including the Gauda kingdom of Bengal. He claims to have carried the gold umbrella of the Pala king Dharmapala of Gauda.² Vatsaraja, however, had to retire to the confines of the desert of Rajasthan, after an annihilating defeat was inflicted on him by the Rashtrakuta monarch Dhruva.

Nagabhatta II

The next king, Nagabhatta II, recaptured his father's territory in the beginning and even ran into the race of the triangular struggle for supremacy in North India against the Palas and the Rashtrakutas. Ultimately, as the Sirpur Inscription of Amoghavarsha states, he was defeated by Govinda III. Malwa, therefore, again passed into the possession of the Rashtrakutas³. Before A.D. 878 Nagabhatta's grandson Mihira Bhoja overran Rajasthan and Ujjain, but could not gain any decisive advantage over the Rashtrakuta king Krishana II. About A.D. 912, when Mahipala II ascended the throne, the Pratihara Empire was enjoying peace and prosperity. According to Al. Mas'udi, a traveller from Bagdad, the western and southern extremities of his realm touched Multan and the Rashtrakuta Empire. He had huge wealth in camels and horses, he maintained four armies in the four corners of his kingdom, consisting of 70,000 to 9,00,000 each⁴. The Pratapgrah inscription reveals that some part of Malwa

1. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XVIII, p. 87.

2. Archaeological Survey of Western India, Vol. V, p. 87; *The Age of Imperial Kanauj*, p. 2.

3. *The Age of Imperial Kanauj*, pp. 22-23; *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. VI, p. 248; *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. XI, p. 157.

4. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. VII, p. 207 and Vol. XVIII, p. 105.

5. *The Age of Imperial Kanauj*, pp. 35-36.

was included in the Pratihara territory till 946 A.D. though in between A.D. 915-918 Indra III of the Rashtrakuta dynasty advanced upto the capital city of the Pratiharas through Malwa¹. He conquered the place but soon returned to south, without consolidating his conquest.

The Paramaras

Before the final disintegration of the Pratihara Empire, Malwa passed under the rule of the Paramaras, who were the vassals of the Rashtrakutas. Shortly before 812 A.D. the Rashtrakuta monarch Govinda II conquered Malwa and placed his Paramara follower Upendra or Krishnaraja on the throne. Afterwards the Pratiharas reconquered their territory and kept it in their possession till 946 A.D.² Afterwards Vairisimha II of the Paramara dynasty recovered Malwa with the help offered by Rashtrakuta Krishna III. According to the Udaipur *Prasasti*, he proved by the strength of his sword that Dhara (Dhar) belonged to him. His son Siyaka II, defeated his Rashtrakuta overlord Khottiga in 972 A.D. and founded an independent kingdom in Malwa, including Dhar District, which was bounded by the Tapti on the south, Jhalawar on the north, Bhilsa on the east and Sabarmati on the west³.

It is generally assumed that the original home of the Paramaras was at Mount Abut in Rajputana, because they claim to belong to one of the four Angikulas (fire born clans) of Rajputana. According to the *Navashahshanka charita* of Padmagupta alias Parimala, who flourished in the second-half of the 10th century A.D., and also according to many Parmara inscriptions⁴, sage Vasishtha's *Kamdhenu* (wish granting cow) was stolen by Visvamitra. In a bid to recover the stolen property Vasishtha made some ceremonial offerings to the sacred fire pit with holy incantation. A hero sprang out from the fire and recovered the cow forcibly from the sage. As a token of recognition Vasishtha gave him the title Parmara, that is the slayer of the Enemy and made him a king. In his lineage was born Upendra, the founder of the Parmara dynasty of Malwa⁵. The legend might have been invented by the *prasasti* writers to confer divine origin to a group of foreign immigrants, belonging to the Gurjara stock, but patronising Brahmanism⁶. Some scholars think that the Paramara kings were neither Agnikulas nor Gurjaras, but were born in the family of the Rashtrakutas of Manyakh⁷. It is generally believed that the Parmara section of the Gurjaras clan settled originally in the territory around Mount Abu, where even in the 13th century a line of Parmara rulers were reigning as vassals of the Chalukyas of Anhilwara Patan.

The Parmaras ruled over a vast territory around Malwa for about 400 years. Their hereditary fondness for learning and literature, as well as their kingly

1. *ibid.*

2. R. C. Majumdar, *op. cit.*, p. 294.

3. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. I, pp. 235-37.

4. *ibid.* Vol. II, pp. 182-83; Vol. IX, pp. 12-13; Vol. XIV, pp. 297-98.

5. *ibid.* Vol. I, pp. 233-34.

6. Bhatia, *The Paramaras*, pp. 12-15.

7. *The Age of Imperial Kanauj*, p. 93; Bhatia, *op. cit.* p. 8.

astronomical, art, architecture, etc., have made their reign one of the most glorious epochs in Indian history. They were also great conquerors. During the period when their power was at the zenith the Paramara Empire stretched from Bilas to the confines of Gujrat and from Mandasaur in the north to the Tapti in the south. Their earlier capital was located at Ujjain, but it was shifted to Dhara or Dhar probably by Vairisimha II. These capitals are mentioned by Padmagupta.

Upendra

Upendra or Krishnaraja was the founder of the Paramara dynasty of Malwa. As stated before he got the throne by the grace of the Rashtrakuta monarch Govinda II. After he installed Upendra as his feudatory in Malwa, he commissioned Karkharaja of Lata to defend his vessel against any possible incursion of the Pratiharas. Both the Udaipur *Prasasti* and the *Navasahasanka charita* state that Upendra was a valiant king and was famous for performing a number of sacrifices.¹ He was also a benevolent ruler and lightened the burden of taxes on people.² Upendra might have flourished in the first quarter of the ninth century.³ According to local tales he was a great warrior and a devout Hindu, who adorned the earth with golden sacrificial ponds.

Vairisimha I and Siyaka I

Upendra was followed by his son Vairisimha I (818-43 A.D.), who in turn was succeeded by his son Siyaka I (c. 843-68 A.D.). From the Udaipur *prasasti* nothing is known of these two monarchs except their names. Bardic legends, however, reveal that Vairisimha was only a title, which was acquired by the king after his singular conquests. His real name was Shivraja. Siyaka's son and successor, Vakpati I (c. 893-918 A.D.), is referred to in the Udaipur *Prasasti* as "the sun for the eyes of the maidens of Avantī", signifying his possession of Ujjain. His armies are further stated to have drunk the waters of Ganga-amudra. The explanation of this statement perhaps can be that Vakpati as a feudatory chief of Mahendrapal I, took part in the latter's conquest in Magadha and Vanga,⁴ in the course of these expeditions reached as far as the Bay of Bengal. He is the first ruler of the Malwa line of the Paramaras to have declared independence and assumed imperial titles.⁵ He got the title Vakpati after averting a rebellion by the charm of his eloquence. His reign came to an end in 918 A.D.

1. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. 1, p. 234

2. Bhatia, op. cit., p. 33.

3. *The Age of Imperial Kanauj*, p. 93; Bhatia (p. 28) thinks it is c. 781-818 A.D. and Luard gives that as c. 800-825 A.D. see: *Dhar State Gazetteer*, p. 130.

4. B. N. Puri, *History of the Gurjara Pratihars*, pp. 69-70

5. Bhatia, op. cit., p. 36.

Vakpati's son and successor was Vairisimha II, also known as Vajrata. During his rule the Rashtrakuta Empire, which at that time included Malwa, was attacked by Mahipala I. Vairisimha could not resist the invading Pratihara force. As stated in the Kakhia Plates they conquered all the territories upto the bank of the Narmada, including Ujjayini and Dhara. The Pratiharas took Malwa under their direct control and a governor was posted at Ujjayini. The occupation of Dhar District is proved by the Pratapgarh inscription which mentions both Mandu and Ujjain under the rule of the Paramaras in 946 A.D. The Paramara Kingdom remained with the Pratiharas till 946 A.D. when Vairisimha reconquered Malwa from Mahendrapala II, son of Mahipala I, with the help of the Rashtrakuta Krishna III. According to the Udaipur inscription, by this king famous Dhara was indicated as his own property when he "slew the crowd of his enemies with the sharp edge of his sword (dhanu)".

Siyaka II

Vairisimha II was succeeded by his son Siyaka II or Harasdeva. By 949 A.D. he assumed high sounding titles like *Maharajadhipati* and *Mahamandalika Chudamni*, signifying his increased power, though retaining at the same time the title *Mahamandalika*, indicating his position as a feudal chief of the Rashtrakuta Krishna III. In the latter part of his reign Siyaka II threw off the yoke of the Rashtrakutas. Kottiga, successor of Krishna III, invaded Malwa, but was defeated by Siyaka on the banks of the Narmada. Siyaka pursued the enemy and plundered Manyakheta, the capital of the Rashtrakutas, but was eventually forced southern boundary of his kingdom up to the Tapri, and Banawara in the north, Gujrat in the west and Vidisha in the east.³ He was the real founder of the Paramara imperialism that attained maturity during the reign of the subsequent rulers. Padmagupta has described him as a very able warrior as well as a devout worshipper, who abdicated in favour of his son and spent the last days of his life in the pursuit of salvation.

Vakpati II, Munja

After Siyaka's abdication Vakpati II came to the Paramara throne some time between 972 and 974 A.D. Two copper plate grants of Munja from the villages Gunapura or Bhagavapura and Gandhavanigraha give a complete genealogy of the early Paramara rulers. According to the evidence, Vakpati II was an adopted son of Siyaka II, whom he found near a tree of *manyu* and named him Munja. His other titles were *Prithvicolakata*, *Sivachak*, *Amoghavarsha*, *Utpalraj* and *Narmada*. During his reign the Paramara Empire further expanded by his conquests over the Kachchhari Tuvaryajara, Amhikpataka's Mulraj, the Gubins of Medapata, the Hinds of Kundadala and the Chahamanas of Naddula.

1. D. C. Ganguli, *History of the Paramara Dynasty*, p. 36.

2. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. VII, pp. 85-93; Vol. XIV, pp. 174-83.

3. *The Age of Imperial Kanauj*, pp. 94-95.

4. D. C. Ganguli, op. cit., pp. 100-101.

According to the Udaipur *prasasti*, he is eulogised as having made the Latas, Karnatas, Cholas and Keralas bow to his steel.¹ It is known from the *Prabandha-chintamani* of Merutunga, and also from the Udaipur *prasasti* that Munja defeated the Karnata king Tialapa II more than once. But in one of his subsequent expeditions against the country of Karnata, he crossed the river Godavari against the advice of his minister Rudraditya and fell captive in the hands of Tailapa II. After a short time he was put to death,² having become the centre of some political conspiracy. According to Merutunga, the Paramara monarch fell in love with Tailapa's widowed sister, Mrinalvati. When his ministers arranged a plan for his escape from captivity, he revealed the plot to Mrinalvati and requested her to accompany. She proved unworthy of the trust and unfolded the details of the plot to her brother, who immediately executed the gallant lover.³ Padmagupta referred to him as *Kavibandhu* and *Kavimitra*.

Munja was a great general, poet of repute and a great patron of art and literature. His court was adorned with poets like Dhananjaya, Batta Halayudha, Dhanika, Padmagupta, the author of *Navasahasankacharita*, Amitagati etc., who were benefited from his liberal grants. Dhanajaya wrote *Dasarupa* while his brother Dhanik was the author of a commentary, named *Dasharnvaloka*. It is known from his grants that he was a Saiva. He excavated the Munja Sagara of Dhar, the Munja Sagar of Mandu and built many beautiful temples and embankments at Ujjain, Maheshvara, Onkar Mandhata and Dharampuri. The town Munjapuri in Gujarat bore his name.⁴ Munja was an able administrator and consolidated the gains of his predecessors. With his accession a golden era was ushered in Malwa, a new spirit was spread everywhere and the country grew rich in wealth and culture.

Sindhuraja

Munja died between 993 A. D. The next king was Sindhuraja. Soon after accession he defeated the Chalukya king of Deccan, Satyasraya and wrested from him those territories which his father Munja had to surrender. His other achievements against a prince of Hunamandala, the Kalachuris of Tummara and the Chaulukyas of Lata and Anhilpataka are recorded in Padmagupta's poetic composition "*Navasahasankacharita*". The Udaipur *prasasti* and the *Navasahasankacharita* record Sindhuraja's decisive victory over the Hunas. He is also stated to have defeated the Kalachuri ruler Kalingaraja of Dakshina Kosala.⁵ Sindhuraja's other titles were *Navasahasanka* and *Kumaranarayana*. The *Navasahasankacharita* also refers to Sindhuraja's installation of a Shivalinga at Dhara. It speaks of a Naga King, ruling in a territory 200 miles south of the Narmada, who sought *Navasahasanka's* help against a neighbouring non-Aryan demon king Vajrankusa. *Navasahasanka* reached the land of Vajrankusa with a host of *Vidhyadharas*,

after crossing the Godavari. He killed the demon king in battle, and got the hand of the Naga princess Sashiprabha as a token of gratitude. The historical facts emerging from the story are that the Naga king was a scion of the serpent dynasty of old Baster State, the demon king was a chief of the Non-Aryan Mana tribe of Vajra or modern Wairagarh in Chanda District, while the *Vidhyadharas* were the Silaharas of Thaha, whose ruler at that time was Aparajita.¹ It is known from his poetic work of Padmagupta that Dhara and Ujjain were the *Kulavadhani* or their family seats, but about Sindhuraja it is stated that "residing in the town of Ujjain he rules the surrounding country".

Like his brother he too was a Saivite, but tolerant of other religions, including Jainism. Many Jain scholars like Devasena and Samudravijai lived and preached at Dhar.² He was killed in battle by the Chaulukya king Chamunda of Anhilwad.

Bhojadeva I

Bhojadeva, the most illustrious of the Paramaras was one of the greatest kings of ancient India. He was second only to the legendary Vikramaditya of Ujjayini. In fact, both these names had gathered a vast wealth of legend and romance around them, many are common to both. His name became a household word in India not only as a soldier but also as a builder, a scholar and a writer.

The Paramaras, who gained power and prestige under Munja and Sindhuraja, rose to imperial rank during the reign of Bhoja, who came to the throne between 1,000 and 1011 A. D.³ Inscriptions of his reign bear dates from 1020 to 1047.⁴

According to his Betma⁵ and Banswara⁶ grants, both dated 1020 A.D., immediately after his accession he invaded Deccan to avenge the murder of his uncle Munja and defeated and killed Vikramaditya of the Western Chalukya dynasty of Kalyani. In 1020 Bhoja conquered Konkana by defeating Silahara Kasideva. Indraratha, the ruler of Adinagar on the banks of the Mahanadi in Orissa⁷ was also vanquished by him during his southern campaign. In the north, Kirttiraja, of the Chaulukya dynasty of Lata had to bear the brunt of his sword. But his attempt to annex Bundelkhand to his dominion was frustrated by the Chandella ruler Vidhayadhara. The same was the fate of his military expedition against the Chahamanas of Sakambhari in which his army was routed. In 1008 A.D. Bhoja sent his army to help Shahi Anandapala against Mahmud of Ghazni and afforded shelter to Ananda's son Trilochanapala against the same intruder in A.D. 1019. Again in A.D. 1043, he seems to have joined a Hindu confederacy to snatch Hansi, Thaneshwar, Nagarkot, etc. from the Muslim control. The fortress of Lahore was also besieged for seven months.⁸

1. *The Age of Imperial Kanauj*, p.97; Bhatia, op.cit., pp.68-72; D.C. Ganguli, op.cit., pp. 66-67.

2. Catalogue of Sanskrit and Prakrit Manuscripts in C.P. and Berar, p.652.

3. D.C. Ganguli, op. cit., p.81; *The Struggle for Empire*, p.66.

4. *The Struggle for Empire*, p.66.

5. *Epigraphia India*, Vol. XVIII, pp. 320-25.

6. *idid*, Vol. XI, pp. 181-183.

7. Bhatia, op. cit., pp. 78-79. Indraratha was probably a Somavamsi Ruler.

8. *The Struggle for Empire*, pp. 66-67; *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. III, p. 46.

1. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. I, p. 235.

2. Bhatia, op. cit., p. 55.

3. *ibid*. pp. 55-56 and footnote.

4. *ibid*. pp. 57-58.

5. *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. IV, Pt. I, pp. CXV and CXVIII.

Perhaps the most creditable victory of Bhoja was over the Kalachuri ruler Gangyadeva of Tripuri,¹ who defeated the king of Gauda and carried his arms up to the Himalayas. Gangyadeva's son, Karadeva, formed an alliance with the Chaulukya king Bhima of Gujarat, and the joint army invaded Dhara. It is stated in this context that Bhima's grand father Chamundaraja was forced to give up his royal robe while travelling to Banaras via Malwa. The Chaulukyas were thus entertaining a grudge against Bhoja. During this battle the king of Malwa died of a disease and his country fell to the Kalachuris and the Chaulukyas in C.1050 A.D.

In the south too, Bhoja had to encounter defeat at the hands of the Chalukyas after his initial success against Jayasimha II. About 1047 A.D. Jayasimha's son and successor Somesvara I defeated Bhoja and sacked Dhara. A Kannada verse in the inscription at Nander states that he caused even the proud Malavesvara to supplicate to him in his own city of Dhara. The war in Malwa is attested to by an inscription from Nagai, dated 1058 A.D., and further adds that Dhara was burnt and Mandava was captured.² Bhoja succeeded in reoccupying Dhara after a while but Somesvara's invasion weakened his position.

All these wars brought for Bhoja ample glory but little permanent acquisition. In fact, he was not only a great warrior but was an erudite scholar and a patron of learning. He studied grammar, astronomy, *alankara* (Poetics), architecture and asceticism seriously, and the authorship of more than 23 authoritative books in various subjects is ascribed to him. Scholars like Dhana-pala Uvata etc., adorned his court, while he made huge grants to deserving Brahmins of his Empire. One such grant, namely the Ujjain grant, was issued from Dhara, where he shifted his capital from Ujjain.

The University which he established at Dhar for Sanskrit studies is still called *Bhoja Sabha*, though converted into a mosque by Kamil Maulvi. In it was enshrined the famous image of Goddess Saraswati. Putting into practice the principles of architecture that he enunciated in his treatises, the *Samarangana* and the *Yuktikalpataru*, he rebuilt Dhara.³ He founded another city named Bhojapur,⁴ and built large number of Siva temples. The ruined dams of the Bhojpur lake, which the king constructed to hold up a very vast sheet of water are still regarded as an example of hydraulic engineering. According to local tales Bhoja created this lake by holding waters from 365 streams, including the river, Kaliasot, in compliance to the advice of a sage. Daily bath in its water quickly healed him from an incurable disease, from which he was suffering for a long time.⁵

1. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XIX, pp. 69-75; Vol. VIII, p. 101.

2. G. Yasdani, *The Early History of the Deccan*, p. 320 and fn. 6; Bhatia, op. cit., pp. 91-92.

3. Bhatia, op. cit., p. 95.

4. Bhojpur is a village in Raichur District, about 28.8 km. from Bhopal.

5. D. C. Ganguli, op. cit., pp. 234-35.

Jayasimha

Bhoja's successor was Jayasimha, who was probably his son. He got back his lost throne with the help of prince "Vikramaditya VI, son of Somesvara I of Kalyani, who drove away the Kalachuris and the Chaulukyas of Gujarat from Dhara, and installed Jayasimha as the king of Malwa. As a token of gratitude, Jayasimha became a staunch ally of Vikramaditya VI, but that enraged Vikramaditya's elder brother Somesvara II, who suspected a plot against him in this alliance. He, therefore, invaded Malwa in alliance with the Chaulukya king Karna. The disaster that befell Malwa at that time has been graphically described in the Nagpur Prasasti.¹ Jayasimha was killed in the battle and the Malwa country was again occupied by Somesvara II of Kalyani and Karna of Gujarat.

Udayaditya

After this disaster Udayaditya, a cousin or brother of Bhoja, sought help from the Chahamana king, Vighnaraja, and their joint army defeated the invaders. Thus Malwa with the district of Dhar, was again in possession of the Paramaras. That Udayaditya's dominion extended at least up to Vidisha on the east, is proved by his famous Nilkantheswar temple at Udaipur (a village in Vidisha district) and Jahalawar in the north. His inscriptions are dated 1080 and 1086 A.D. According to tradition his queen Sahamali constructed a temple at Bhopal, known as Sabhamandal and which occupied the site on which the Jama Masjid of Kudsia Begum now stands.²

Lakshmidewa, Naravarman

Next came his two sons Lakshmidewa³ (c.1086-94 A.D.) and Naravarman (c. 1094-1133 A.D.). The former defeated the Kalachuri monarch Yasakarna and repulsed Mahmud, the Governor of the Punjab when he invaded Ujjain. His military achievements were the theme of many popular stories in folk lore in Western India. After a rule of some years, he abdicated in favour of his elder brother Naravarman. His brother, King Naravarman was defeated by Chaulukya Jayasimha Siddharaja after a battle that went on for twelve years. It is said that the southern gate of the fort of Dhara was battered by Jayasimha Siddharaja's elephants. The Malwa king could secure his release, but the defeat struck a heavy blow to the foundation of the Paramara Empire (with capital at Dhara) from which it could never recover.

Yasovarman

During the reign of the next ruler Yasovarman (1133 A.D.-C. 1142 A.D.) parts of the Malwa region were wrested by the Chandellas, Chahamanas and Chahufukyas. Jayasimha Chahufukya annexed the whole of the Paramara territory and assumed the proud title *Avantinatha*. According to *Merutunga* and *Somavansa*, Jayasimha laid siege to the fort of Dhara, conquered the city and threw its lord

1. *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. IX, p. 192, Verse 32.

2. *Bhopal State Gazetteer*, pp. 95-96.

3. *The Struggle for Empire*, p. 69. Uday's third son (Jagaddewa) never sat on the throne of Malwa.

a wooden cage.¹ It is known from an inscription of Ujjain dated V.S. 1195 (1138 A.D.) that the Avanti region was ruled by Mahadeva of the Nagara race on behalf of Jayasimha of Gujarat.² Malwa remained in the possession of Jayasimha upto A.D. 1138, then it was recovered by Jayavarman Paramara for a short time only. He lost it again to Chalukya Jayadekamalla of Kalyani and Hoyasala Narasimha I, whose joint representative Ballala,³ son of Narasimha, sat on the throne at Dhara up to A.D. 1143. Kumarapala, the successor of Jayasimha, Siddharaja again dethroned Ballala and kept Malwa as a part of his Kingdom of Gujarat for about 20 years. During this period, the princes of Paramara royal blood used to rule Bhopal and the districts of Nimar, Hoshangabad and Khandesh as *Mahakumaras*. Ballala was killed in battle by Yasodhaval, a feudatory of Chalukya Kumarapala.

Vindhyavarman

In the 7th decade of the 12th century Vindhyavarman recaptured Malwa by defeating Mularaja II, son of Kumarapala. Though during his reign Malwa had to suffer the agony of frequent attacks of the Chalukyas, the Yadavas and the Hoyasalas of the south. Vindhyavarman could at last repulse these enemies.

Subhatavarman, Arjunavarman

Thus, when he died shortly after A.D. 1193 his son Subhatavarman succeeded to a firmly consolidated kingdom. During a campaign against the Chalukyas, he reached Somnath, but had to turn back, from Gujarat under the military pressure of Bhima II. The Yadavas, too, were victorious over him. His son and successor was Arjunavarman, whose preceptor Madana composed *Parijat-amanjari* or *Vijayasri*, on the occasion of his marriage with the daughter of Jayasimha. The latter was ruling over Gujarat after dethroning Bhima. Arjunavarman (1210-17 A.D.) was a patron of learning and himself a writer. His court was adorned by Madana, Asadhara and many more scholars.

Devapala

He was succeeded in the 2nd decade of the 13th century by Devapala (c.A.D. 1218-39), son and grandson of *Mahakumaras* Hariharachandra and Lakshmi-varman, respectively. Devapala's kingdom extended from Broach in Gujarat to Vidisha. An inscription from Hoshangabad refers to him as the ruler of Dhara.⁴ During his reign, that is, in A.D. 1233, Iltutmish captured Vidisha (Bhilsa) and plundered Ujjain, but the Muslim victory was short lived.⁵ His son Jaitugi (c.A.D. 1239-55) too had to encounter an attack from Balban in A.D. 1250. Vaghela Visaladeva of Gujarat sacked Dhara and the Yadava King Krishna made a violent attack on Malwa.

After Jaitugi we get the name of Jayavarman II as the Paramara King of Malwa. Jayasimha was vanquished by the Chahamanas and he therefore retired to the fort of Manda (Mandu).⁶ After his death in A. D. 1270, the

1. D.C. Ganguli, op. cit., pp.167-69.

2. *ibid.* p.169.

3. Ballala may have been a local chief or a former feudatory of the Paramaras, who during the period of confusion declared himself the ruler of Dhara.

4. D.C. Ganguli, op. cit., p. 210.

5. *The Struggle for Empire*, p. 74.

6. *ibid.*

Parmara territory was divided between his successor Arjunavarman II and his minister. While Arjunavarman II was ruling over a shrunk kingdom he was attacked by Chahamanas Hammira, Yadava Ram Chandra and the Vaghela Sarangadeva.

During the reign of the next king Bhoja II, who came to the throne shortly after A.D. 1283, Malwa was again plundered by the Chahamanas Hammira and Sultan Jalal-ud-din Khalji. Finally the last Paramara ruler Mahalak Deo was killed by Ala-ud-din Khalji in 1305 A.D., in the fort of Mandu, where Mahalak Deo was forced to take shelter, after his minister Kokadeva lost his life in the battle between the Paramara king and the Khalji Sultan. With this incident the whole of Malwa finally passed into the Muslim hands.

Muhammadian Conquest

Ala-ud-din Khalji subdued all Malwa 'as far as Dhar'.¹ Ala-ud-din's army entered Dhar itself in 1304-05 A.D., and since then the town of Dhar remained a Muhammadan possession for over five hundred years.² The town of Mandu was also captured by Ain-ul-Mulk, the general of Ala-ud-din Khalji, shortly after this expedition³ (23rd November, 1305). In 1310 A.D., Malik Kafur, Ala-ud-din's general, halted at Dhar, then evidently in Muslim hands on his return journey from the conquest of Devagiri.⁴ During the great famine which raged, in 1344 A.D., Muhammad Tughluq, while returning from Deogiri, halted at Dhar and found that 'the whole country was desolated' and that the posts were all gone off the road'.⁵

Sultan Muhammad Tughluq, on his way to the conquest of Deccan, built a cutstone fort on a raised site. Its outline is very elegant and beautiful, but the space inside is empty of buildings.⁶ The first distinct reference to the Dhar fort is made by Barni who states that certain large sums had accumulated at Deogiri out of the revenue collections made by Qutlagh Khan when Governor in the Deccan, and as they could not be conveyed as far as Delhi they were placed in Dharagir 'a strong fort', under the reprobate Governor Aziz Himar.⁷

Sultans of Malwa

Dilawar Khan Ghuri

Dhar continued to be under Delhi Sultans until the reign of Muhammad II, son of Firoz Tughlaq, when Dilawar Khan Ghori, said to be a descendant on his mother's side of Sultan Shahab-ud-din Ghuri, was appointed Governor of Malwa in about 1397 A.D.⁸ Dilawar Khan subsequently declared himself

1. Elliot and Dowson, *History of India as told by Its own Historians*, Vol. III, p.175.

2. Ferishta, *History of the Rise of the Mohammadan Power in India*, Tr. by John Briggs, Vol. III, pp.361-362.

3. *ibid.*, K.S.Lal, *History of the Khaljis*, p.114.

4. Elliot and Dowson, op. cit., Vol. III, p. 203.

5. *ibid.*, p. 244.

6. E. Barnes, *Dhar and Mandu* (Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. LVIII.) p. 340; *Dhar State Gazetteer*, 1908, p. 109.

7. Elliot and Dowson, op. cit., Vol. III, pp.251-52.

8. *ibid.* Vol. IV, p.37; Ferishta, Vol. IV, p.168.

independent in about 1401 A.D., and at the suggestion of his son Alp Khan (afterwards Sultan Hoshang Shah) assumed 'the white canopy and scarlet pavilion' of royalty'. Dhar was then the capital both of the Muhammadan province of the Delhi Sultan and of the independent kingdom of Malwa founded by Dilawar Khan Ghuri. His son and successor, Hoshang Shah, moved the capital to Mandu and Dhar thus became of secondary importance². It was seven years previous to this date that Alp Khan withdrew to Mandu, annoyed with his father Dilawar Khan for entertaining as his overlord at Dhar, Mahmud Tughluq, the refugee Sultan of Delhi. According to Ferishta, Alp Khan stayed at Mandu for three years and laid the foundation of the famous fortress, the remains of which still exist. Although Dilawar Khan kept Dhar as his seat of Government he frequently visited Mandu and, as available inscriptions show, built the Assembly Mosque near the Jahaz Mahal, and the southern gateway of the fort now known as the Tarapur Gate³.

Hoshang Shah

On the death of Dilawar Khan, Alp Khan assumed the title of Sultan of Malwa under the name of Sultan Hoshang Shah Ghuri, in 1406 A.D. (A.H. 809)⁴. A rumour prevalent at the time that he had poisoned his father (although according to Ferishta not generally accepted) was evidently believed by Muzaffar Shah of Gujrat; the sworn brother-in-arms of the late Sultan, who immediately collected an army and marched against Hoshang Shah⁵. He reached Dhar without much resistance and a battle ensued on the plain in front of the town. Muzaffar Shah was wounded and Hoshang Shah was unhorsed in the battle, but the troops continued to fight desperately until the scale turned in favour of Gujrat. Hoshang Shah then took shelter in the fort of Dhar, wherein he was closely besieged, and was finally forced to surrender at discretion. He was taken prisoner to Gujarat, and Nasrat Khan, brother of Muzaffar Shah, with a strong detachment, was left in the charge of the government of Malwa. Nasrat Khan, however, failed to gain the goodwill either of the army or of the people and was, therefore, obliged to retire to Gujarat.

On his departure, the Malwa army made Musa Khan, nephew of the late Sultan Dilawar Khan Ghuri, their chief. Hearing this, Hoshang Shah sent a petition to Sultan Muzaffar Shah of Gujrat, pointing out that the unfavourable reports circulated against him were false and requesting that he might be permitted to recover the usurped dominion. Sultan Muzaffar Shah, imposing certain conditions on Hoshang Shah, released him from the confinement, after he had been in prison for one year. He also ordered his grandson, Prince Ahmed Shah, to proceed to help and reinforce him; so that he might reinstate him on the throne⁶.

1. E. Barnes, op. cit., p. 341; Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 170.

2. E. Barnes, op. cit., pp. 341 and 356; *Dhar State Gazetteer*, p. 109.

3. E. Barnes, op. cit., p. 356; Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 169.

4. U. N. Day, *Medieval Malwa*, p. 25.

5. E. Barnes, op. cit., pp. 356-357; Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 171; *The Tabaqat-i-Akhbari*, Tr. by B. De., Vol. III., pp. 468-69.

6. Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 171-173; *The Tabaqat-i-Akhbari*, Vol. III, pp. 468-70; U. N. Day, op. cit., pp. 25-31.

This attack marks the commencement of the series of wars between Malwa and Gujarat, which finally culminated, in A.D. 1526, with the overthrow of the Malwa kingdom.

In the year 811 A.H., Prince Ahmed Shah accompanied by Sultan Hoshang Shah left Gujrat for Malwa and proceeded direct to Dhar, which they soon reduced. After the occupation of Dhar and some neighbouring districts, Ahmed Shah handed them over to Hoshang Shah and himself returned to Gujarat¹.

After the return of prince Ahmed to Gujarat, Hoshang Shah stayed in Dhar for some time. From there he sent a messenger to the fort of Mandu to contact his friends and to convey to them the news of his return. The amirs and the soldiers at Mandu were anxious to join him, but as their wives and children were inside the fort, they could not openly come out of it and join his service². Sultan Hoshang Shah, however, collected a small force and laid siege to Mandu but failed to make any impression on it. He, therefore, considered it advisable to march away from that place and to disperse his army into several detachments to take possession of the different towns and parganas of the country³.

In the mean time, Malik Mughith, the cousin of Sultan Hoshang Shah, held a private consultation with Malik Khizir, popularly called Miyan Agha, and discussed with him the qualities of Hoshang Shah and his superiority over Musa Khan. He successfully convinced him that the throne legally belonged to Hoshang Shah and comparing the qualities of Musa Khan and Hoshang Shah, told him that the reins of this government and rule should be placed in his hands⁴. Miyan Agha praised the view of Malik Mughith and they in concert came out of the fort in the darkness of the night and joined Sultan Hoshang Shah. Hoshang Shah welcomed both of them and made Malik Mughith his *Naib* (Deputy) and chief adviser. The desertion of the two powerful nobles un-nerved Musa Khan so much that he abandoned Mandu and fled without further resistance⁵.

After the occupation of Mandu, Hoshang Shah conferred the title of *Malik-i-Ush-Shera* on Malik Mughith and appointed him as his *Wazir*. Thus he was made the *Wazir* as well as his deputy and representative in all matters⁶.

Hoshang Shah now started the organisation of the administrative machinery. His imprisonment and disgrace, however, convinced him that in Gujarat lay the real enemy of Malwa⁷. He, therefore, directed his energies towards Gujarat and helped the petty Rajput Chiefs of that Kingdom in their revolts, and thus tried to keep the Sultan busy at home. He also revived his friendship with the ruler of Khandesh with whom he already had family ties⁸.

In the year 814 A.H. (1411 A.D.), Muzaffar Shah of Gujarat died and was succeeded by Prince Ahmad Shah who was opposed by Firoz Khan and Halbat Khan, his two uncles. They raised the standard of revolt in the country of

1. Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 173; *The Tabaqat-i-Akhbari*, Vol. III, pp. 167 and 470.

2. *The Tabaqat-i-Akhbari*, Vol. III, 470-471; Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 173-74.

3. *The Tabaqat-i-Akhbari*, Vol. III, p. 471.

4. *ibid.* See also: Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 174; U. N. Day, op. cit., pp. 33-34.

5. Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 174.

6. *The Tabaqat-i-Akhbari*, Vol. III, p. 472.

7. U. N. Day, op. cit., p. 34.

8. *ibid.* pp. 34-35.

Broach (Bahroj) and asked for help from Hoshang Shah. Hoshang Shah readily accepted the invitation and advanced towards that country with a force. Ahmed Shah immediately advanced with a large army and besieged Broach. Firoz Khan and Haibat Khan, frightened by the immense number of Ahmed Shah's troops, surrendered and joined him. Ahmed Shah, however, being conscious of the troubles in other quarters, restored their jagirs to them so that they would become friendly towards him. Ahmed Shah now despatched a strong force against the Sultan of Malwa. Hoshang Shah hastily turned back from the way and returned to Dhar, 'full of indignation and shame'².

Hoshang Shah, however, soon afterwards involved himself in a new war with Ahmed Shah of Gujarat in 816 A.H. (1413-14 A.D.). In that year Ahmed Shah had advanced to attack the Raja of Jhalawar. Hearing this, Hoshang Shah marched into Guajrat and laid it waste with the hope that he would receive help from the Raja. Sultan Ahmed, on receiving this news, advanced with an army to attack him. When Hoshang Shah got no help from the Raja of Jhalawar, he at once retraced his steps into Malwa towards Dhar. Thus he again failed, in his attempt against the Sultan of Guajrat. Though Hoshang Shah failed twice in his attempts to humiliate the ruler of Gujarat, he was steadily building up his power in Malwa. He was, moreover, all the time 'following a policy of interference in the affairs of Gujarat and was trying to take advantage of every disaffection existing in Gujarat'⁴.

In 821 A.H. (A.D. 1418), the Rajas of Champaner, Nadod, Idar and Jhalawar (in Saurashtra) sent petitions to Sultan Hoshang Shah, requesting him to invade Gujarat. Hoshang Shah soon took the opportunity and marched towards Maharashtra. In the meanwhile, he deputed his eldest son, Ghazni Khan, with a large force to assist Nasir Khan Faruqi of Khandesh in recovering the fort of Thalnerv from his younger brother, Malik Iftikhar, who had sought the help of Ahmed Shah. But hardly had Sultan Hoshang Shah entered the territory of Gujarat, Ghazni Khan hastily retreated towards Malwa and Nasir Khan retired towards Asirgarh.

On receiving the news of Hoshang Shah's entry into Gujarat, Sultan Ahmed moved towards Maharashtra. Thereupon, Hoshang Shah retired towards his own country by the very route by which he had come. From Maharashtra, Sultan Ahmed attacked Malwa and reached Kaliadeh near Ujjain, where Hoshang Shah and Ghazni Khan had encamped. Sultan Hoshang Shah was, however, defeated and forced to flee to Mandu. Sultan Ahmed then came upto Nalchha. His cavalry, however, pursued Sultan Hoshang to the very gates of Mandu fort, but failed to attack it with success. Ahmed Shah then moved north and started devastating the country round Dhar. From Dhar he intended to return to

Ujjain, but the rainy season and internal disorders of Gujarat obliged him to return to his own country.¹

Next year (822 A.H./1419-20 A.D.) Sultan Ahmed again set out for the conquest of Malwa. Sultan Hoshang Shah, thereupon, sent his envoys with magnificent presents to appease his wrath. Sultan Ahmed accepted the terms and returned to Ahmadabad.²

In the year 823 A.H. (1420 A.D.), Sultan Hoshang Shah captured the fort Kherla (Betul District) alongwith eighty-four elephants and Raja Narsing Roy's treasure. In 825 A.H., he marched to Jainagar in the disguise of a merchant and treacherously obtained more than twentyfive large elephants from him.³ In the meantime Sultan Ahmed Shah took the opportunity and invaded Malwa in 825 A.H. (1421-22 A.D.). He first reduced Maheshwar and then marched to Mandu. He, at the same time, despatched detachments to plunder the country. On receiving the news, Sultan Hoshang returned to Malwa and on the way garrisoned the Kherla fort so that he might have a second fort to retire in the case of emergency. He then came to Mandu and entered the fort through Tarapur Gate situated on the southern side.⁴ But as the capture of Mandu fort was very difficult, Ahmed Shah ordered battering rams and siege engines to be brought from Gujarat for use against Mandu.

During the rainy season of the year, Ahmed Shah moved to Ujjain and collected Kharif revenue from several places.

After the arrival of siege engines from Ahmadabad under Malik Muqarrab, Ahmed Shah renewed his siege of Mandu. He, however, was unsuccessful at the fort and raised the siege. He then collected his force and moved towards Sarangpur. Hoshang Shah, therefore, soon got out of the fort and reached Sarangpur before him. He then sent a message of peace to Sultan Ahmed with the intention of delaying his advance. Ahmed Shah, however, continued his march towards Sarangpur.⁵ On the night of the 12th Muharram 826 A.H. (December 26, 1422 A.D.), Hoshang Shah made a surprise attack on the camp of Ahmed Shah and killed many of his soldiers. Ahmed Shah, however, managed to escape from the camp and retired to some distance. At day-break Ahmed Shah led a small force against the Malwa soldiers. Sultan Hoshang Shah offered a tough resistance but was obliged to take shelter in the fort of Sarangpur. Both the Sultans, however, received wounds in the engagement. Sultan Ahmed soon after recovered his lost property and some elephants of Hoshang Shah. He then besieged Sarangpur and the siege lasted for a few months without much success. He, therefore, raised the siege and commenced his retreat towards Gujarat (6th April, 1423 A.D.). Thereupon Hoshang Shah came out of the fort, closely pursued the Gujrat Sultan and harassed him. Ahmed Shah, therefore, gave a battle to Hoshang Shah in which he was defeated, losing a large number of his soldiers.

1. *The Tabaqat-i-Akhbari*, Vol. III, pp. 188-90; Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 174-75.

2. U. N. Day, op. cit., p. 36; *The Tabaqat-i-Akhbari*, Vol. III, pp. 190-91.

3. Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 175; *The Tabaqat-i-Akhbari*, Vol. III, pp. 472-73.

4. U. N. Day, op. cit., p. 37.

1. *The Tabaqat-i-Akhbari*, Vol. III, pp. 473-74, 196-201; Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 175-77.

2. Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 178.

3. *Ibid.* pp. 178-79; *The Tabaqat-i-Akhbari*, Vol. III pp. 475-77; E. Barnes op. cit., p. 358.

4. *The Tabaqat-i-Akhbari*, pp. 204-205, 477-478, U. N. Day op. cit., pp. 39-41. For the description of Mandu fort, see Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 180-81; E. Barnes, op. cit., pp. 379-82.

5. U. N. Day, op. cit., pp. 40-41; Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 181; *Ibid.* *The Tabaqat-i-Akhbari*, pp. 206-08, 478-79.

Hoshang Shah then hastily retired to Sarangpur and Ahmed Shah returned to Gujarat. Later he returned to Mandu and devoted sometime in repairing the damages caused to his army¹.

In 1423 A.D., Hoshang Shah marched from Mandu to Gagraun, a vantage point to Harauti and Khohiwara, with a mighty force and captured it after a siege of 15 days². He then advanced further north with the intention of conquering Gwalior and devastated the country round Gwalior. Mubarak Shah, on hearing this news, marched with an army by way of Bayana to aid the Rai of Gwalior. Thereupon Hoshang Shah advanced to meet the enemy army along the banks of the Chambal river. After some days a peace was concluded and both of them returned to their respective capitals³.

In the year 832 A.H. (1428 A.D.), Hoshang Shah marched to the assistance of Narsingh Rai's son against Ahmad Shah Bahmani, who had made an attack on the fort of Kherla with a large army. He was, however, defeated and obliged to flee in great disorder, leaving in the hands of the enemy all his heavy baggage, followers and the ladies of his family⁴.

Death of Hoshang Shah

The last expedition of Hoshang Shah was against the fort of Kalpi, which was then in charge of Abdul Kadir, an officer of Delhi Sultan. The fort was captured and having received homage from Abdul Kadir, Hoshang Shah delivered over the charge of the fort to him as before, and returned to Mandu. From Mandu he proceeded to Hoshangabad, where he stayed during the rainy season. There he fell seriously ill and was later carried towards Mandu, but before reaching the capital died on the way on 5th July, 1435 A.D. The dead body was then carried to Mandu and entombed in the splendid mausoleum which still exists⁵.

Muhammad Shah Ghuri

On Hoshang's death, his son Ghazni Khan, with the title of Sultan Muhammad Shah Ghuri, succeeded to the throne on 8th July, 1435 A.D.⁶. He ordered his capital to be called "Shadiabad" or the "city of Joy",⁷ but very soon his inherent weak character and cowardice dominated him. He got his brothers executed. His nephew and son-in-law Nizam Khan and his three sons were blinded. These cruel acts of the Sultan created hatred in the hearts of the people causing discontent and disorder in the kingdom.

The Sultan, finding that the Rajputs of Harauti were raiding some territories of Malwa, deputed his Wazir Malik Mughith to quell the rebellion. He then left public business in the hands of Mahmud Khalji and abandoned himself to drunkenness and dissipation.

After a reign of three years, during which the power of Mahmud rapidly increased, the Sultan was poisoned by his cup-bearer at the instance of Mahmud Khalji. He, therefore, died in *Shawwal* 839 A.H., (1436 A.D.) (1st *Shawwal* was 18th April, 1436 A.D.) and the Ghuri dynasty of Malwa thus came to an end¹.

Khaljis of Malwa

Mahmud Khalji

After the death of the Sultan, some amirs made attempt to raise *Shahzada* Masudkhan to the throne but were frustrated in their attempt by Mahmud Khan. Mahmud then ascended the throne of Malwa in Shadiabad (Mandu) on Monday, the 29th *Shawwal* 839 A.H. (14th May, 1436 A.D.) at the age of thirty-three or thirty-four. He made promotion of the amirs and bestowed on them honours and titles².

Soon after his accession, some nobles of the court made an attempt on his life but the conspirators were ultimately seized and punished by the Sultan³. But Azam Humayun, the Sultan's father, begged for the pardon of the offences of Shahzada Ahmad Khan, son of Hoshang Shah, and some other nobles. The Sultan pardoned them and conferred proper jagirs on them. Thereupon Shahzada Ahmad Khan was given the fort of Islamabad. But the prince Ahmad soon after created an insurrection in the kingdom with the help of other nobles. The revolt was, however, crushed by Azam Humayun⁴.

Soon after Ahmad Shah of Gujrat, taking advantage of the discontent in Malwa, marched to Malwa and besieged the fort of Mandu. This attack was repulsed successfully by Mahmud and his father. Thereafter a fatal disease broke out in Ahmad's camp and he was compelled to retreat to Gujarat⁵. In the meantime, Mahmud, after a siege of eight months, captured Chanderi and ravaged the territory of Gwalior⁶.

In the year 843 A.H. (1439 A.D.), Mahmud Khalji commenced the erection of the tomb of Sultan Hoshang Shah, and the completion of the Jama Masjid built in commemoration of the late Sultan, near the Rampura Gate. He also got repaired the palace of the late Hoshang in the capital⁷.

In the following year Mahmud received petitions from the chiefs of Mewat and Delhi requesting him to march to Delhi and ascend the throne, dislodging the Emperor Muhammad Shah Saiyid. Thereupon Mahmud Khalji advanced towards Delhi with a well-equipped army. Muhammad Shah Saiyid sent his

1. Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 181-83; *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, pp. 206-08, 478-79.
2. For details, see: U. N. Day, op. cit., pp. 49-50; Shiva Das Charan, *Achaldas Khichi ki Pachanika*, Ed. by Dina Nath Khatri.
3. *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. III, pp. 479-80.
4. Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 183-84.
5. *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. III, pp. 480, -81, 483, 488-490; U.N. Day, op. cit., pp. 59-62.
6. U.N. Day, op. cit., p. 78.
7. *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. III, pp. 492-94, Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 191-93, U. N. Day, op. cit., pp. 79-82.

1. *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. III, pp. 492-94; U. N. Day, op. cit., pp. 79-82; Ferishta Vol. IV, pp. 191-93.
2. U.N. Day, op. cit., pp. 93-95; *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. III, pp. 494-98; Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 193-97.
3. Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 197.
4. *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. III, pp. 499-501.
5. Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 201-204.
6. *ibid.* pp. 204-05.
7. *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. III, pp. 508-09; Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 205.

son to repel the invaders. An engagement took place between the two armies until sunset, when the retreat was sounded on both sides. On that very night Mahmud Khalji dreamed that he saw an unknown person placed on the throne at Mandu. In the morning there were signs of anxiety and distress on his face. At this critical time a messenger unexpectedly arrived in his camp from Muhammad Shah Saiyid to make peace on any terms. Mahmud immediately agreed to a pacific settlement and the army commenced its retreat to Mandu¹. It is stated that on that very night an insurrection broke out at Mandu, which was quelled by the exertions and management of his father, Azam Humayun². However, some historians are of the view that Sultan Mahmud received news of the probable attack of Ahmad Shah of Gujarat on his kingdom. He, therefore, returned to his capital immediately. After his return to Mandu, he distributed alms among the poor as a thanks offering for his safe return. It was in this year that he took up his residence in Nalchha and beautified that place with palaces and mosques³.

War against Chittor

Mahmud, during the following two years, was engaged in continuous strife and struggle with Rana Kumbha of Mewar with varying fortunes. During his return journey, he spent some time in Dhar (851 A.H./1447-48 A.D.) in collecting forces and setting things ready for an expedition⁴. On return to Mandu, 'in celebration of his successes, he built a beautiful 'Tower of Victory', seven storeys high in front of the college which he had founded opposite the mosque of Sultan Hoshang⁵. Mahmud's father, Azam Humayun, during the campaign against the Rana of Chittor, had proceeded to occupy the districts surrounding Mandasaur, where he fell sick and shortly afterwards died in the town. A few days later Mahmud appointed Taj Khan as the commander of his army⁶.

During the year 1445 A.D., Mahmud was engaged in an attack on the districts of Kalpi and Jaunpur, and quartered himself in Fatehabad, where he built a beautiful palace⁷. He returned to Mandu in the following year and founded a large hospital, giving donations for its support. He appointed his own physician, Maulana Fazl Ullah, to superintendent the hospital. The establishment provided wards and attendants for all patients and even apartments for maniacs⁸.

In 850 A.H. (1446 A.D.) Mahmud reduced the fort of Mandalgarh and the Raja was obliged to pay tribute to the Sultan. Mahmud Khalji soon agreed to a peace and returned to his own dominions⁹.

1. Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 205-07; *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. III, pp. 509-10.

2. *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. III, pp. 510-11.

3. Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 207.

4. U.N. Day, op. cit., p. 180.

5. E. Barnes, op. cit., pp. 361-62.

6. Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 209-10; U.N. Day, op. cit., pp. 170-80.

7. *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. III, pp. 515-18; U.N. Day, op. cit., pp. 186-48.

8. Ferishta, Vol. V, p. 214.

9. *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. III, pp. 519-20.

After a short time, he advanced to capture the fort of Bayana. Saiyid Mahmud Khan, the governor of the place, made peace with the Sultan. Mahmud then returned to Mandu and on the way captured the town of Alhandar (Anandpur) which is situated near the fort of Ranthambhore. He next sent an army with the object of capturing the fort of Chittor. On the way he realised tributes from the Raja of Kota and Bundi, and returned to Shadiabad (Mandu).

In 1450 A.D. (854 A.H.) Mahmud marched to the assistance of the Raja Gangadas of Champaner, who had been attacked by Muhammad Shah son of Ahmad Shah of Gujarat. In the struggle, Muhammad Shah was compelled to retreat to Ahmadabad with the loss of all his camp equipment and military stores. Thereupon the Raja of Champaner came in person to pay his respects to the Sultan and presented him sixteen lakhs of *tankas* and a number of horses. The army of Malwa then returned to Mandu¹.

Attack on Gujarat

In the following year (1451 A.D.), Mahmud marched against Ahmadabad with an army 1,00,000 strong, and on the way laid siege to Sultanpur. Malik Ala-ud-din Suharab, the governor of the place, ultimately surrendered the place and joined the army of the Sultan². Mahmud then advanced towards Ahmadabad. On the way he learnt about the death of Muhammad Shah and of the succession of his son Qutb-ud-din. He continued his march, laying waste Gujarat as far as Baroda, till at length he reached near Ahmadabad³. At this time Malik Ala-ud-din Suharab, the governor of Sultanpur, left Mahmud's camp and joined the Gujarat army⁴. Sultan Mahmud next encamped at Kaparbanj, an important town of Kaira (Kheria) District in Gujarat. The Gujarat army under Qutb-ud-din took up ground at the town of Khanpur, six miles from Kaparbanj. In the struggle which followed, Mahmud was completely defeated and compelled to retreat to Mandu⁵. "It is worthy of remark", says Ferishta, "Sultan Mahmud never experienced a defeat before, or afterwards, during his reign"⁶. His son Ghiyath Shah was deputed to raid the town of Surat, which was an important port of Gujarat on the river Tapti. Ghiyath Shah, after having ravaged a number of places pertaining to Surat, returned to Shadiabad with some booty⁷. Ultimately Mahmud Khalji concluded a treaty of peace with Gujarat in 1453 A.D. and entered into an alliance with that State, against the Rajputs of Mewar⁸.

March to Bayana

In the year 850 A.H., Sultan Mahmud attacked the Rajputs of Karauli and then marched to Bayana by way of Gwalior. On his arrival within a few miles

1. *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. III, pp. 515-18; U.N. Day, op. cit., pp. 136-46.

2. Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 214.

3. *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. III, pp. 519-20.

4. *ibid.*, pp. 520-21; Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 215.

5. Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 215-16.

6. *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. III, pp. 522-24; Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 216-18.

7. Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 218.

8. U.N. Day, op. cit., pp. 131-33.

9. *ibid.* pp. 133-136; Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 218-19; *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. III, p. 525.

of Bayana, Daud Khan, the governor of the place, sent a rich tribute and came out to meet him. At the time of his return to Mandu, Mahmud left the government of the forts of Ranathambhore and Harauti in the charge of his son, Qadam Khan.¹

Shortly after his arrival to Mandu, he received petitions from Sikandar Khan and Jalal Khan, the nobles of the court of Ala-ud-din Shah Bahmani of the Deccan, requesting Mahmud Khalji to invest the country of Berar. Mahmud then advanced from Mandu and besieged Mahur, an important fort of Bahmani Kingdom. Sultan Ala-ud-din also advanced with a large force to aid the besieged garrison. Sultan Mahmud, finding that he could not cope with success against the Deccan army, retreated to Mandu, leaving a part of his army under Taj Khan to assist Sikandar Khan Bukhari.²

Struggle for Baglana

Scarcely had Mahmud reached Malwa, when he learnt that Mubarak Khan Faruqi, the ruler of Asirgarh, had invaded the country of Baglana, lying between Gujarat and the Deccan. Mahmud, thereupon, marched towards that country, sending Iqbal Khan and Yusuf Khan in advance of himself. Mubarak Khan came with a large army to oppose, but fled to Asir after a massacre. Sultan then returned to Shadiabad, after laying waste some towns and villages in the territory of Asir.³

Soon after Mahmud received the news that the son of Ray Babu, the Raja of Baglana, was prevented from paying his respects at the Malwa court owing to the assaults of Mubarak Khan, the ruler of Asir. Mahmud, therefore, sent his son Ghiyas-ud-din to advance against Mubarak Khan. Mubarak Khan, on receiving this news, turned back and went to his own country. The son of Ray Babu then came to Mandu to offer his presents and pay his respects to Mahmud, after which he returned to Baglana.⁴

The Prince Ghiyas-ud-din then proceeded to Ranthambhore, while the Sultan advanced towards Chittor. Rana Kumbha of Chittor met the Sultan on the way and presented him a large sum consisting of gold and silver coins bearing his own name. This fact incensed Sultan Mahmud so much that he returned the whole sum and continued his march towards Chittor. Rana Kumbha, however, succeeded in persuading Sultan Mahmud to accept a large sum as tribute and returned to Malwa.⁵

1. The *Tabaqat-i-Akhbari*, Vol. III, p. 526; Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 219.
2. The *Tabaqat-i-Akhbari*, Vol. III, pp. 526-27; 70-71; Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 219-20.
3. The *Tabaqat-i-Akhbari*, Vol. III, p. 527.
4. Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 221.
5. The *Tabaqat-i-Akhbari*, Vol. III, pp. 527-28.

In 859 A. H. (1454 A. D.) Sultan Mahmud came to Mandsaur and occupied the surrounding country. He then captured the fort of Ajmer and returned to the fort of Mandalgarh. Rana Kumbha also sent a large army to oppose the Sultan. Ultimately Mahmud was defeated and was obliged to return to Mandu. It is said that Rana Kumbha, in commemoration of this victory, built a Column of Victory (*Kirti Stambh*) in the fort of Chittor.¹

In 1467 the Khalifa of Egypt sent him an embassy with a letter in which he was styled 'Defender of the Faithful'. Soon afterwards, the king of Bukhara also honoured him with an embassy.²

In 873 A. H. (1468-69 A. D.) Mahmud was engaged in a campaign against the Zamindars of Khichiware. He soon after fell ill and died at the age of sixty-eight (1469 A. D.).³

Ghiyas-ud-din Khalji

Ghiyas-ud-din, the eldest son of Mahmud, succeeded his father in 1460 A. D. His rule had been a period of peace and plenty. It was during his reign that Mandu justified its name of 'Shadiabad'. As he had been constantly busy in the battles during his father's reign he now yielded up the sword to his son, Abul Qadir and enjoyed ease for the rest of his life. He was very fond of women and it is said that he had at one time 16,000 slave girls in his harem.⁴ He was, however, religious and prayed all the five prayers of the day.⁵

In 1488 A. D. (893 A. H.) Bahlol Lodi advanced from Dehli against Malwa. On receiving the news, the Sultan directed Sher Khan of Chanderi to collect the armies of Bhilsa and Sarangpur and march direct against the invader. Sher Khan, therefore, collected the troops and marched towards Bayana. Thereupon, Bahlol Lodi, rather than risk a battle, immediately retraced his steps towards Dehli.⁶

When old age overtook the Sultan, disputes arose between his two sons, Shujaat Khan and Nasir-ud-din, to secure the throne of Malwa. They even made attempts on the lives of each other. Ultimately the elder brother, Nasir-ud-din, was obliged to fly from Mandu in the year 905 A. H. (1499 A. D.). He, however, collected a force and besieged the fort of Mandu. He gained over some of the officers and entered the fort from Tarapur Gate. On his entrance, the younger brother Shujaat Khan, fled to his father's palace. Nasir-ud-din, following him closely, put him to death along with his whole family. He then assumed the reins of the government and was formally crowned. A few days later the Sultan Ghiyas-ud-din was found dead in the seraglio. It is said that the poison was administered to the Sultan by order of his son, Nasir-ud-din.⁷

1. E. Barnes, op. cit., p. 368; Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 222-23.

2. E. Barnes, op. cit., p. 363.

3. Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 233.

4. U.N. Day, op. cit., p. 244.

5. E. Barnes, op. cit., p. 364.

6. Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 237-38; The *Tabaqat-i-Akhbari*, Vol. III, pp. 546-47; For different versions about this event, see: U.N. Day, op. cit., pp. 233-35.

7. Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 38-40; The *Tabaqat-i-Akhbari*, Vol. III, pp. 552-53.

Nasir-ud-din, (1500-1510 A. D.)

Soon after his accession, Nasir-ud-din had to deal with a series of rebellions resulting in to a state of disorder in the public affairs. Sher Khan of Chanderi, joined by the governor of Mandsaur, Mahab Khan, and other malcontent nobles raised the standard of rebellion in the kingdom. The rebels were, however, defeated and the rebellion quelled.¹ On his return to Mandu, the Sultan gave himself up to debauchery and put to death all the adherents of his brother.²

Disturbance in Khichiwarra

In the year 908 A. H. (1502-03 A. D.), the disturbances arose in the region of Khichiwarra. On receiving the news, the Sultan moved to Nalchha to lead an expedition in to that territory. On reaching Agra, he sent his forces in different directions to subdue the Rajput chiefs of Khichiwarra. He stayed there for quite some time and after subjugating the Rajputs of the country, returned to Mandu.³

In the following year (1503 A. D.) Nasir-ud-din proceeded towards Chittor and succeeded in extracting a large sum from the Rana. He also directed a campaign against Ahmad Nizam Shah of Bahmani Kingdom, who had attacked Daud Khan the ruler of Khandesh, then subordinate to Malwa.⁴

Shihab-ud-din's Revolt

In the year 1512 A.D., the Prince Shihab-ud-din raised the standard of revolt at the instigation of some of the *amirs* of the Malwa court. He left the fort of Mandu and came to Nalchha. He then moved out of Nalchha and took up his seat in Dhar. On receiving the news, the Sultan also left Mandu and came to Nalchha, and from there advanced towards Dhar. At Dhar the Prince was defeated and was obliged to fly towards Chanderi. The Prince then left Chanderi and moved towards Marwar, where he took shelter in the town of Sipri. Nasir-ud-din now persuaded his son to come to an agreement. Shihab-ud-din, however, gave evasive replies and demanded some territory for himself. Nasir-ud-din, however, did not pursue him further and returned to Mandu. Shihab-ud-din also made attempts to seek the help of Sikandar Lodi, but ultimately no agreement could be made with him.⁵

Shortly afterwards Nasir-ud-din fell ill and died of fever in the first week of *Ramzan* 916 A. H. / December 1510 A. D. According to Ferishta he ruled for eleven years four month and three days.¹ Prior to his death, he proclaimed his third son, Azam Humayin, as his successor and gave him the title of Sultan Mahmud Shah.² Nasir-ud-din was buried at Mandu. Emperor Jahangir has described his tomb, while on a visit to Mandu.³ He was so disgusted with the patricidal act of Nasir-ud-din (for he had poisoned his father for the sake of the throne), that he kicked the tomb and ordered his men to do likewise.⁴

Mahmud Khalji II (1511-1531 A. D.)

Mahmud ascended the throne of Malwa at Mandu with great pomp and show on 30 May, 1511 A.D. But soon after his accession, Mahafiz Khan, Commandant of Mandu fort, raised the standard of revolt with the object of securing the succession of Nasir-ud-din's second son, Prince Sahib Khan. These disturbances forced Mahmud to leave his capital. The Sultan, however, succeeded in securing the support of many nobles, chief amongst them being Medini Rai, a Rajput. A severe engagement took place between the two forces, resulting in the victory of the Sultan. Sahib Khan then took refuge in the fort of Mandu. Mahmud commenced a regular siege and Sahib Khan and Mahafiz Khan secretly fled to Gujarat.⁵

Medini Rai's Influence

During the next few years, Medini Rai, due to his bravery and loyalty, grew very powerful. He succeeded in removing the Muhammadans from all posts of influence and became practically an arbiter of the State. The rivalry between the two ultimately resulted in the flight of Mahmud to Gujarat. He was well received by Muzaffar Shah, the king of Gujarat. Muzaffar Shah collected an army and accompanied Mahmud towards Malwa. On arriving at Dhar, they soon captured the town and proceeded towards Mandu. The fort was besieged by the army for some months and captured. Muzaffar Shah then withdrew to Dhar, but went to Mandu again at the invitation of Mahmud Khalji II. He stayed there for some time and then left for Gujarat.⁶

Immediately afterwards, Mahmud marched against Medini Rai, who being joined by Rana Sanga of Chittor now returned to face the enemy with an immense army. A severe battle was fought in which Malwa army was completely defeated, and the Sultan Mahmud himself, covered with wounds, was taken prisoner. Rana Sanga, however, treated him with respect, and after his recovery sent him to Mandu with an escort of one thousand Rajput soldiers. He soon reassumed the reins of Government at Mandu.⁶

1. Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 241-42; U.N. Day, op. cit., pp. 250-55.

2. Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 242.

3. U.N. Day, op. cit., pp. 256-57; Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 243.

4. Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 243.

5. The *Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. III, pp. 570-71; U.N. Day, op. cit., pp. 159-61; Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 244.

1. Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 244; U.N. Day, op. cit., pp. 264-65. For a different date (1511 A.D.) of Nasir-ud-din's death, see: *The Delhi Sultanate*, p. 102.

2. U.N. Day, op. cit., p. 261.

3. E. Barnes, op. cit., p. 367.

4. *The Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri*, Tr. by Rogers and ed. by Beveridge, Vol. I, pp. 264-67.

5. For details, see: U.N. Day, op. cit., pp. 263-99.

6. Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 262-63.

Bahadur Shah occupies Malwa

In 1526 Mahmud incurred the wrath of Bahadur Shah, son and successor of Muzaffar Shah, by giving protection to Chand Khan, brother of Bahadur Shah, and Razi-ul-mulk, an old noble of Gujarat. Thereupon, Bahadur Shah sent a letter to Mahmud protesting against the activities of Chand Khan and Razi-ul-mulk, but finding that Mandu had continued to be a centre of intrigues against him, he advanced against Mandu. Mahmud defended the fort gallantly but was ultimately forced to surrender it. Mahmud, along with his sons and amirs, was arrested and kept in confinement. Bahadur Shah then caused the *Khutba* to be read in his own name, which meant that the Malwa had been annexed to Gujarat. Mahmud and his seven sons were put in chains and were sent to the fort of Champaner under the charge of Asaf Khan and Iqbal Khan. They were, however, attacked on the way by Rai Singh of Malhiabad on the night of 2nd April 1531 A. D. Mahmud taking advantage of the confusion, cut the chains off his feet, but before he could run away, the guard took the alarm and killed him with all his sons. Thus, ended the Khalji dynasty of Malwa, and until 1534 A. D. Mandu remained under Gujarat Kingdom¹.

The Mughals

With the death of Mahmud Khalji II in 1531 A. D. ended the independent kingdom of Malwa. Henceforth, for a period of nearly three decades, her history became a long story of "struggle for re-establishment of her independence on the one side and the total domination by Imperial power of Delhi on the other till the final conquest of Malwa by Akbar in 1562 A. D. closed the issue. With her incorporation as a subah of the Mughal Empire, peace was again restored"²

Humayun Captures Mandu

In 1534, Humayun marched against Bahadur Shah of Gujarat. He defeated him at Mandesour and followed him up to Mandu. Humayun captured the fort by an assault at the Songarh gate. Bahadur Shah, however, managed to escape to Champaner.³ In 1535, a revolt occurred in Bengal. Humayun was in Gujarat then. He withdrew to Mandu, but was obliged to return to Agra soon after.⁴

Qadir Shah Declares Independence

Shortly afterwards, Mallu Khan, one of the officers of the late Khalji dynasty of Malwa, established himself as the most powerful among the nobles of Malwa. He crowned himself in Mandu as the ruler of Malwa, with the title of Qadir Shah and struck coins and caused the *Khutba* to be read in his own name.⁵

1. U.N. Day, op. cit., pp. 304-09; Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 265-69.

2. U.N. Day, op. cit., p. 311.

3. Elliot and Dowson, op. cit., Vol. V, pp. 192-94.

4. E. Barnes, op. cit., p. 169.

5. U.N. Day, op. cit., p. 331; Elliot and Dowson, op. cit., Vol. IV, pp. 378, 391-92; Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 271.

While Qadir Shah was busy in consolidating the kingdom of Malwa, he received a *Farman* from Sher Shah requiring him to co-operate against the king of Delhi, Humayun¹. Qadir Shah was much incensed at this and sent an indetical *Farman* rejecting the request of Sher Shah. When Sher Shah received this answer he removed the impression of the seal from the paper, and kept it in the scabbard of his dagger and said, "If the great God so wills, I shall ask him the reason of this rudeness in my presence."² Consequently, after ascending the throne of Delhi, Sher Shah marched against Malwa in 1542 A. D.³

Shujaat Khan

Qadir Shah, unable to withstand the powerful enemy, went to Sarangpur to pay his respects to Sher Shah. Though Sher Shah received him with respect, yet he placed Malwa under Shujaat Khan and advanced towards Ujjain. Qadir Shah was also ordered to go to Lucknow with his family as the Governor of that district. He was very nervous at this and later fled to Gujarat with his family⁴.

Later, however, Qadir Khan proceeded to Malwa with a large force. Hasi Khan, the Governor of Dhar, soon sent a message to Shujaat Khan that Qadir Shah had arrived in the vicinity of Dhar from Banswara and that he expected an action in a day or two. Shujaat Khan, on receiving this news, immediately proceeded to Dhar and attacked the enemy. Qadir Shah was completely defeated and was obliged to flee to Gujarat in great distress⁵. Shujaat Khan gradually brought the whole of Malwa in to his possession.

Isa Khan

During the reign of Sher Shah's successor, Islam Shah, Shujaat Khan was forced to quit Malwa and Isa Khan was appointed the Governor of the province. After some time Shujaat Khan was, however, pardoned by Islam Shah and his successor, Mubariz Khan, reinstated him as the Governor of Malwa⁶.

Shujaat Khan then made fresh arrangements for the administration of Malwa, and took up his seat at Sarangpur. The city of Mandu now lost its importance and Sarangpur became the seat of the Government of Malwa. He died in 1554 A. D. and was succeeded by his eldest son, Miyan Bayazid, who later assumed the title of Baz Bahadur⁷.

1. Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 271; The *Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. III, pp. 617-18.

2. The *Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. III, p. 619.

3. Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 272.

4. ibid. The *Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. III, pp. 619-20.

5. The *Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. III, p. 623; Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 27.

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

7. Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 275.

Baz Bahadur

Baz Bahadur, however, tried to pacify his brothers by giving them jagirs in different parts of the province. The arrangement thus settled was a fair one and all seemed to be satisfied with it. But Bayzid suddenly marched towards Ujjain and killed his brother Daulat Khan treacherously. The districts of Ujjain and Mandu were now placed under the charge of his own officers. Bayzid then took possession of most of the territory of Malwa. He was crowned at Mandu in the year 1555 A. D., under the title of Baz Bahadur Shah². Baz Bahadur now advanced towards Raisen to expel his only surviving brother Malik Mustafa who after sustaining several actions, was eventually defeated and obliged to flee from Malwa. Baz Bahadur soon took possession of the forts of Raisen and Bhilsa and entrusted them to his own men³.

In 1556 A. D., Baz Bahadur advanced with a well equipped army to invade Gondwana. He was, however, completely defeated by Rani Durgawati and had to make his way alone to Sarangpur. Baz Bahadur was so much affected by this disgraceful defeat that to drive away the memory of it he abandoned himself to pleasures⁴.

End of Rupmati

Early in 1561, Akbar's attention was drawn to Malwa. He soon despatched an army to annex the province under the command of Adham Khan. The second in command of the army was Pir Muhammad Khan⁵. The Mughal Army, advancing by regular daily marches, soon reached within 20 miles of Sarangpur. Baz Bahadur now awoke from his dreams of love and music and immediately collected an army to face the enemy. He was, however, defeated and saved his life by flight. His beloved Rupmati took poison and put an end to her life to escape the embraces of Adham Khan⁶.

After some time Adham Khan was recalled from Malwa and Pir Muhammad Khan succeeded him as the Governor of the province. Soon after, Pir Muhammad Khan marched to oppose Baz Bahadur on the frontier, who had collected a force in conjunction with Tufal Khan of Borar and Miran Mubarak Khan of Asirgarh. Pir Muhammad Khan followed Baz Bahadur upto Khandesh, and laid waste the country as far as Burhanpur. The confederates, however, distressed Pir Muhammad Khan so much that he was obliged to retreat to Malwa. The allied forces immediately pursued him and a battle was fought on the banks of the

Narmada, in which the Mughal army was totally defeated. Pir Muhammed Khan, with many others, was drowned in the river. The confederates then marched to Mandu and reinstated Baz Bahadur on the throne.¹

Mughals Annex Malwa

Akbar soon despatched an army under Abdullah Khan Uzbek to reconquer Malwa in 1562 A. D. Baz Bahadur apparently offered no resistance and fled to Gondwana². He remained in the country for sometime, making occasional sallies against the Mughal power. At last he delivered himself up to Akbar in 1570 A. D. and was appointed a commander of 2,000 cavalry.³ The kingdom of Malwa was now included among the provinces of the Mughal Empire.

Administrative set-up of the Mughals

In the administrative system of Akbar, Dhar was the chief town of a *mahal* in Mandu, *sarkar* of the *subah* of Malwa. The *mahals* of Dhar, Mandu, Nalchha and Manawar, in Dhar District, were included in the Mandu *sarkar* of the *subah* of Malwa. The *sarkar* of Mandu paid a revenue of 1,37,88,994 *dams* and contributed 1,180 horsemen and 2,536 infantry to the Imperial army. Out of this, the five *mahals* (Dhar, Mandu, Nalchha and Manawar) paid a revenue of 27,75,820 *dams* and contributed 220 horsemen and 450 infantry to the Imperial army.⁴

In 1573, Abdullah Khan Uzbek evinced symptoms of revolt in the province. Akbar, therefore, soon advanced towards Malwa and Abdullah Khan was obliged to retreat to Gujarat. Abdullah, however, opposed Akbar so much that the latter had to retreat to Mandu. Here he spent some time in seeing the buildings erected by the Khalji Sultans of Mandu and it was here that he married the daughter of Mubir Khan, the ruler of Khandesh, who came to Mandu to pay him respects. Abul Fazl refers to it as being one of the 20 towns of the Empire where copper coins were minted.

Governors of Malwa

In 1584, Mirza Aziz Koka, foster brother of Akbar, was the Governor of Malwa, and in 1590 was succeeded by Shab-ud-din Ahmad Khan. He, however, died in the same year and was followed by Akbar's own son prince Murad Mirza. In 1592 Akbar visited Mandu, when on his way to the Deccan. It was at this time that Mirza Aziz Koka, who had been transferred to Gujarat in 1590, started on a pilgrimage to Macca without the permission of the Emperor. Akbar,

1. The *Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. III, p. 629.

2. *ibid.* Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 276.

3. Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 276-77.

4. The *Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. III, p. 636.

5. The *Cambridge History of India*, Vol. IV, p. 79.

6. *ibid.*

1. Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 278-79; E. Barnes, *op. cit.*, p. 372.

2. Elliot and Dawson, *op. cit.*, Vol. V, pp. 275-76.

3. Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 279.

4. Abul Fazl, *Ain-i-Akbari*, Tr. by H.S. Jarret, Vol. II, pp. 217-18.

therefore, ordered Murad to assume the governorship of Gujarat. The charge of Malwa was now given to Shahrukh Mirza, who had been married to one of Akbar's daughters two years previously. He held this appointment till the death of Akbar in 1605 A. D.¹

Akbar at Dhar

In February, 1598, Akbar while directing the invasion of the Deccan, stayed at Dhar for seven days. This fact has been recorded on the pillar at Lat Munda.² He visited Mandu again on 27th February, 1598 just before the capture of Asargarh fort.³ In 1585 A. D., the English merchant and traveller Ralph Fitch passed through the town of Mandu.⁴

Mirza Khan, the son of Bairam Khan, known as the Khan Khana, stayed for some time at Mandu while on his way to chastise the chiefs of the Deccan. Later, the Emperor sent his son Daniyal with a powerful army for the same cause, and in the same year (1599 A. D.) he himself followed and took up his residence in Mandu.⁵

Jahangir at Mandu

The Emperor Jahangir visited Mandu in 1616 A. D., arriving in March there and leaving the town in September. He was here accompanied by Sir Thomas Roe, Ambassador of James I, and a clergyman named Terry, both of whom describe his sojourn there. The house used by Sir Thomas Roe is now known as the 'Lal Kothi'.⁶ Jahangir has also given a long account of his visit to Mandu in his Memoirs. He even got the old palaces repaired for the use of himself and his retinue at a cost of three lakhs.⁷ Jahangir also caused a special coin to be struck, bearing the legend 'after the conquest of the Deccan he came from Mandu to Gujarat' in A. H. 1027 (1618 A. D.).⁸

In April, 1617 Nur Jahan Begam shot four tigers with six bullets from the back of an elephant in the neighbourhood of Mandu. This feat roused the Emperor's admiration, who ordered a thousand *Ashrafis* to be scattered over Nur Jahan, and granted her a pair of ruby wristlets worth a lakh of rupees.⁹

1. E. Barnes, op. cit., p. 373.

2. Elliot and Dowson, op. cit., Vol. VI, p. 135.

3. Ibid. Vol. V, p. 290; Vol. VII, p. 136.

4. *Dhar State Gazetteer*, p. 117.

5. E. Barnes, op. cit., p. 373.

6. *Dhar State Gazetteer*, p. 117; E. Barnes, op. cit., p. 377.

7. E. Barnes, op. cit., p. 373; Price, *Memoirs of Jahangir*, p. 112; Elliot and Dowson, op. cit., Vol. VI, p. 348.

8. Elliot and Dowson, op. cit., Vol. VI, p. 355.

9. E. Barnes, op. cit., pp. 375-76.

Khurram at Mandu

During his stay in Mandu, Jahangir was visited by his eldest son, Khurram (afterwards the Emperor Shah Jahan), who had returned from his victorious campaign in the Deccan.¹ Jahangir visited Mandu again in 1620 A. D.² In 1623, prince Khurram, while in rebellion against his father, took refuge in Mandu.³ He, after his succession as the Emperor Shah Jahan, spent the rains of 1635 A. D. at Mandu.⁴ He appointed Khan Jahan Lodi as the Governor of Malwa.⁵

In 1698, Dhar fort was held by the troops of Dara Shikoh then engaged in warfare with Aurangzeb. On the approach of Aurangzeb's army, Dara's men evacuated the fort and joined the army of Jaswant Singh, who was defeated two months later at Patanabad. According to available records Aurangzeb, after his accession to the throne of Delhi, did not visit Mandu. An inscription on the Alamgir gate of the fort, however, shows that the gate was repaired by his order.⁶

During Aurangzeb's reign, the Marathas took Mandu for the first time in 1696 A. D., but retired again to the south almost immediately.⁷ In January, 1703, the Marathas crossed the Narmada and raided upto the environs of Ujjain. In the closing years of Aurangzeb's reign, Mughal empire began to disintegrate, and Malwa became a hunting ground of the Marathas. They continued to raid the Malwa territory till they succeeded in establishing their authority in the province in the middle of the 18th century.¹⁰

Maratha Raids

In October, 1703, Nima Sindhia again raided Berar and Malwa, plundered many villages and defeated and captured Rustam Khan, the deputy governor of Berar. This had struck such terror among the Mughals that the governor of Malwa took shelter in the fort of Ujjain, while Nawazish Khan, the faujdar of Mandu, had run away from that place and taken refuge in Dhar. Nawazish Khan was, therefore, immediately dismissed from the faujdari of Mandu. A month later he

1. Ibid. p. 377.

2. Elliot and Dowson, op. cit., Vol. VI p. 377.

3. Ibid. p. 387.

4. Ibid. Vol. VII, p. 57.

5. E. Barnes, op. cit., p. 377.

6. Elliot and Dowson, op. cit., Vol. VII, p. 218.

7. *Dhar State Gazetteer*, p. 109.

8. E. Barnes, op. cit., p. 377.

9. Ibid. pp. 342 and 377.

10. J.N. Sarkar, *History of Aurangzeb*, Vol. V, pp. 382-83.

was reinstated, but Dhar and Mandu were taken away from his charge.² The result of the disturbed conditions in Malwa is summed up in Aurangzeb's own words, "The province of Khandesh has been totally desolated..... Malwa too is ruined".³

The Marathas, under Udaji Rao Pawar, again occupied the fort of Mandu, in 1709 A. D. This occupation also was but short-lived and it was not till the time of Baji Rao I, that the permanent occupation of the region was thought of.

In the year 1715, the Maratha forces, under the command of Ranhoji Bhonsle and Dhabhade again crossed the Narmda and kept on wandering near about Mandu and other places and collecting even *chauth* from village Khojahan in Mandu pargana. They pushed on to Depalpur and burnt the town. Another strong horde crossed the Narmada and caused great devastation. Nandlal Chaudhury, better known as Nandlal Mandloi, agreed to pay *chauth* to the Marathas and requested them not to plunder and burn the village.

When in 1718, a strong Maratha force was sent by Shahu, under Balaji Vishwanath, to Delhi to assist Ali brothers, Udaji Pawar was one of the principal Maratha leaders of the fighting army. In the year 1722 Udaji Pawar was granted by the Peshwa the right to collect dues in Malwa. Later, in 1726, Shahu assigned the dues from Gujarat also to Udaji Pawar.

The Peshwa Baji Rao I pursued an expansionist policy, and the conquest of Malwa was one of the important stages in his campaigns. Thus, in December, 1723, the Peshwa decided to invade Malwa.⁴ Accompanied by Udaji Rao Pawar, Malhar Rao Holkar and Ranoji Sindhia, he crossed the Narmada at Akbarpur on the 8th May 1724 A. D.⁵ In the meanwhile, the Nizam acceded to the Peshwa's demand of collecting *chauth* and *Sardesh mukhi* in the six subahs of the Deccan. The Peshwa was thus satisfied and he returned to the Deccan leaving "Udaji Pawar at Dhar, Malhar Rao at Indore and Ranoji Sindhia at Ujjain, as his deputies to realize the annual contributions".⁶

On 26th May 1728, the Peshwa called upon the rulers of various principalities in Malwa, as well as the officials posted in different districts, to pay the dues to the persons named by him. "Udaji Pawar got a big share, while in many cases he shared equally with Malhar Rao Holkar, who rose to prominence in Malwa for the first time in 1728. Holkar's appointment was evidently intended to check the growing importance of Udaji Pawar, whose field of activities was expanding. The Peshwas did not want Udaji to become the sole master of Malwa, even though it was only as a subordinate to himself".⁷

1. *ibid.* pp. 384-86.

2. *ibid.* p. 387.

3. Quoted in J. N. Sarkar's *The History of Aurangzeb*, Vol. V, p. 380.

4. H. N. Sinha, *Rise of the Peshwas*, p. 99.

5. *Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission*, Vol. XVI, pp. 204-205.

6. H. N. Sinha, *op. cit.*, p. 99.

7. Raghubir Singh, *Malwa in Transition*, pp. 162-163.

Early in October, 1728 the Peshwa sent a large army under Chimnaji's command into Malwa. Udaji Rao Pawar and Malhar Rao Holkar accompanied him. The Maratha army reached the bank of the Narmada on 24th November, and after crossing the river camped near Dharampuri (in Dhar District) the following day. Then halted at nalcha (in Dhar District). The Marathas inflicted a crushing defeat on the Imperial Army at the battle of Amjhera (again a place in the Dhar District) on 29th November 1728 in which both Girdhar Bahadur, the Governor of Malwa, and his cousin, Daya Bahadur, were killed. The Maratha forces then moved on to Rajasthan. During these days Pilaji's Jadav's forces were sent to Dhar and Amjhera to keep up the Maratha hold on that area.¹

In the following year, on 16th September, Holkar and Pawar were confirmed in their grants. Soon after, they crossed the Narmadas at Barwaha, and plundered Dharampuri tract and captured the fort of Mandu in November, 1729. But peace was soon made and Mandu was handed back to Jai Singh in January 1730.²

During the rainy season of 1732, the Peshwas divided the districts of Malwa among Sindhia, Holkar and the three Pawar Chiefs by a solemn document, dated 29th July 1732. This settlement laid the foundation of the Maratha States in Malwa, namely, those ruled by Holkar (Indore), Sindhia (Gwalior), Anand Rao Pawar (Dhar), and the two Pawar brothers, Tukoji (Dewas Senior) and Jeewaji (Dewas Junior). On account of disagreement with the Peshwa, Udaji withdrew from Malwa and the *sanad* was, therefore, granted to his brother, Anand Rao Pawar,³ confirming him in possession of the Dhar State.

After the rains of 1732 A. D., the Marathas were active once again. Udaji Rao Pawar was summoned to Malwa by Chimnaji. Holkar and Sindhia surrounded the troops of Jai Singh. Udaji Pawar was tempted to join Jai Singh out of his jealousy for the Peshwa. Holkar, however, plundered a part of Udaji's baggage. Their mutual friends intervened and severely rebuked Udaji who then withdrew from the Mughal side.⁴

Anand Rao I (1732-36)

The State then included Dhar, Berasia (in Sehore), Agar (in Gwalior), Tal-Mandawal near Jaora and Gangdhar (Chau Mahal) (in Rajasthan). The Pawars were then regarded the largest land holders in Central India, after Sindhia and Holkar.⁵ A person of sober disposition Anand Rao was a trusted lieutenant of Baji Rao Peshwa, both on the battlefield and in the sphere of diplomacy. He was

1. *ibid.* p. 169.

2. *ibid.* pp. 174-75; V. G. Dighe, *Peshwa Baji Rao I and Maratha Expansion*, p. 102.

3. Raghubir Singh, *op. cit.*, pp. 213 and 226, G. S. Sardesai, *New History of the Marathas* Vol. II, pp. 142-43.

4. *ibid.* p. 223.

5. S. S. Bhanjari, *Bharat ke Deshi Rajya, Dhar Rajya ka Itihas*, p. 10.

relied on for his advice in negotiations. Anand Rao died at Ujjain in 1735-36 A.D., where a *Chhatari* still stands to commemorate him¹. His premature death cut short his career of promise while Malhar Rao Holkar and Ranoji Sindhia rose to high positions.²

Yeshwant Rao. (1736-61)

Anand Rao was succeeded by his son, Yeshwant Rao. The tenure of Yeshwant Rao was full of achievements. In November, 1736 A.D., when Bajji Rao knocked at the gates of Delhi, he was, among others, accompanied by Yeshwant Rao who fought a memorable battle in Jheel-Talab.³ Again in December, 1737 A.D., in the battle of Bhopal against the Nizam Yeshwant Rao rendered valuable assistance to Bajji Rao Peshwa.

Similarly in the year 1741 A.D., in a campaign of North India, Yeshwant Rao accompanied Peshwa Balaji Bajji Rao. There, at one time differences of opinion arose between Maharaja Sawai Singh of Jaipur and Maharaja Abhaya Singh of Jodhpur. Yeshwant Rao was able to patch up their differences, and unite them for a common cause.⁴ Yeshwant Rao was in fact like a trump card of the Peshwa. In the settlement of Malwa, Yeshwant Rao was chosen as a surety to the agreement reached at between Balaji Bajji Rao and Sawai Jai Singh.⁵ As a token of esteem Jai Singh conferred upon him the personal title of Sawai.⁶

Yeshwant Rao's rule lasted till 1761, when in the fateful hour of Panipat, he rushed headlong against odds, shoulder-to-shoulder with Bhow Sahib and there he laid down his life and won laurels as a hero. Balaji Bajji Rao appreciated his services and conferred all his possessions on his son, Khande Rao, who was then only two-and a half years old.⁷

Khande Rao. (1761-82)

Due to minority of Khande Rao, the management of the State was entrusted to a Brahman, Madhav Rao Oadhekar. The weak administration led to series of invasions from time-to-time from the neighbouring States. To this was added an incident in 1774 A.D. In the clash between Raghoba Peshwa and Poona Darbar Khande Rao extended his support to Raghoba Peshwa and gave asylum to his wife Anandi Bai in the Dhar Fort. While living in the fort, Anand Bai gave birth to a son, later known as Bajji Rao II, the last of the Peshwas. The news spread and Dhar was immediately attacked by Raghoba's opponents (*i.e.*, Poona Darbar). As Khande Rao has openly espoused his cause, the control of Dhar was assumed by the opponents. It was restored only on the surrender of Anandi

1. *ibid.*

2. Dhar State Historical Records Series, Vol. III, Pt. I, p.XII.

3. S.S. Bhandari, *op. cit.*, p.10.

4. *ibid.* p.11.

5. Dhar State Historical Records Series, Vol. III, p.XIII.

6. *Shindeshahi Itihasachi Sadhne*, Vol. IV, p.293.

7. Dhar State Historical Records Series, Vol.III, p.XII.

Bai and her Child to Poons Darbar.¹ Khande Rao married a daughter of Govind Rao Gaikwar by whom he had a posthumous son, named Anand Rao II. Khande Rao died in 1782.

Anand Rao II (1782-1807)

Anand Rao's childhood was passed at his maternal grandfather's place at Baroda, where he married Maina Bai, a niece of his grand mother, and a daughter of Satwaji Rao Sathc. When seventeen years old, he proceeded to Dhar and though opposed by the Diwan Rang Rao Orekar, succeeded in establishing himself to power. The disaffected Diwan sought the aid of Scindhia, and Holkar against his master and for the next few years the State was subjected to continuous raids by the forces of these two powerful neighbours. In 1803, Anand Rao took part in the battle of Assye, serving in Scindhia's army.² He fled to Dhar after the defeat and opened communications with Major Watker at Baroda. According to the settlement, Dhar lost much of its territory, *i.e.*, Agar, Badnawar, Berasia, Tal and Mandwal. Badnawar was subsequently restored in 1819 A.D. During these disturbances Anand Rao died at Dhar in 1807, leaving his distracted State to the care of his widow Maina Bai, who was then enceinte.³

Maina Bai was fully equal to the responsibilities that developed upon her, with a view to securing herself against the intrigues of her enemies and especially those of Murari Rao, an illegitimate son of Yeshwant Rao, Maina Bai formed a party of her own supporters at Dhar and went to Mandu where she gave birth to a child named Ramchandra Rao.⁴ He played a trick by congratulating Maina Bai and repenting over his past deeds. Thereby, she invited Maina Bai alongwith the Yuvraj Ramchandra Rao to come to Dhar and take charge of it.

Maina Bai fell a prey to the plot. On reaching Dhar, she was confined in a house with the Yuvraj. The plot was to set fire to that house. Maina Bai realizing the gravity of situation called upon one of her trusted lady servants and exchanged her son with the Yuvraj. The Kiledar of Dhar fort was also taken into confidence by Maina Bai. The Yuvraj, thereby got entrance in the fort alongwith the lady servant. On hearing the news, Murari Rao became furious and tried to capture the fort. However, the gun-fired from the fort made Murari Rao to retreat. He barricaded the supply of grains to the fort. Then Maina Bai appealed to her brother, Maharaja Gaikwad to help who sent his army and Murari Rao had to flee.⁵ Thus Maina Bai was able to hold her own with difficulty. Ramchandra Rao, however, died at the age of 3 years. On his death, Maina Bai adopted Lakshman Rao, the son of her sister Thaka Bai Shinde. He succeeded as Ramchandra Rao II.

1. Malcolm, *A Memoir of Central India*, Vol. I, p. 102.

2. Wellington's Despatches, Vol. III, pp.189 and 289.

3. Malcolm, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, pp.105-106.

4. S.S. Bhandari, *op. cit.*, p. 16.

5. *ibid.*

Ramchandra Rao II (1810-1833)

The State was by then reduced to its last extremity. The raids of Sindhia and Holkar and the Pindari Hordes had left Maina Bai no possessions except Dhar, and the whole revenues of the principality did not amount to more than 35,000 rupees. At Dhar, she lived in the fort-substisting on the above revenue and such contributions as her General and Diwan, Babu Raghunath could levy by force of arms in the neighbouring districts.¹

Amjhera Chief

When such were the affairs of Dhar State, the State of Amjhera (now a part of Dhar District) was enjoying peace. During the 18th century, the Amjhera Chief was a vassal of Sindia. In 1818 A. D. through the mediation of Sir John Malcolm, the Amjhera Chief agreed to pay to Daulat Rao Sindia an annual tribute of Rs. 35,000 under the guarantee of the Company, on condition that the Sindhia shall not interfere in its internal administration. Thus, the Amjhera Chief enjoyed virtual independence.

Treaty with East India Company

In January, 1819 A.D. on behalf of Raja Ram Chandra Rao Pawar II, Maina Bai also entered into a treaty with the East India Company's Government. By the intervention of the Company various districts, e.g., Badnawar, Berchha, Kulkhi, Nalchha and others of which Dhar had been dispossessed by the Sindia and Holkar prior to 1818, were restored to Dhar. A loan was also granted to Dhar by the East India Company to enable the Raja to improve the administration. By the term of the treaty of 1819 the Company's Government guaranteed to protect Dhar State against external aggression, and in return the Raja of Dhar agreed to cede the tributes of Banswara and Dungarpur to the Company and entered into engagements of subordinate co-operation and friendly alliance.

In 1821 A.D., a marriage took place between the young Raja Ram Chandra Pawar and Anpurna Bai, daughter of Daulat Rao Sindia. The age of the bridegroom was twelve and that of the bride was eight years. The marriage was celebrated at Gwalior with great pomp and ceremony and gave satisfaction to the nobles of both States. The satisfaction was, however diminished with a diminished dowry to the bride, who got merely the tract of Dikthan instead of territories expected to yield an annual revenue of a lakh of rupees.² A second visit was paid to Daulat Rao Sindia by the Raja of Dhar in 1826 A.D., but in vain. Contrary to that Sindia was planning to assume the territory of Dikthan already given in dowry. Despite the above marriage, relations between the two states did not improve.

In 1826, A.D., an agreement was made by the Britishers with Dhar, Indore, Dewas and other States in Malwa, securing to the British Government the exclu-

1. *ibid* p.110.

2. G. B. Malleon, *The Native States of India*, p.211

sive right to purchase opium grown in Malwa, but as the result of this arrangement was unsatisfactory, the monopoly was abandoned in 1829, and a transit duty was levied instead upon the opium in its passage through the British territories to the sea coast.¹

In 1832 A.D., the peace of the State was disturbed by the rising of Achyut Rao, the son of Murari Rao, who put forward his claims to the throne. With the support of the Bhils, he attacked Dhar. The East India's Company intervened. Achyut Rao had to withdraw his claims over the State in lieu of a life pension of Rs. 200 P.M.²

Yeshwant Rao II (1833-57)

Ram Chandra Rao Pawar II died in 1833. He was succeeded by Yashwant Rao II, an adopted boy of 11 years of age. He was selected through the influence of his uncle Anand Rao, the Raja of Dewas Junior, who was also a near relative of late Raja of Dhar.

It was less than two years after the accession of Yashwant Rao II that Sindia resumed possession of the district of Dikthan which had formed the dower of the wife of the late Raja. He could not, however, hold it long. His generals fell out amongst themselves, and the local authorities of Dhar seized that opportunity to recover it. To make assurance doubly sure for the future, the Dhar Minister requested the British to hold and manage the tract, paying to Dhar the surplus revenues only. This request was complied with.³ Yashwant Rao II ruled from 1833 to 1857 A.D. He died of Cholera on the eve of the Great Revolt of 1857. He was succeeded by an adopted son, Anand Rao III, aged thirteen years. The administration was, therefore, left in the hands of the Rani as Regent and Ram chandra Rao Bapuji as Diwan.

The Great Revolt of 1857

In the Great Revolt of 1857 Dhar played an important role. The strength of the State Force at the time was 1,037.⁴ The Dhar was, however, divided into two parties, one being led by the Diwan and the other by Sardar Bhim Rao the brother of Regent Rani. To strengthen themselves, both parties began to enlist more and more outside mercenaries regardless of any possible consequences to the State.⁵ The mercenaries soon realized their strength and, united together. Their leader was Gulkhan who had great influence over the host of foreign mercenaries, numbering over 600. The whole of State treasure was in the fort and, therefore, they took possession of the fort on the 31st August 1857.⁶

1. B. R. Beotra, *The two Indias*,

2. G. B. Malleon, *op. cit.* pp. 212-213.

3. *ibid.* p. 215.

4. K. L. Shrivastava, *The Revolt of 1857 in Central India-Malwa*, p. 90.

5. Letter No. 293 dated 15th July, 1858, from Sir R. Hamilton, A. G. G. for C. I. to Secretary, Government of India, Parliamentary papers relating to Dhar, p. 15.

6. *ibid.*

The Diwan grew alarmed and reported the matter to Colonel Durand who asked him to exert all force in ousting the insurgents from the place. But the Minister was alive to the seriousness of the situation and also conscious of his own inability to oppose the mercenaries. He, therefore, connived at the occupation and reported to Colonel Durand that he had carried out his orders. Contrary to this, the Diwan asked his own mercenaries to leave the fort, leaving other rebels totally in possession of the fort.¹

The strength of foreign mercenaries continued to increase, as many of the local adventurers joined their group. From July to October 1857 these rebels had almost a free hand in Dhar. Some of the Bhils of the Dhar District burnt the Dak bungalow at Gujri and plundered Manpur village of the Bombay-Agra road.

By October, 1857 these mercenaries became very powerful.² Their number had swollen to about 1,500. Guns were posted, ammunition was collected, provisions were stored and the town of Dhar was at their mercy. Meanwhile the insurgents made every endeavour and even used coercion to induce Anand Rao Pawar and the Regent to come to the fort, but they could not succeed. The Regent, on the other hand, made frantic appeals to the British Resident to help her, but as no help had been received, she was compelled to enter into an agreement with the mercenaries on the 2nd September 1857.³

It became essential for her to adopt a conciliatory attitude towards the rebels. The Dhar Darbar had to make peace with them and had to pardon their leaders Gulkhan, Badsah Khan, Saadat Khan and Rasul Khan. The actual power however, remained in the hands of the mercenaries who continued to hold the possession of the Dhar fort.

The insurgents paralysed the authority of the State and opposed the British. Sir Hamilton informed the then Government of India that the conduct of the Wylaits and Pathans throughout Malwa became most violent and rebellious after the revolt broke out, and that they were in the forefront at Dhar and Amjhera.⁴

To meet the situation at Dhar, Colonel Durand with a military force of 1,401 men, including 518 Europeans, marched on the 20th October 1857 from Mhow to

1. K. L. Shrivastava, op. cit., p. 138.

2. Letter dated 12th October 1857, from Raghunath Narayan Vakil, Dhar State to Captain Hutchinson, Personal Assistant and Bhil Agent.

3. Letter dated 1st May 1858, from Draupidi Bai Sahib Pawar to Lord Cann—ing, Governor General of India (Dhar State Records).

4. Letter No. 293 dated 5th July 1858 from Sir R. Hamilton, Agent to Government of India (Parliamentary Papers on Dhar, p. 15.)

Dhar via Gujri.¹ While Durand himself marched to Dhar, he sent separate detachments to suppress the revolt at Amjhera, Ujjain and Mandleshwar. He further sent detachments to guard the line of the Narmada to protect the Bombay-Agra Road, and to isolate Dhar from the adjoining States.²

The British Column arrived before Dhar on the 22nd October 1857. The rebels were so confident of their success that they arrayed themselves outside the fort to attack the Company's troops, and boldly marched against the enemy. They were supported by guns from the Fort. On their right they had 5 to 6 field guns, but on their left there seemed to be no artillery. After a serious struggle the rebels made a successful retreat into the town and thereafter into Fort, with a loss of three of their field guns. The town could be occupied by the Britishers on the 25th October only. When the British forces entered the town, three or four rounds were fired on them by some hidden rebels, who, escaped. Thereupon, the British soldiers took a terrible revenge on the local people. They dragged the civilians from their houses, killed them and looted their property. Ladies were chastised and dishonoured. All the inhabitants were panic-stricken and terrified.³

On the morning of the 26th October, the young Chief Anand Rao III paid a visit to Colonel Durand, who held the Diwan responsible for all that had taken place. The fort of Dhar remained besieged from the 24th to the 30th October. The rebels were able to defend it until a breach in the fort was effected by the British forces on the night of 31st October, 1857. The British forces rushed up the breach at 11 P.M. but found the fort evacuated.⁴

All the insurgents numbering about 500 with about thirty women had escaped with baggage, on camels and *tattoos*⁵ by an underground passage. After entering the fort of Dhar, the British forces plundered the town and the fort, and sent the treasure to Mhow Fort. Colonel Durand placed Captain Hutchinson in charge of the Dhar State pending final orders from the Governor General. Diwan Ramchandra Rao Bapuji and others suspected leaders were arrested and sent to Mandleshwar Jail to await their trial.⁶

1. Foreign Deptt. Secret Proceedings, Vol. I, 29th January, 1858, Secret Letter No. 12 (Imperial Records Deptt.).

2. K. L. Shrivastava, op. cit., p. 170.

3. Dhar State Barani No., 25, letter dated 26th October, 1857, from Dhar Darbar to Captain Hutchinson, Political Agent, Bhopawar.

4. Parliamentary Papers relative to the Mutinies in the East Indies, Further paper (No. 6), pp. 138-39 (London, 1858).

5. Ibid. p. 139.

6. Issues, Vol. 93, letter No. 6-A dated 3rd November, 1857 from Colonel Durand, off. A. G. C. for Central India, to A. R. E. Hutchinson, Bhil Agent and Political Assistant.

We may stop here to examine the details of up-rising at Amjhera. During the revolt Raja Bakhtawar Singh was the ruler. He was noble, brave, frank and just. When the revolt broke out, he was the first ruler in Malwa to raise the banner of revolt against the British. On the 2nd July 1857 the Amjhera Vakil at Bhopawar Agency left the place at 4 p.m. without taking leave from Captain Hutchinson, the Political Agent.¹ On the morning of the 3rd July 1857, Gulab Rai, the Diwan of Amjhera, arrived at Bhopawar with a body of armed mercenaries. They were followed by Thakur Bhawani Singh of Sandla with two guns. They put the Government servants under custody and removed the whole of the Government record; some of which they tore up and burnt; the British flag was torn and removed.² Captain Hutchinson and his force was chased for almost 17 miles from Bhopawar by a party of the cavalry sent under Mohanlal of Amjhera. On their return, the cavalymen plundered the post-office, the dispensary, and the Agency House at Bhopawar. The property was carried off on elephants and carts to Amjhera. Raja Bakhtawar Singh was delighted at the success of the mission.³

Colonel Durand, after capturing Dhar sent a detachment under Captain Hutchinson to suppress the revolt at Amjhera. The stronghold of the Amjhera rebels was seven miles south-west of Amjhera. The place was almost inaccessible, as the road of the last four miles lay through dense jungles. Captain Hutchinson and his party encountered great difficulty in a narrow gorge, about 300 yards from the fort, which was defended by a stonewall. The passage onwards was impossible for guns to be carried over. A steep ascent of about 300 yards brought the British forces to the gate of the fort. The insurgents thought it wise to retreat into the interior. So, when Captain Hutchinson was able to occupy the fort, he found not more than 20 occupants who surrendered to him. In the fort were found 4 guns and a quantity of ammunition with which parts of the fort were destroyed. The British troops found no treasure either in the fort or in the houses, as the rebels had either removed it or hid it in the dense jungle.⁴ The gateways of the fort were then put to flames.

The Raja of Amjhera was, however, captured on the 11th November, 1857 in the jungle near Lalgah Fort through the treachery of some of his own followers.⁵ He was brought to Mhow under the guard of the Hyderabad Contingent cavalry. After the so-called trial he was hanged at Indore on the 10th February, 1858.⁶

Colonel Durand remained at Dhar upto 7th November, 1857. During this period his troops took a terrible revenge on the people of Dhar. Several persons

1. Bhopawar Agency File No. 728, letter No. 299, Gen No. 1155, dated 25th December, 1857 from Sir R. Hamilton, A.G.G. for C. I. to Secretary, Government of India.

2. Bhopawar Agency, File No. 728, Letter No. 299, Gen. No. 1155, Dated 25th December, 1857 from Sir R. Hamilton, A. G. G. for Central India to Secretary, Government of India

3. *ibid.*

4. Receipts Vol. 77, Letter No. 341 of 1857, from Captain Hutchinson to Col. Durand.

5. Issue Vol. 93, Letter No. 26-A, dated 13th November, 1857, from Lt. Hutchinson to Lt. Stockley, Commandant at Mhow.

6. Issue Vol. 95, Letter No. 328-A, dated the 14th February, 1858, from A. G. G. for C. I. to Secretary, Government of India.

lost their lives and property. At 5 O'clock in the morning of the 8th November, the British force marched off from Dhar to Mandsaur.

The Political effects of the Revolt of 1857 on the Dhar State were of considerable importance. Pending the final orders of the Government of India the State was already annexed to the British territory on the 3rd November, 1857 by Colonel Durand. The British Government confirmed this decision and on 19th January, 1858 a public announcement was made proclaiming the annexation of the State. The annexation of Dhar put to the test sincerity behind Queen Victoria's Proclamation. To fight out this case, Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar II and his Minister, Bhau Saheb Reshimwale, secured the services of barrister John Dickinson. After spending lakhs of rupees the case was taken to the British Parliament.

The British Government changed the decision of the Government of India on the grounds of "expediency". In 1860 it was decided that the State should be restored to the ruler on his attaining majority. However, the State was deprived of its Berasia territory, which was handed over to Bhopel ruler as a reward for "loyalty" towards the British during the Revolt. This transfer proved to be a source of constant eye-sore to the rulers of Dhar.

The greatest loss was suffered by the Amjhera State ruler, who was hanged by the British and his State was annexed and handed over to the Scindia. The Rani of Amjhera pleaded that as her infant son Raghunath Singh was innocent, he should be recognized as the ruler of Amjhera. But all appeals to reason and mercy were in vain, and the Amjhera Raj was confiscated and handed over to the Scindia to be given in jagirs to those employees who had rendered loyal services to the British.¹

In 1860 Gulab Kunwar Bai, the mother of Bakhtawar Singh, pleaded for mercy, but it did not yield any result. The descendants of Raja Bakhtawar Singh had to face utter poverty. Their condition did elicit much public sympathy and help at a later stage, but at first the people were afraid of helping them because of British displeasure.²

As decided by the British Government, Dhar State was restored to Anand Rao III on the 1st May, 1860 A.D. The Raja being a minor, the State continued under British supervision till 1st October 1864. During the rule of Anand Rao III, numerous administrative reforms were introduced. On account of the efficient administration, the revenue of the state rose from about Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 9 lakhs.

Anand Rao III died on the 15th July, 1898, having previously adopted his nephew Bhagoji Rao Pawar who took the name of Udaji Rao II.³ The State administration was conducted by the Political Agent of Bhopawar up to 1907 A. D. Subsequently, Maharaja Udaji Rao II took over the rein.⁴ The maharaja was a great lover of history and patron of learning. In his fondness for Maratha history

1. Old Record File of C. I. Agency, No. 119, letter No. 321, dated 17th July, 1858, from A. G. G. for Central India to Secretary, Govt. of India.

2. K. L. Shrivastava, *op. cit.*, p. 207.

3. *Dhar State Gazetteer*, p. 12.

4. S. S. Bhandari, *op. cit.*, p. 21.

he had himself prepared a long account of the military tactics adopted at the famous battle of Panipat of 1761 in which his great ancestor Yeshwant Rao I, had met a heroic end. However, due to the Maharaja's untimely death in 1928 the above account did not see the light of the day.¹

Udai Rao Pawar died on the 30th July, 1926. As he left no male issue, the widow Maharani adopted her nephew, a child of 9 years of age and named him Anand Rao IV. The succession of Maharaja Anand Rao was recognized by the British Government on the 21st August, 1926.² The Maharaja being a minor, the administration of the state was carried on by a council composed of seven members including the Diwan of the state, who was the president.³

The Ruler of Dhar had full civil and criminal jurisdiction within his territories, and was entitled to a permanent salute of 15 guns. He also had the right of adoption.⁴

However the people were not happy during his administration. The cultivators particularly suffered double tyranny and repression, for the State Government and feudal landlords vied with each other in perpetrating repression on the peasantry.⁵ The serious condition of the peasantry became a matter of concern at the Karachi Session of All India State People's Conference in 1936. The Conference criticised the Government of Dhar for its repressive agrarian policy.⁶ The people continued to suffer as a result of the misrule and decided to unite for the common cause. Accordingly, *Lok Pralishad* was established in the year 1939.⁷ The event of the 1942 upsurge through which the people reacted to the tyranny of the Government did not leave the state untouched.

The World War II broke out in that year, which when ended in 1945 left the British Government in a weak state. The British Government agreed for the transfer of power and the country achieved Independence on the 15th August, 1947. Subsequently, the problem of intergration of States of Indian Union arose. In the Central India tract, Dhar State was not a problem state to the Government of India. Gwalior and Indore were the viable states, and it was decided to merge them along with the other minor States of the region to form a Union of Madhya Bharat states.

Accordingly, the Covenant was signed on the 22nd April, 1948 by the ruler of Dhar State, along with the other rulers. The Madhya Bharat Union was inaugurated by the Jawahar Lal Nehru on the 28th May, 1948.⁸ The later course is a matter of recent history.

Due to reorganisation of the New State of Madhya Pradesh on the 1st November, 1956 Dhar became a District of it in the Revenue Division of Indore.

1. Dhar State Historical Records Series, Vol. III 6.

2. Memoranda on the Indian States, 1930, p. 66.

3. *ibid.*, 1936, p. 48.

4. *ibid.*

5. R. L. Handa, *History of Freedom Struggle in Princely States*, p. 188.

6. *ibid.*

7. Harihar Niwas Dwivedi, *Madhya Bharat ka Itihasa*, Vol. IV, p. 43.

8. V. P. Menon, *The Story of the Integration of Indian States*, p. 224.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

Population

According to Census, 1971 Dhar has a population of 8,42,400 persons. The District thus ranked twenty third in descending order of population. Containing 2.02 per cent of the population of Madhya Pradesh, the District registered a growth rate of 30.85 per cent during the decade 1961-71.

The area of the District is 8,149.00 sq. km.,¹ comprising 8,098.3 sq. km. of rural and 50.7 sq. km. of urban area according to census 1971. The area of the District is 1.84 per cent of the State's area.

The District is divided into five tahsils. Badnawar lies in the north bordering Ratlam and Ujjain districts, Manawar in the south bordering West Nimar District, Kukshi in the south-west bordering Jhabua and West Nimar districts, Sardarpur in the west bordering Jhabua District and Dhar in the east bordering Indore District.

The tahsil-wise distribution of the area and population of the District is shown in the following Table:—

Table No. III-1
Area and Population, 1971

No.	Tahsil	Area in sq. km.	Population		
			Males	Females	Total
1.	Badnawar	1,064.6	50,295	48,243	98,538
2.	Sardarpur	1,291.7	57,427	54,707	112,134
3.	Dhar	1,907.6	92,414	87,148	179,562
4.	Kukshi	1,716.6	97,738	96,116	193,854
5.	Manawar	2,226.1	1,31,425	126,887	258,312
District Total		8,206.6	4,29,299	413,101	842,400

Source.—Census Report, 1971.

1. According to the Surveyor-General of India.

2. According to the State Survey Department.

Sex-Ratio

The District has returned 962 females per 1000 males in census 1971. The changes in proportion of sexes since 1901 have been tabulated below :

Table No. III-2
(Proportion of Sex, 1901-71)

Year	Sex Ratio		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	NA	NA	974
1911	1,004	1,006	975
1921	987	989	954
1931	979	986	921
1941	971	977	925
1951	963	965	938
1961	962	969	901
1971	962	969	908

Source.—Census Hand book 1961 and Census Report 1971.

Declining Sex-Ratio

Since 1911, there has been a gradual fall in the sex-ratio till the year 1961. But during the decade 1961-71, the sex-ratio almost remained stationary except in the urban areas. It may be observed that during the first half of the century, the adverse factors seem to have resulted in a gradual fall in sex-ratio. Except for the decade of 1901-11, the number of female births in subsequent period could not keep pace with male births. Moreover, the influenza epidemic of 1918-19, in which female mortality was particularly high, seems to have resulted in a declining trend of sex-ratio in the District.

From a study of rural sex-ratio by tahsils in the decade 1961-71, it is revealed that Kukshi tahsil and Dhar tahsil stand on two extremes, the former recording the highest (968) and the latter the least sex-ratio (956). Manawar approaches the maximum (967) and Sardarpur the minimum (957). Only Badrawar tahsil is in between (963).

The ratio of females in urban areas has also declined. This is mainly due to the fact that persons coming in search of employment or business to the urban areas often leave behind their families. The sex-ratio in Dhar City is 895, in Kushi 936, in Manawar 896, in Sardarpur-Rajgarh 903, in Badnawar 940 and in Dharampuri 936 according to census 1971.

Growth of Population

During the period 1901-61, the population has more than doubled itself. The rate of growth was 27.74 per cent during 1951-61, which increased to 30.85 per cent during 1961-71.

The table given below shows the percentage decadal variation in population since the beginning of this century.

Table No. III-3
Percentage Decade Variation in Population, 1901-71

Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation
1901	2,93,103	..	..
1911	3,43,256	+50,153	+17.11
1921	3,93,577	+50,321	+14.66
1931	4,32,482	+38,905	+9.88
1941	4,73,721	+41,239	+9.54
1951	5,03,965	+30,244	+6.38
1961	6,43,774	+139,809	+27.74
1971	8,42,400	+198,626	+30.85

Source.—Census 1971.

In Malwa region the famine of 1899 was very devastating. All over the region the population returns revealed a decrease. The returns of Census 1901 in former Dhar State revealed a loss of 16 per cent in the population since 1891. Severe mortality during the famine of 1899-1900 was mainly responsible for this decrease.¹

The Decade 1901-11

In this decade, there was an increase of 22.09 per cent in the rural areas, while in the urban areas there was a decrease of 40.85 per cent. The ultimate result was that the District population showed an increase of 17.11 per cent during this decade. Although Dhar town was visited by plague at the time of the census, and people left Dhar and went to live in villages of the hilly tract and in the adjoining States, the population returns showed an increase. Some areas in the present District then came under Amjhora District of Gwalior, Nisarapur tahsil was part of West Nimar District and Bhumia States (Jamnia, Nimkhera and Rajgarh).

The 1911-21 Decade

During this decade people perished by thousands but Dhar seemed to have been spared as would be obvious from 14.66 per cent increase. Dhar State, however, showed an increase of 19.4 per cent in population which was fairly high. There was an increase of population in both the rural (12.63 per cent) and urban (63.40 per cent) areas. Despite cholera (1912) and repeated waves of plague and influenza (1918-19), there was no loss in the population as a whole. The number of deaths in the decade was about 12,000 on account of these calamities. It is interesting to observe that in contrast, Ujjain (0.76 per cent) and Dewas (2.40 per cent) lost in population.

1. Dhar State Gazetteer, p.11.

The 1921-31 Decade

During this decade the population increased by 9.88 per cent. It was comparatively a very low increase. The increase in population was mostly due to the influx of a large number of labourers for cutting of wheat crop. Cholera claimed 654 persons in the decade out of which 390 died only in 1921 when infection was brought from the 'Singhasth' fair at Ujjain. This calamity reappeared in 1930. When more deaths were recorded.

Decades of Normal Growth, 1931-51

During this period, the population of the District increased by 9.54 per cent in the 1931-41 and 6.38 per cent in 1941-51 decade. The present composition of the District owes its origin in 1948, when the new State of Madhya Bharat was formed. It received Sardarpur and Manawar tahsils of erstwhile Gwalior State and Nisarpur tahsil of former Nimar district in Indore State. Consequently in 1951, the District had an area of 8,212.43 sq. km. and a population of 4,64,302 persons.

The 1951-61 Decade

During 1951-61 decade, the increase has been to the tune of 27.74 per cent which had been highest so far, since 1901. During this decade the conditions for the growth of population remained fair, the rains despite some scarcity in 1952-53, were regular and crops good. With this, was the concerted effort to control malaria which produced substantial results. This naturally improved the chances of survival and consequently the rate of growth rose.

The 1961-71 Decade

The rate of growth had been still higher (30.85 per cent) in this decade. Apart from the above reasons, there has definitely been an impact of rural development schemes in the various Five-Year-Plans, which helped to better the economic conditions of the farmers and all this accelerated the growth rate in this decade as well.

The following statement gives the tahsil-wise percentage growth rate for 1951-61 and 1961-71 decades:—

Table No. III—4
Tahsil-wise percentage Growth Rate, 1951-1971

Tahsil/District	Growth Rate	
	1951-61	1961-71 (Rural)
1. Badnawar	19.08	28.53
2. Sardarpur	29.23	31.92
3. Dhar	28.41	26.13
4. Kukshi	28.87	31.95
5. Manawar	21.46	33.70
6. Total Urban Growth rate.	54.96 (Urban)	28.82 (Urban)
Dhar District	27.74	30.85

Source: Census 1971,

Migration

According to census 1961, about 68.04 per cent of the population was born and enumerated in their place of birth and another 22.41 per cent within the District itself. Thus a large portion of the population did not show any migratory tendency. If another 6.64 per cent born in contiguous districts are added to the 90.45 per cent born within the District, then 97.09 per cent of the population was born in Dhar District and the contiguous districts of Jhabua, Indore, West Nimar, Ujjain and Ratlam. Essentially, it reveals that the population does not move about much.

Immigration links from the contiguous district of Jhabua and Indore, however, seem considerable, the former sending 12,625 or 1.96 per cent and the latter 11,199 or 1.74 per cent during the decade 1951-61. The States beyond Madhya Pradesh contributed about 1.59 per cent or 10,212 immigrants in Dhar District in 1961.

Density of Population

The density of population per sq. km. increased from 79 in 1961 to 103 in 1971. During the decade 1951-61 also, there was an overall increase in population in all the tahsils, thereby increasing the density. This increase was from a minimum of 31 per cent in Badnawar Tahsil to a maximum of 50 per cent in Kukshi Tahsil. Manawar and Sardarpur tahsils in the plateau region are comparatively less populated.

The tahsil-wise density of population is given in the following Table:—

Table No. III—5
Density, 1951—71

Tahsil/District	Persons per sq. km.		
	1951	1961	1971
Badnawar	60	72	93
Dhar	57	73	94
Sardarpur	47	72	87
Manawar	70	87	116
Kukshi	66	85	113
Dhar District	85	79	103

Rural-Urban Population

There are 1,571 villages in the District of which 1,484 are populated and 87 depopulated. Besides these, there are 6 towns. All the five tahsils have towns of the same name as their headquarters. Dharampuri is the only second town in Manawar tahsil. Dhar tahsil has the highest number of villages (476), followed by Manawar (465) and Badnawar the least (170). Sardarpur (196) and

Kukshi (264) tahsils are in between. The number of depopulated villages is also highest in Dhar tahsil (46).

A village in the District has an average area of 3.2 sq. km. and an average population of 392 persons. On an average, Kukshi tahsil has got bigger villages followed by Badnawar and Sardarpur, whereas Dhar has got smaller villages followed by Manawar.

In the matter of average persons per village, Kukshi tahsil returned the highest number of 416 persons in 1951 and 534 persons in 1961. In 1971, this number increased to 644 persons per village. Dhar tahsil has been lowest in this respect with 204 and 268 persons per village in Census 1951 and 1961, respectively. In 1971, this number further declined to 225. Other three tahsils are near to one another in this respect.

Rural-Urban Growth

A bulk of the population lives in rural areas. The proportion, which was 89.7:10.3 in 1961 became 89.63:10.17 in 1971. Returning a population of 7,56,750 in rural and 85,650 in urban areas, the respective population grew by 31.09 per cent and 28.82 per cent during the 1961-71 decade.

The following Table shows the percentage growth of rural and urban population since 1901:—

Table No. III-6
Percentage Decade Variation, 1901-71

Year	Percentage Increase/Decrease	
	Rural	Urban
1901-11	+22.09	-40.85
1911-21	+12.63	+63.40
1921-31	+ 4.69	+95.82
1931-41	+ 9.97	+ 5.69
1941-51	+ 7.83	+ 7.53
1951-61	+25.21	+54.96
1961-71	+31.09	+28.82

Except for the decade, 1921-31, when the rate of growth in rural areas was nearly half of the total rate of growth in all other decades the rural growth rate was similar to total growth. On the other hand there is a vast variation in the rate of growth in the urban areas. From a decline of 40.85 per cent in 1910-11, the growth rate increased to 95.82 per cent in 1921-31. After a shortfall of 7.53 per cent in 1941-51, it again increased to 54.96 per cent in 1951-61 and fell to nearly half (28.82) in 1961-71 decade. It shows that urban areas are

immediately and widely affected by various natural calamities and the connected economic problems.

Another reason is change of definition of town from Census to Census. In 1931, the number of towns went up to 7 from 2 in 1921. In 1941, there were 6 towns and in 1951 the number came down to 4. Thus, in 1951, the urban population decreased by 7.53 per cent. In 1961 and 1971, the number of towns has been 6.

Displaced Persons

The partition of the country in 1947 resulted in an influx of a large number of displaced persons in the country. A small section of these displaced persons from the then East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) also came and settled in Dhar District. Out of 246 displaced persons, majority, i. e., 169 refugees (91 males and 78 females) came immediately after the partition and 57 persons in the following year (1948).

Majority of them belonged mainly to the business class and adopted the same occupation for their livelihood in their new abode. As many as 132 (79 males and 53 females) of them earned their bread through this occupation. Their concentration (174 persons) in urban areas can thus be explained adequately. The next category of economic activity in which 66 persons were found engaged was production other than cultivation, 50 of them in urban areas.

Language

The Census 1961 returned 49 mother-tongues against 30 languages or dialects recorded in Census 1951. The Table below gives details regarding 9 languages, whose speakers exceeded 500 persons.

Table No. III-7
Population by Languages, 1961

No.	Mother-Tongue	1961		Rural	Urban
		Persons	Percentage		
1.	Hindi	3,83,592	59.58	3,36,864	46,728
2.	Bhili	1,42,737	22.17	1,41,463	1,274
3.	Nimadi	51,102	7.94	50,662	440
4.	Bhili	20,398	3.17	20,398	..
5.	Urdu	14,351	2.23	3,784	10,567
6.	Gujarati	10,287	1.60	8,276	2,011
7.	Malwi	9,419	1.46	8,375	1,044
8.	Marathi	5,209	0.81	1,602	3,607
9.	Marwari	4,666	0.72	4,556	110

Source.— Dhar District Census Hand Book, 1961.

The significant rise in speakers of Urdu (88.14 per cent), Nimadi (220.09 per cent) and Hindi (70.13 per cent) since 1951 is difficult to account for. However,

as far as Nimadi is concerned, the language had always been spoken in the District, specially in Manawar and Kukshi tahsils bordering West Nimar. The Hindi speakers also showed a considerable increase, partly due to the decrease in speakers of Malwi, which is spoken in the plateau region of the District. Bhilai was the most spoken dialect of Kukshi, followed by Manawar tahsil where it was next only to Hindi in 1961.

Bilingualism

The main subsidiary languages are Western Hindi, Rajasthani, Bhili, Gujarati, Marathi, Dunagri and Pahari. A little more than 1/5th of the population in the District use one or the other of the above languages and dialects along with the mother-tongue for the transaction of day-to-day business.

Religion

Hinduism is the main religion of the District. According to Census of 1931, the Hindus formed 82 per cent of the population of the erstwhile Dhar State. About 9 per cent of the population were animists, 7 per cent Mohammadans and the rest followers of other religions. Practically the same ratio continued in the 1941 Census as well. But the returns of the Census 1951 showed a sudden increase in Hindus, whose proportion increased to 93.62 per cent. Perhaps the followers of minor religions such as animism seem to have returned under Hinduism. In 1961, the percentage of those professing Hindu religion was 93.86. In that year, Muslims were 4.82 per cent and Jains 1.18 per cent. The percentage of Sikhs and Christians was 0.07 each, while Buddhists and others were negligible. The religious composition has not varied substantially during 1951 and 1961.

The Table given below shows the distribution of population by religion :

Table No. III—8
Population by Religion, 1951, 1961 and 1971

No.	Religion	1951		1961		1971	
		Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
1.	Hindu ..	4,73,060	93.62	6,04,260	93.86	7,88,446	93.59
2.	Muslim ..	25,406	5.03	31,054	4.82	43,441	5.16
3.	Jain ..	6,007	1.19	7,566	1.18	9,240	1.10
4.	Sikh ..	430	0.09	452	0.07	757	0.09
5.	Christian	354	0.07	428	0.07	481	0.06
6.	Buddhist ..	1	Neg.	12	Neg.	31	Neg.
7.	Others ..	1	Neg.	2	Neg.	4	Neg.

Source.—Census Report, 1951, 1961 and 1971.

Among Hindus, Brahmans, Kulmis, Sirvis, Marus, Mankars, Yaduvanshis, Rajputs, Maheshwaris, Porwals, Agrawals, Jaiswals and the Scheduled Castes are the principal caste-groups residing in the District.

General Structure, Religious Beliefs, Manners and Customs

The religious beliefs of various communities in the District are in no way distinguishable from the general beliefs held by the Hindus elsewhere in the region or the State. Hinduism being very catholic covers widely divergent beliefs and religious practices. It is a way of life which distinguishes a Hindu from the followers of other religions. Traditional beliefs and practices which can broadly be grouped and can be termed as '*Sanatan Dharma*' still form the edifice. Belief in monotheism and in *avtars* is the central theme of their religious life. Lord Ramchandra, Hanuman or Mahavir, Mahadeva or Shiv and Shrikrishna are widely worshipped, and for whom temples are dedicated. The *Ramayan*, the *Bhagwatgita* and the *Bhagwat* are the principal religious books, read and recited by the Hindus all over the District. They celebrate the festivals and follow the *sanskars* common to the Hindus. In rural areas, the religious life of the people is also tinged with tribal beliefs and other village deities are also worshipped in the shrines dedicated to them. Worship of banyan tree and of the snakes on *Nagpanchmi* festival is common. The belief in ghosts and spirits continues in the villages.

Namkaran Sanskar and *mundan* ceremonies are gradually losing their importance due to economic pressure in most of the classes. *Upnayan* is restricted to caste Hindus. It is performed with the assistance of a *pandit* according to the prevalent caste rituals, usually before the boy attains 'teen' age. Some of them perform it just before marriage proper now a days.

In Sirvis, a sub-caste of Hindus, the dead body is buried like Christians and Muslims. Other Hindus cremate the dead. Among Bhilalas, with the dead body, is also burnt the bow and arrow of the deceased man. Traditionally, *pind-daan* is given for 13 days among caste Hindus. The *Garud-Puran* is read over by a *Pandit* during this period.

General Superstitions

Coming of a lady from the front with an earthen pot, full of water on her head or meeting a saint is considered a good omen. The fall of a meteor is correlated with the demise of a big man somewhere. A little curd is given to the person who is going out for achieving some thing. Similarly, crossing of road by a cat in front, to see a one-eyed man, and barking of a dog, etc., while going to initiate some work are considered ominous.

When a dog moves its ears up and down, while a man is going for some important work, it is considered ominous.

The Jains who constitute 1.1 per cent of the District population, have their own religious belief and practices. They worship in their own temples dedicated to their *Tirthankaras*. Their two principal sects are the *Digambaras* and the *Swetambaras* of whom the former are in majority. They are strict vegetarians and celebrate their own festivals.

The tenets of Islam are the same all over the country and so are their basic religious practices and rites attendant on births and deaths. *Kalima* or the creed, *Sala* or the five daily prayers, *Roza* or 30 days' fast of *Ramzan*, *Zakat* or the legal alms and the *Hajj*, a pilgrimage to Mecca, are five standard religious observances among the Muslims. *Koran* is their sacred book, to which great reverence is paid.

The *Pirs* are held in high esteem by them. Annually they celebrate fairs in honour of Bajkhan Wali Data and Balesh Wali of Kukshi, Khwaji *Pir* of Nalchha, Dawal Shah of Jirapur and Haji *Pir* of Pathora.

Inter-Caste Relations

With the spread of education, old stigmas are fast vanishing and specially among the young generation inter-caste relations have improved after independence. Youths of various castes and religions take tea together without any hitch. However, the feeling of untouchability has not yet completely vanished, specially among the people of upper-strata of the society. Similarly, caste panchayats are still very powerful in rural areas and specially in the lower-strata of the society. Their decisions are binding and those who dare to act against it are expelled from the caste. Such persons can, however, be re-admitted to the caste on paying fine or giving a *bhoj* to the entire caste.

New Religious Leaders and Movements

Maulana Ghiyas was more specially a patron of learning, and to this day the youth of Dhar frequent his shrine when troubled with the prospect of an examination. His tomb lies on the Khanderao Hill. He was a *Soofi* saint and one of the followers of Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya.

A well-built and much frequented place named *Nityanand Ashram*, is situated at the outskirts of Dhar town. The statue of the founder *Swami* is worth seeing. There are many disciples who regularly visit the place and offer *Bhajans*.

Kamal-ud-din, known as 'Malwi', because of his long residence in Malwa, was one of the many disciples of the famous Nizam-ud-din Auliya, who flourished in Delhi at the beginning of the 14th Century. Sent by his spiritual guide to Malwa, Kamal became famous as a preacher and attained the heights of sanctity.¹ An *Urs* is organised in November every year in his honour by an *Urs* committee.

At the upper entrance of the fort at Dhar, there is a tomb known as that of Data Bandhi Chhor. Very briefly the tradition is as follows:—

The saint by name Hazrat Mahbud, said to have been a servant in the fort, at the command of his mother released all the prisoners. In struggling with the

1. Ernest Barnes, Dhar and Mandu, P. 353.

2. *Ibid.* p. 349.

guards, his head was severed from his body and fell at the place where this tomb now stands. The headless body continued the fight until it reached a spot about 185 metres to the North, where it fell and was buried. At this spot also a much frequented shrine exists.

The Scheduled Castes and Tribes

In Census 1961, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were enumerated in accordance with the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists (Modification) Order, 1956, which made many changes from the previous list, hence making the task of comparison difficult. The population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to Census 1961 and 1971 is tabulated below:—

Table No. III-9

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

	1961		1971	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Persons	47,553	3,28,867	60,519	4,49,700
Males	23,825	1,66,433	30,656	2,26,894
Females	23,728	1,62,434	29,863	2,22,806

Source.—District Census Hand Book, Dhar, 1961 and Census Report, 1971.

The Scheduled Castes

In 1961 the Scheduled Castes formed 7.40 per cent of the District population. About 91.61 per cent of them (43,561) lived in the rural areas and the rest 8.39 per cent (3,992) resided in the urban areas. When compared with the total population it is revealed that 6.00 per cent lived in urban and 8.41 per cent in rural areas. Their population in 1971 was recorded as 60,519, constituting 7.18 per cent of the total population.

According to Census 1961, the following three castes were more numerous:—

- (i) Bagri (2,797),
- (ii) Balai (25,725), and
- (iii) Chamars (11,410).

Bagri or Bagdi

They were also known in the past as Moghias. They were a well-known notorious tribe of thieves and dacoits. They were referred as a brave race of men, and were employed as foot-soldiers for the purpose of protection in the period of weak rule and anarchy in Central India. They have now been away from their habits and settled in different parts of Central India as agriculturists.

1. *ibid.* p. 346.

2. *ibid.*

Constituting 5.88 per cent of the Scheduled Castes population in 1961, they are now engaged mostly as agricultural labourers and cultivators and live mostly in rural areas. Their participation rate in 1961 was fairly high, being 634 per 1000 persons and the sex-ratio among them was 974 females per 1000 males.

Balais

Constituting 54.10 per cent of the Scheduled Castes in the District in 1961 the Balais live mostly in rural areas. It is a functional caste of village servants and is mostly engaged as "agricultural labourers" or in "cultivation" or employed in "general services". Their participation rate was 589 workers per 1000 men and sex-ratio among them was 1,018. They were regarded as untouchables. A few of them are engaged in scavenging and another few in tanning and currying of hides.

Bhangis

The Bhangis constituted 4.08 per cent of the Scheduled Castes population of the District in 1961. Nearly one-third of them (624) lived in the urban area then. They are the traditional sweeper class and were regarded as unclean, hence suffered from the stigma of untouchability. They are now engaged in "other services" and as "agricultural labourers" mostly as sweepers. Participation rate and sex-ratio among them were 494 per thousand persons and 929, respectively, according to Census 1961.

Chamars

They constituted nearly one-fourth (23.99 per cent) of the Scheduled Castes population in the District in 1961. They are the traditional workers in leather and hides, their caste name being derived from the Sanskrit word 'charm' meaning leather and *kar*, a worker, thus literally a worker in leather. Once the Chamar was regarded as untouchable in Central India. They are now engaged mostly as "agricultural labourers", in the "household industry", which consists of making and mending leather goods, and in cultivation. Their participation-rate and sex-ratio were 526 and 977, respectively, according to Census 1961.

It can safely be concluded from the above account that in matters of participation-rate and sex-ratio the Scheduled Castes of the District are generally on a higher level. However, literacy among them is indeed very low, being only 6.67 per cent in 1961.

The Scheduled Tribes

They live mostly in rural areas. The main tribes in the District are Bhils, Bhilalas, including Barela, Patelia and other sub-tribes. Their highest concentration is in Kukshi Tahsil where they constituted a little less than 3/4th of the total population of the Tahsil (72.73%) in 1961. Constituting about 51.08 per cent of the total population of the District in that year, their rural (55.99%), urban (8.52%) composition greatly differs. In 1971, there was a little improvement in their

percentage in the District (53.38). Badnawar Tahsil had the least of them, i. e. nearly one-fourth of the total population.

In as many as four tahsils out of the five, more than half of the population consists of Scheduled Tribes. In the urban areas, however, only in Badnawar town they are in some numbers (constituting 17.83 per cent of the town population).

They have a fairly high rate of participation, higher than that for the Scheduled Castes. There being 588 workers per 1000 population. The literacy percentage was, however, only 2.13 in 1961.

The Bhils

Bhils numbered 1,12,947 (57,099 males and 55,848 females) according to Census 1951. Their population in 1961, along with their sub-tribes, viz., Bhilalas, Barela, Patelia, etc., was 3,28,867 (1,66,433 males and 1,62,434 females).

It is commonly held that the word Bhil is derived from a Dravidian word for a bow (Tamil and Kanarese-bil), which is the characteristic weapon of this tribe¹. The ancient Tamil poets termed certain savages of the pre-Dravidian blood as *Villavar* (bowmen) who may possibly be identical with the modern Bhils². If that be so, the name may have been given to the Bhils by the Dravidians.

They are mostly found in the surrounding districts of Jhabua, West Nimar and Ratlam also. Although they are found in 21 other districts too, their number is not considerable in other districts. Cultivation is their main occupation.

The Bhils have largely lost their own language and consequently it is difficult to ascertain whether they are Kolarian or Dravidian. But there is nothing against their being Kolarians in G. Grierson's opinion³. Russel also endorsed the view on the grounds that the Dravidian tribe, had not penetrated so far west as Central India and Gujarat in appreciable number⁴.

Bhils are the most numerous of the primitive tribes in the District, constituting of Mankar, Nayak, Patelia, Tadavi, etc., which are merely sections of the Bhil tribe. Of these Tadavis have embraced Islam. The Bhils profess tribal or Hindu religion. Most of them now are Hinduised. They mostly reside in the rural tracts of Kukshi (1,05,382) and Manawar (1,13,594) tahsils⁵.

The Bhils have emigrated from Jodhpur and Udaipur to their present habitation in the Vindhyan and Satpura slopes. Since Rajputs seems to have treated Bhils leniently, inter-marriage with them had been frequent, which probably gave rise to new tribe of Bhilala⁶. There are numerous septs among the Bhils, named after plants or animals, to which they show reverence. "The Moharia sept worshipped the local Goddess at the village of Moharia in Indore State, who is known as Moharia Mata. At their weddings they apply turmeric and oil to the figures of the Goddess before rubbing them on the bride and bridegroom. The Maoli sept worships a goddess of that name in Barwani town (West Nimar District). Women of the sept are not allowed to visit the shrine of the Goddess but may worship her at home⁷."

1. Census of India, 1931 op. cit., p. 238.

2. *Cambridge History of India* Vol. I, p. 595.

3. R. V. Russel and Hiralal, *The Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces of India*, Vol. II, pp. 273-79.

4. *ibid*.

5. The figures in brackets show 1961 population.

6. Russel & Hiralal, op. cit., p. 281.

7. *ibid*. p. 287.

Traditionally marrying in one's own sept and in the families of mother and grand mother is prohibited among Bhils. Hence the union of first cousin is prohibited, nor can the girls be exchanged in marriage between two families. However, Mohammadan Bhils (Tadavis) permit marriage with maternal uncle's daughter. Marriage in the Bhils in general, used to be infant in the past but now adult marriage is also prevalent and bride-price is paid. Merely joining hands when the sun is half-set, completes the marriage. Marriage by capture was common in the past and relics thereof are still discernible in the institution of *Bhagoria hat*. It is an important festival for the Bhils as well as the Bhilalas. The festivities of *Bhagoria* start one week before *Holi*, when people visit the places of weekly market. These festivities continue throughout the week, only the venue changes with the change in the place of the weekly market. Sometimes marriages are settled in *Bhagoria* by mutual consent of the boy and the girl.¹

Widow marriage is traditionally permitted. A wife may be divorced for adultery without consulting the panchayat. Polygamy is traditionally sanctioned. The Bhil pantheon has many gods and goddesses, headed by Raja Pantha, their highest God. They also worship snake. They worship Hindu deities and the village godlings of the locality as well. The more favourite is 'Khande Rao' or 'Khandoba'. He is worshipped by Muhammadan Bhils as well.

The Bhilalas

As mentioned above, it is commonly held that Bhilalas are of mixed descent from the alliance between immigrant Rajputs and Bhils of Madhya Bharat region. The Census report in 1931 recorded that "The Bhilalas are closely related to the Bhils, Patelias and other tribes which inhabit the Vindhya and Satpuras. They have a considerable admixture of Rajput blood in them. They claim Rajput descent and are considered to be of higher status than their neighbours.

"The name of the tribe is said to be derived from *Bhilara*, i. e., those accused of being Bhils from 'ara', a fault. They consider this appellation derogatory. They always style themselves Thakur, Bhumia, Rawat, Patel, Makhi, etc. The traditions of the tribe state their Rajput ancestors lived at Delhi, and were Chauhans, members of the family of Prithviraj, the last Hindu King of Delhi. When the Chauhans were finally driven out by the Mohammedans in 1192 A. D., about 2,000,00 of them migrated to Mewar and settled in Udaipur State. On the capture of Chittor by Ala-ud-din Khilji in 1303, a large number of them fled to the Vindhya hills for refuge. Here they formed marriage connections with Bhil women and so lost caste. Their superior status is always admitted and they form the local aristocracy of the Vindhya, the *Rajah* of Mandhata, as he was called, being the head of the clan."²

Apart from Dhar District, they are mostly found in Jhabua, West Nimar, Sehore and Raisen districts. In the last two districts their number is very small. They are engaged mostly as cultivators and agricultural labourers.

Divided in to several exogamous sub-divisions called *Kul* or *Kuri*, a man should marry not only out side his own *kul* but also outside his mother's, mother's mother's and father's mother's *kuls*. Similarly, marriage between first cousins is prohibited. The system of bride-price is prevalent.³

1. *The Tribes of Madhya Pradesh*, p. 18.
2. Census of India, 1931, op. cit., p. 248.
3. *Tribes of Madhya Pradesh*, P. 18.

They are a colourful people. They often wear colourful garments with beautifully made embroidered designs. Tatting is common among them. They worship common Hindu deities, along with the family's own guardian deity. They celebrate all Hindu festivals like, Holi, Diwali and Dussehra etc. *Bhagoria*, as mentioned earlier, is an important festival among them.¹

Patelia and Barelis are other sub-tribes of the great Bhil tribe. They inhabit this region and are offshoots of Bhils.

Social Life

Joint Family

The joint family system is still prevailing with father as the *Karta*. In 1951, about 50 per cent of sample households were medium-sized, having 4 to 6 members. Only about one-third of the families were small, having 3 members or less.² More or less the same pattern continued in 1961. The number of persons per occupied Census House in the year 1971 was 6.49, a little more than the State average (6.05). The families in the Districts are patirarchal in character.

Inheritance

The property of the family is generally distributed equally among brothers before the death of the *Karta*. Though law has made provision for the married daughters as well, the practice is not still in vogue in almost all cases. Unmarried daughters, widows and sons get equal shares according to the Hindu law, after the death of the head of the family. The transfer of property through wills is not in vogue. Only in very well-to-do families in urban areas it is resorted to. Generally, the head of the family tries to maintain good relations with all the members and expects that during his life time or afterwards, the property should be distributed amongst the members of the family according to the Hindu Law or Muslim Law, as the case may be. It so happens in most of the cases barring a few exceptions. Even if there is a difference of opinion or dispute among the sons on property matters, which is a general feature, the matter is referred to the concerned caste Panchayat which tries to settle it in accordance with the traditional practice. Educated and moneyed families are guided by the new enactments.

Marriage and Morals

In general monogamy is the rule. Polyandry is totally absent, whereas polygamy is practised to a certain extent in Kulmis, Malis, Jats, Gujaras, Bhils, Sirvis and a few other Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but the trend is rapidly declining. This becomes a necessity in them only if there is no issue by the first wife. The second wife is not a burden in agricultural economy where her labour is more useful.

Traditional Restrictions on Marriage Alliances

Broadly speaking, marriage regulations may be classified under two heads, endogamy and exogamy. The first defines an outer circle beyond which a person may not marry.

1. *ibid.*
2. Dhar District Census Handbook, 1951, p. 17.

Much more complicated are the rules of exogamy. These prohibit a person from marrying certain of his caste members related to him by bonds of kinship—real or fictitious. The following types of relatives are prohibited from inter-marrying:

- (i) *Sagotra* relations, that is those who belong to the same *gotra*, and
- (ii) *Sapinda* relations (non-uterine brothers or sisters).

A general rule is to avoid giving a daughter in marriage to a lineage from which a bride has previously been accepted, and conversely, to avoid taking a bride from a lineage to which a daughter has previously been given¹.

Marriage Customs and Rituals

Bana firana, the *barat* (marriage party) and the marriage proper performed by a *pandit* are the main rituals of a Hindu marriage. In Muslims, *Nikah* is performed before a *Kazi* or a *Mufti*. This function is performed by a priest (*padri*) in the Church in a Christian marriage.

Arrangement of *davat* (dinner) for the guests is a necessary accompaniment in any type of marriage and in any family.

The marriage engagement is entered into at an early age by parents of the couple. After the engagement, regular yearly gifts of clothes and food stuffs are exchanged between the two parties.

An auspicious date is agreed upon for the wedding (*lagan*), and this is formally intimated by the bride's party to the groom's. *Ganapati* (Ganesha) is installed in both houses and worshipped with prayers for a safe ceremony. Several days before the *lagan* date, the boy and the girl are annointed and ceremonially declared *lada* (groom) and *ladi* (bride).

The ceremonies are performed in the family house. Two days before the *lagan* date a *madap* (shed) is erected on wooden poles stuck into ground. Here the bride or groom is ritually annointed, bathed and dressed in new wedding clothes. Next day the *ghar-byah* ceremony takes place at which presents of money or cloths or ornaments are made. In the afternoon the groom's party leaves for the bride's village after duly propitiating all the village deities with prayers for a safe wedding.

At the bride's village, they are received and lodged at the village temple or some other suitable place and arrangements made for their board. In the evening, the groom is taken to the bride's house, and into the wedding chamber where an image of *Mai Mata* (presiding deity at weddings) is installed.

The couple are seated side by side, their clothes knotted together, their hands clasped; priest recites the *lagan mantras* and to the accompaniment of music, they are proclaimed husband and wife.

The next evening, the couple are brought together, the sacred fire is kindled by the priest, and the couple walk seven times round the fire. Friends and relations of the bride's party make gifts to the couple, the mother's brother (*Mama*)

of the bride figuring prominently by bringing gifts of clothes. Next morning, presents of clothes are made to men of the groom's party, and they are given a warm send off outside the village. The bride also accompanies them. She is sent back to her people a few days later.¹

Dowry System

This age-old social evil is still present in the District in most of the communities. In the caste Hindu the father of the bride pays the dowry, whereas in the lower strata of society, including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the bride-price is to be paid by the bride-groom or on his behalf by anybody. In both the cases, it assumes many forms and shapes so as to avoid legal complications. That is why, the police records show complete absence of offences under the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 during the decade 1961-71. But surely this is not the true picture. The range of payment mostly in cash, and occasionally in kind is somewhere between Rs.200 and Rs.20,000 according to the verbal settlement arrived at and which is generally maintained and respected. This depends on various complicated factors such as economic condition, social status of the families and education, age, health, employment, etc., of the marrying couple.

The bride's party gives major portion of dowry to the bridegroom at a special ceremony known as *palang-baithni*. Prior to this it is given at first on matrimony and then at the '*darwaza*' (*dwacchar*).

Inter-Caste or Sub-Caste Marriage

The frequency of inter-caste or sub-caste marriage is very low, as the society in general is orthodox. This fact is corroborated by an insignificant number of offences registered under the Civil Marriage Act. From 1961 to 1968, only 14 cases were registered under the Special Marriage Act of which 5 marriages were solemnized. The rest of the cases were, however, rejected.

Marital Age

Among the males the age of marriage appears a little higher, and though nearly one-third (32.30 per cent) are married before the age of 19, the greater majority marries after 20 according to Census 1961.

Among the females the number of married ones begins to shoot up from 15-19 age-group where 82.10 per cent are married. The percentage remains over 80 till 35-39 age-group after which it begins to decline. Thus, the Census 1961 returns reveal that the age of marriage for females is between 15-19 and over three-fourths of them remain married up to 40-44 age-group, giving them about 25-29 years of reproductive period.

Widow Marriage and Divorce

According to Census 1961, a little less than one-tenth of the females were widows. Starting from 21.46 per cent in 40-44 age-group, it touches 87.80 per cent in ages beyond 70 years. Although the lower strata imposes no restriction

1. K. S. Mathur, *Caste and Ritual in a Malwa Village*, pp. 46-50.

1. K. S. Mathur, op. cit., pp. 180-81.

on divorce, the incidence of the same is rather insignificant. After the age 25-29, invariably they are more than the spinsters according to Census 1961.

In Rajputa, Sirvis, Kulmis, Nais, Gujars, Marus, etc., widow marriage is permissible, of course, with her prior consent.

Traditionally, a Hindu woman can go through the marriage (*sanskar*) only once. Hence, among the caste Hindus, widow marriage is prohibited and is generally looked down upon. According to tradition widow marriage enjoys sanction of society among the tribal folk, viz., Bhils, Bhilalas and Barelas and some Scheduled Castes too, viz., Balai, Chamar, Koli, etc., In case a Bhil widow does not marry her *dero* (husband's younger brother), then she has to pay a customary due to him. The lot of widows among the orthodox is still miserable. They are not allowed to wear bright garments or ornaments. Her clothes should be white or black. She cannot attend social functions. The outward marks of a widow are absence of *galseni*, *bichhiya*, *churi* and *kumkum*. Among the Mohammadans there is no bar to widow marriage.

Economic Dependence of Women

According to Census 1971, it is revealed that about 15 per cent of the females in the District have been categorised as working women. Their percentage is naturally a little more (16.0) in the rural areas because most of them are engaged in cultivation and as agricultural labourers. In urban areas their percentage is only half of that (8.0) indicating that the women in the urban areas are comparatively more dependent on their male counterparts. Of the total number (59,480) of working women in 1971, 20,887 are engaged in cultivation and 34,331 as agricultural labourers. In other categories only 4,262 find occupation. Broadly speaking, it reveals that agriculture is the mainstay of the working-women in the District, particularly in the rural areas.

In urban areas, the number of working-women has been returned as 3,201 only, of whom only 237 were engaged in cultivation and 1,130 as agricultural labourer. Their number in the rest of the services is 1,834.

Prostitution

There appears to be no registered prostitution in Dhar District. However, the earlier Census of 1951 recorded two females as engaged in the profession of prostitution.

Drinking

Wine made out of *mahua* flower is consumed generally by Rajputs, Thakurs, Kahars, Nais, Dhobis, Kumhars, Bhils, Bhilalas etc. *Dusseera* and *Holi* festivals are special occasions apart from marriage functions when community drinking is arranged by them. For the eradication of this evil, a number of measures were adopted in the past. Annually, extensive propaganda is carried on and prohibition week is organised, in which evils of drinking are high-lighted through various publicity media. A number of cases were also registered by the Police under the

Prohibition Act. From 1961 to 1971 about 318 cases were registered varying from a minimum of 13 in 1966 to a maximum of 45 in 1971. Prohibition, however, has since been scrapped throughout the State.

Gambling

This evil is of course wide spread in one form or the other in the District. Gambling at *Diwali* festival finds a traditional sanction among the Hindus.

The number of cases registered under the Gambling Act indicates a wide variation. From 8 cases in 1961, the number increased to 70 in 1971. Since 1968, there was a sudden increase in their number. In that year 33 cases were registered which number increased to 35 in 1969 and to 46 in 1970.

Types of Dwellings

Mostly, locally available soil is used. *Kachcha* and *pakha* bricks are also utilised in the *kasbas*, seldom in small villages. Locally available jungle wood, bamboos, various types of grasses, etc., with individually made tiles, if the potter is absent, are employed as roofing material. The huts of the tribal people are simple and scattered. In towns all types of houses are constructed with modern facilities like latrine, bath-room, etc. *Bhoomi-pojan* is a necessary pre-requisite in almost all construction activities. House construction in the month of *Phalgun* (February/March) is avoided by the local people. The main door of the house is never kept towards the south. Some *jwar* grains are kept at night on the soil, and covered with *khakra* (*Teru*, *Palash*) leaves. In the morning, if ants are seen around the grain, or if the grains are not found intact, the construction activity is not initiated.

The total number of occupied residential houses according to Census 1961 was 116,351 which has increased to 127,767 in 1971. This is mainly on account of the increase in the number of houses in rural areas. In urban areas, this number has actually come down from 12,896 in 1961 to 11,647 in 1971. The Table below gives the particulars of households, etc. in 1971.

Table No. III—11
Houses and Households 1971

	Occupied Residential		Households per 100 Occupied Houses		Average Size of Household	
	Houses	Households	1961	1971	1961	1971
Total	127,767	141,376	102.57	110.65	5.39	6.49
Rural	116,120	126,356	102.59	108.82	5.44	6.41
Urban	11,647	15,020	102.42	128.96	5.33	7.26

Source—Census 1971.

Furniture and Decorations

The *Adivasi* is satisfied with his well knit cot which is generally lower in level than the ordinary cot. The Kulmis, Sirvis and Jats are well-to-do people and, therefore, they keep *charpoys*, *almirah*, *takhat*, *pat*, benches, etc.

Decoration in the houses is limited to towns alone where they try to copy the pattern of nearby cities of Indore, Ratlam and Ujjain. The decoration is generally absent in an average village household. It is only at the time of marriage, etc., that some coloured figures are painted on either side of the main entrance. Some floral border designs are also drawn on ceremonial occasions on the walls, and *rangoli* designs on floor. Sometimes people paste film advertisements on the walls apart from framed pictures of deities and national leaders.

The windows and doors of the houses of big agriculturists, which were constructed long back, are carved. The new constructions seldom used carved items. Plain figures are in vogue in plenty.

Dress

Pagadi or *safa*, *bandi* and *dhoti* among males and *kanchli*, *ghaghra*, *lugada* (*lehnga*) among females is the dress of common village-folk. School-going boys wear *chaddi* and *kurta* and the girls, *polka*, *ghaghri* or *frock*. *Adivasis* wear short dhotis when they come in contact with urban dwellers. In jungles their men-folk are fully satisfied with *langot*.

In towns and *kasbas*, the dress pattern has rapidly changed after Independence. Terylene and Nylon clothes have reached big villages as well. All types of modern dresses worn in big cities can be seen in them, though they are limited to a few educated and well-to-do people alone. Medium and course ready-made clothes purchased from the weekly markets are more in use in general. On festive occasions coloured printed garments mostly of cotton are preferred to routine full whites. *Adivasi* people are fond of colourful dresses.

In villages, people wear *mojadis*, manufactured by village cobbler out of raw-leather. They are strong and stout enough to be used while performing agricultural or other hard manual operations. They also purchase them from the nearby weekly markets.

Persons engaged in other activities, generally try to copy the city dwellers and go in for rubber, cotton or plastic foot-wear which does not satisfy them in the long run.

Ornaments

Among the economically and socially well placed persons, a golden chain on the neck and *murkiyan* or *baliyan* on the ear-lobes is a must, with a watch, sometimes with 'golden' chain on the wrist. The village Banias, naturally stand supreme in this classification. They may not have a good dress, but ornaments they must wear.

Adivasis wear silver or *kathir* ornaments. *kadas* (*gilat ke rakam*) and *kanghni* on hand and *hansli* and *har* on the neck decorate them.

Their women decorate themselves with aluminium or silver *kadas* on the wrist with *bajuband* on the upper-arm, *hansli* or silver *har* on the neck, *ball* on the ear-lobes, *zele* on the forehead, silver *kandora* on the waist-line, aluminium *kad* on the lower leg and *bichhudi* on the toes. They also wear *champak*, *payal*, etc., on the feet.

Women of upper strata of society too wear these ornaments. But instead of baser metal, the rich class wear gold ornaments on the upper part of their body and of silver on the lower part, waist-line being the dividing area.

Girls wear silver or aluminium *pyjeb* on their feet and silver or golden *locket* or chain on the neck. Various types of artificial earrings are also worn by them. Small children of either sex are decorated with silver *pyjeb*s and cheap bead garlands.

Tattooing

In Bhil, Bhilala, Banjara, Meghwal, Charan, Kahar and Kamhar (potter) tribes and castes, specially among women, tattooing is very common. A lovely flower, own name or image of god, an ox, a lion, a watch, a peacock or any bird are generally tattooed on arms. *Adivasi* boys and girls get a line of dots tattooed over the eye-brows and women on the chin. The period between engagement and marriage proper is ideal for tattooing. It is not generally performed after marriage. The tribal women are customarily very fond of getting their body permanently ornamented with tattooing, commonly the arms, the feet, the cheeks, etc., are tattooed. Black or green ink is imprinted upon the skin in desired designs. The professional tattooers used to engrave these designs in indigenous way. But now, a small battery-operated machine is generally employed for it.

Food

Jwar and maize form the staple food of the peasantry both in the rural and urban areas. *Arahar dal* is taken along with the cakes. In the evening, *rabdi* (*ghat* or *thuli*) of maize is relished. It is prepared by boiling maize *thuli* together with *chhachh* (butter-milk).

Non-vegetarian people take mutton occasionally on festivities. Those who can afford take it so often. Hen is a preferable delicacy which they prepare with oil, chilli, salt, etc.

On festivals *chandki* (*puri*) made of wheat-flour and *gur* and fried in oil, is eaten. With this, *khir* made of rice, milk and *gur* or sugar is also taken. Along with these *bhajie*, *taye*, etc., are other preparations.

In *kasbas* tea is popular, especially in the morning and along with it casually *poha*, or some other preparation is taken in the breakfast. Non-vegetarians take eggs.

In the mid-day meals in *kasbas*, wheat-cakes and *dal* (cereal) or a seasonal vegetable and sometimes rice form the common food items of the middle class working people.

Amusement and Festivals

Dhar District has been on the cultural map of India since times immemorial. People used to engage themselves in fine arts such as painting, sculpture, music, dancing, etc.

Many of the Bagh cave paintings of the Gupta period have now been destroyed but whatever remain tell us about the high attainment during that period. There is a beautiful painting regarding music and dance, which is an example of the oriental *Hallisak* dance. The depiction of nature in its affluent forms, together with male and female figures in various emotional poses is the treasure of these caves.¹ The construction of magnificent buildings, forts, temples, mosques, etc., during the Mughal period at Dhar, Mandu and the surroundings indicate the engagements and amusements of the people of those days.²

Young people even today draw inspiration from the famous love story of Baj-Bahadur and Rani Rupmati, the lotus queen. In fact, in literature, music, dance, painting and sculpture Dhar has a very rich heritage.

During the middle of the 16th Century, the science of music had attained considerable perfection in Malwa and it is said that Baz Bahadur devoted himself to its cultivation and encouragement. His attachment to Rani Rupmati at that time became famous and the "Loves of Baz Bahadur and Rup Mati" have been handed down to posterity in song.

In rural areas, community *bhajan* singing at the village *chaupals* in the night with the accompaniment of harmonium (*peti*) *mridang* (*tahala*), *dholak*-*manjire*, *mandal*, *zanch*, *kundi*, *thali*, *payli* and *dhak*, etc., is the most common amusement. In *kasbas* and town cinema, drama, *Ramlila*, *Raslila*, *nach*, periodic functions of educational and cultural institutions, magic and *kathputli* shows, etc., provide entertainment in the evenings to the tired peasantry and labour class. In big villages, local, band-parties (*band-baja*) amuse the guests in marriage parties etc. *Dhol* and *tashe* is another pair of instruments in vogue in villages which are vigourously beaten during the marriage festivities

1. K. D. Vajpeyi, *Bhartiya Sanskriti me Muthya Pradesh Ka Yog*, p. 130.

2. *ibid.* p. 133.

Festivals

Vasant Panchini, *Maha Shivratri*, *Holi*, *Ramnavmi*, *Raksha-Bandhan*, *Nag-Panchmi*, *Janmashtami*, *Ganesh Chaturthi*, *Anant Chaturdashi*, *Sarva Pitri Amavasya*, *Dusshera*, *Deepawali*, *Dol Gyaras*, *Hanuman Jayanti*, etc., are celebrated with great religious zeal and enthusiasm by the Hindus *Shradha Paksha* (fort-night) is celebrated from *poornima of Bhadra* to *Amavasya of Kunwar*.

Muslims too have, similarly, their common festivals such as *Muharram*, *Id*, *Miladunabi*, etc., which they celebrate with their traditional gaiety.

Christians celebrate Christmas and Good Friday and Jains, *Mahavir Jayanti* and *Pajoosan* (*Paryooshan*) etc.

In some castes, Ramdeoiji and Tejaji are worshipped once in a year on their *Jayantis* and their respective *Kathas* are performed. The dates of celebration are different in the various tahsils as is evident from the "Appendix".

Pilgrim Centres and Jattras

There are many religious places scattered throughout the District where people congregate at the annual fairs, arranged on many auspicious occasions.

Koteswar, Khakrol and Badnawar in Badnawar Tahsil; Bhopawar, Sagwal and Amjhera in Sardarpur; Mandav, Kesur, Dhar and Sagor in Dhar; Lingwa and Kotda in Kukshi and Dhamnod, Manawar, Bakaner and Singhana in Manawar Tahsil, are a few out of over 40 such pilgrim centres.

Lord Hanuman and Mahadeo on *Hanuman Jayanti* and *Shivratri* respectively attract thousands of pilgrims from the interiors of the District and outside, to the places where special worship is offered to these deities.

Gal ki Yatra and *Hazrat Biya Bani Yatra*, *Shantinathji ka Mela*, *Tejaji ka Mela*, *Ambikaji ka Mela*, *Urs Kamal-ud-din* and *Gular Shah Urs* attract thousands of followers.

Mother goddess in various forms is worshipped with special reverence. *Ambika Devi* (Dhar and Dhammod) *Mangala Devi* (Manawar) *Satmatra Devi* (Bakaner) *Harsiddhi Mata* (Singhana) and *Jagni Mata* (Jhiriya pura), are a few examples.

In Dhar, the mosque contiguous to Kamal-ud-din's tomb is known among the Hindu population as '*Raja Bhoja ka Madrassa*' i.e., Raja Bhoja's School.¹ *Bhoj Smriti Utsava* for a day is organised every year in its vicinity in February by a specially formed committee. People from surrounding places too come to participate and pay homage to the great King.

Mandu is the famous place where Jehangir came and stayed with Nurjehan. He was accompanied by Sir Thomas Roe, the English ambassador. Jehangir wrote "I know of no place so pleasant in climate and so pretty in scenery as Man-

1. Ernest Barnes, *op. cit.* p. 350.

in the rainy season.¹ Shah Jahan too spent the rainy season of the year 1622 in Mandu. The famous *Ram Navami* fair is organised here by the *mahant* of the temple on *Chaitra Sudi 9* (March/April), in which thousands of people participate.

Communal Dances, Festivities, etc.

Fagun nach is arranged by *Adivasis* for 3 days on the festival occasion of *Holi*, in which as many of them as possible participate, regardless of age or sex. Similarly *Bhagoria nach* is danced on *Holi*. The time taken is from a minimum of 2 hours to a maximum of 24 hours. On *Kamlia Purnima*, *Patal nach* is danced by adult males alone for the whole night.

Adivasis celebrate *Bhagoria* on the weekly bazar day before *Holi*. They drink and dance for marry-making in the accompaniment of *Dhol*. People observe fast on *Nav Durga* celebrations and dance and act before the statue of mother goddess *Durga*.

Public Games

Khokho and *Kabaddi* are common public games, the former is popular both in boys and girls and the latter exclusively in the boys. Volleyball and football and at some places hockey, are gaining popularity in middle-aged school-going boys. Cricket, table-tennis, badminton and tennis are limited to a few municipal towns among college boys and highly placed people. *Doha* and *pat* are played by girls. They also enjoy rope-jump (*rassi-Kudai*). Men and Women amuse themselves by playing *Garbha* and *Dhak*.

Impact of abolition of Zamindari System on Social Life

The impact of the abolition of the *Zamindari* system can be very easily watched on the faces of those who were sufferers of this bygone and age-old system. Immediately within a couple of years after Independence, the Government abolished the *Zamindari* and *Zagirdari* systems of land tenure. For the last two decades, the direct relationship of the land owner with the Government has made him happy and satisfied. With this, have ended the evils of *begar* (forced labour) and *nazarana*. Though his economic condition has not improved to the extent desired, his social status has definitely improved, which was one of the main aims of these enactments.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Agricultural Population

The area of the District which mostly covers the old disjointed parts of the former State of Dhar presents, in its lower parts, a phenomenon of rising lands from the Narmada valley into rugged and broken hills and valleys with water courses and soil that is not too rich. The rest of it is an open and undulating plateau with the soil being black and of high fertility. The former State as described by the old State Gazetteer had 65 per cent of its population engaged in agriculture at the beginning of this century.¹ The classes chiefly engaged in agriculture were Kunbis, Malis, Lodhis and Ahirs.

About half a century later, according to 1951 census, there were a total of 4,08,187 persons in the agricultural sector making it almost a four-fifths of the District population of 5,05,268. This included the earning as well as the non-earning persons. Excluding the non-earning dependants out of it, the agricultural population consisting of self-supporting persons and the earning dependants numbered 2,05,378 persons.

The 1961 census enumerated 2,32,889 cultivators and 63,688 agricultural labourers in the District. That worked out to 67.4 and 18.4 per cent of the total workers engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers, respectively. During the latter half of the century the stimulating effect of planning had its impact on the agricultural sector as well. However, the traditional practices adopted in agricultural pursuits continue to prevail.

There are two distinct types of agricultural labourer, the permanent labourer and the casual labourer. The permanent labourer known locally as *Harwaye* generally stays with the cultivator throughout the season and often shares his meal. He is employed on annual contract. The casual labour is generally employed for cutting of wheat crop and collection of groundnut crop only and is usually paid off in kind. Largely the labour comes from the local population and available in plenty but sometimes it comes from the neighbouring States of Gujrat and Rajasthan also.

The figures of 1971 census, too, with nearly 85 per cent do not show any significant change in the proportion of workers in the agricultural sector. However, separately the proportion of cultivators was shown to have gone down from 67.4 per cent in 1961 to 58.11 per cent in 1971 while, that of agricultural labourer had gone up during the same period from 18.4 to 26.85 per cent, the actual numbers (in 1971) being 1,61,954 and 74,833, respectively. These changes and decrease in numbers are, however, largely due to the change in concept of workers' definition.

1. *ibid.* p. 376-77.

1. *Dhar State Gazetteer*, 1908, p. 33.

Land Utilization

The detailed land utilization statistics for some selected years have been given in Appendix. The forest in the District with 1,70,431 acres in 1959-60 as against 1,62,584 acres in 1950-51 covered 8.36 per cent of the total area. They were largely distributed over the three tahsils of Dhar, Kukshi and Manawar with 13.30: 11.36 and 8.91 per cent of their respective total area. The other two tahsils of Badnawar and Sardarpur had only 0.57 and 2.22 per cent of their area occupied by forest. The forest area in the year 1966-67 stood at 71,249 hectares and by 1971-72 at 75,333 hectares indicating mainly the classificational adjustments.

Then in area not available for cultivation, land put to nonagricultural uses with 89,063 acres in (1959-60 as against 2,76,212 acres in 1950-51) and 'barren and unculturable land' with 2,39,936 acres in 1959-60 (against 2,59,355 acres in 1950-51) occupied 4.37 and 11.77 per cent, respectively, of the District area in 1959-60. The area under these two heads when read with area under permanent pastures and other grazing lands showed very unsteady and almost corresponding inverse variations over the decade. This was apparently more due to classificational changes than actual land use transfers. Among tahsils land put to non-agricultural uses was almost evenly divided with the largest being 5.66 per cent in Manawar and lowest being 3.32 per cent in Badnawar Tahsil. Barren and unculturable lands occupied the largest area in Sardarpur tahsil with 20.80 per cent followed by 12.77 per cent in Manawar, 12.25 per cent in Kukshi and 8.22 per cent in Dhar Tahsil. Badnawar Tahsil with 4.52 per cent had the lowest proportion of barren and unculturable lands. The area under land put to non-agricultural uses and barren and unculturable lands in 1966-67 was 37,603 and 90,214 hectare respectively. In 1971-72 area under the former was 38,522 hectares.

Permanent pastures and other grazing lands with 3,56,579 acres in 1959-60 as against 87,853 acres in 1950-51 occupied 17.50 per cent of the total area. This was distributed among the tahsils with 26.96 per cent in Badnawar; 20.37 per cent in Dhar; 18.81 per cent in Sardarpur; 15.52 per cent in Kukshi and 11.2 per cent in Manawar. The increase over the decade as stated earlier was apparently on account of reclassification in land-use. The area in 1966-67 was 1,04,705 hectares which in 1971-72 was recorded as 17,233 hectares indicating continued changes in the process of classification.

Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves was negligible 0.02 per cent of the District area in 1959-60 with a mere 399 acres as against 698 acres in 1950-51. The attrition of even this meagre area was carried further when from 225 hectares in 1966-67 it came down to only 34 hectares in 1971-72.

Culturable Waste

Culturable waste represents that untapped potential of land a large portion of which can be advantageously brought under the plough. This area which

was 2,21,423 acres in 1950-51 had appreciably come down to 93,430 acres in 1959-60 and to 92,544 acres during the next year. Taking account of even classificational changes, this showed some substantial progress in the extension of cultivation which was corroborated by the fact that the cropped area over the same period (1950-51 to 1960-61) had gone up by 1,31,667 acres. In terms of proportion, 4.58 per cent of the total District area in 1959-60 was responsible for culturable waste. Of this, the largest with 6.28 per cent was claimed by Sardarpur Tahsil followed by Kukshi with 5.17 per cent; Manawar with 4.66 per cent; Dhar with 3.80 per cent and Badnawar with 2.88 per cent of their respective total area. In the year 1966-67 it stood at 37,921 hectares, declining in 1971-72 to 30,924 hectares.

Old fallows and current fallows both with 19,607 acres and 24,711 acres in 1959-60, respectively occupied 0.96 and 1.22 per cent of the District area. Both of them declined considerably during the decade indicating the increasing pressure on land for cultivation. Further, in 1966-67 the area under old fallows was only 5,989 hectares while that under current fallows was 9,580 hectares. By 1971-72 area under both the fallows was almost equal with 5,220 hectares under current fallows and 6,015 hectares under old fallows.

Net sown area in the District had increased consistently through the years. An idea could be had even from the state times. Thus, Amjhera District of the former Gwalior State (consisting of the present Sardarpur and Manawar Tahsils) in 1904-05 and the former State of Dhar in 1902-03, respectively had 26 per cent and 41.07 per cent of their area under cultivation with the latter including 3.31 per cent of double cropped area as well. In comparison, in 1959-60, 51.22 per cent of the District area was under cultivation. But real progress seems to have been made during preceding decade as the area in 1960-61 with 10,47,761 acres had improved as much as by 13.72 per cent over the area of 1951-52 which was 9,21,363 acres. The net sown area in 1966-67 was 4,67,011 hectares which had further increased to 4,85,374 hectares in 1971-72.

Double cropped area extends to irrigated lands, and also as stated in the Dhar State Gazetteer,¹ to *rakhad*, i.e., manured lands close to village. In *rakhad*, the first crop was usually maize with a second crop of gram, *batla* or *masur* if there were winter rains or sufficient residual moisture. In irrigated land usually maize, *urad* or *sau* forms the first crop with wheat as the second crop. In the past, poppy was also grown as a second crop. The double-cropped area in 1960-61 amounted to about 9 per cent of the net cropped area which compared well with 3.31 per cent of the former Dhar State in 1904-05. The double-cropped area which in 1966-67 was 16,460 hectares improved in 1971-72 to 46,494 hectares.

Mixed cropping known as *bejada* in the villager's language is followed throughout the District. It is popular as it works as a prevention against the possibility of a total failure of crops. The Gazetteer of the erstwhile Dhar State

1. Dhar State Gazetteer, p. 20.

mentioned wheat, linseed and mustard among the crops grown, mixed wheat, however, is now grown independently. Gram is sown mixed with linseed the proportion being 70 to 30. In *Kharif* the usual mixture is maize and cotton, maize and groundnut, *jowar* and *arhar*.

Irrigation

Position of irrigation in the District is none too happy. As to the past, the Amjhera District of the former Gwalior State (present Sardarpur and Manswar tahsils) had 2.4 per cent of its area under irrigation in 1904-05. The area of land assessed irrigable in 1902 in the former Dhar State formed 4.4 per cent of the total cultivated area but the actual area irrigated was, however, considerably less than that. Irrigated area through the first half of the century had not shown much progress and in 1951-52 stood at 25,115 acres. This increased to 39,319 acres in 1960-61, amounting to 3.5 per cent of the cultivated area. This indicates substantial progress in the area during the first two Plans (i. e., by 56.56 per cent.) In the year 1968-69 the irrigated area was recorded as 23,064 ha, being more than double of what it had been at the beginning of the plans in 1951-52. This amounted to 4.4 per cent of the cropped area in the District which incidentally was equal to area indicated as irrigable at the dawn of this century in the former Dhar State.

Wells particularly in the Nimar region of the Dhar State were the traditional and predominant source of irrigation but the trap area of the Malwa region suited less for the construction of permanent wells. Irrigation from rivers, tanks and nullahs was, however, considered inferior to the well irrigation. *Charas* or *mot* was used as water-lifts from wells. A yet another traditional source, *orhas*, are the holes or pits made in the banks of streams which serve as temporary wells and into which water is led from near by nullah or river by means of trenches. The method employed for irrigation from tanks is through *seris* or sluices by means of small drains or channels called *pats*. In the fields, furrow irrigation is the main method prevalent while, in the case of orchards flooding method is also used.

The main sources of irrigation are privately owned wells, and Government tanks. However, the Government canal systems fed by tanks have also come up as an important source of irrigation. In 1960-61 wells accounted for 91.75 per cent of the total irrigated area with tanks and other sources covering 4.21 and 4.04 per cent, respectively. Later, however, the area irrigated by wells in 1968-69 amounted to 88.5 per cent of the area in receipt of irrigation in the District. This decrease is indicative of a progressive trend in other fields of irrigation.

Irrigation Projects

At the commencement of the development plans, the District had 22 irrigation schemes with a designed irrigation capacity of 1,582 acres. Thus evidently, the extent of progress in Government irrigation was of a very limited nature and the irrigation schemes were too small in size. The planned period brought about:

a vast and rapid advance in the field of irrigation in the District. In a period spread over just more than three plans (upto the year 1967-68) 50 irrigation schemes including one medium irrigation project, Kunda tank, had been completed with an overall expenditure of Rs. 103.63 lakhs. Their total designed area for irrigation and actual potential created were 11,808 acres and 11,358 acres, respectively. Further, some 20 schemes, all minor in nature, were shown to be under progress and were estimated to cost Rs. 37.8 lakhs and create irrigation capacity of 3,965 acres. Some more important of these projects are detailed below:—

Kunda Tank

This project, though medium in category is the first and foremost of the irrigation projects in the District. involved a cost of Rs. 8.73 lakhs and was designed to irrigate 4,080 acres situated near Dandi village of Manawar Tahsil.

Semalda Tank

Semalda tank project located near Mehgaon in Manawar involved a cost of Rs. 18.09 lakhs and had a designed irrigation area of 2,096 acres.

Jhapadi Tank

This is also situated in Manawar Tahsil near the village of that name. The tank involved a cost of Rs. 11.28 lakhs and had a designed irrigation capacity of 1,200 acres.

Umariya Tank

Of the 20 schemes shown under construction the biggest scheme is Umariya Tank which involved a cost of Rs. 12.67 lakhs and provided for a designed irrigation capacity of 1,115 acres.

Irrigated Crops

Crops irrigated in the past included poppy, tobacco, sugarcane and all the garden produce but the poppy has since gone out of cultivation. Other crops like wheat and gram were also irrigated partially and particularly in Nimar area of Dhar State. In the present District, in 1968-69, wheat had the largest i. e. 13,212 ha. of irrigated area followed by gram with 1,975 ha., cotton with 1,533 ha., and sugarcane with 1,115 ha. of irrigated area under them. While sugarcane was wholly an irrigated crop, bulk of the area under fruits and vegetables was in receipt of irrigation.

Soils

In the Dhar State the soils were classified into *kali* or black and *bhuri* or brown. These two principal classes were further sub-divided into good, middling and poor. Good black and brown soils are the most valuable growing excellent crops of both *kharif* and *rabi*. Deep *kali* soil being more retentive of moisture

ture than good *bhuri* in the same class is more suitable for *rabi* crops. In the plateau region the soil is mainly black but in the Nimar region, it is mainly brown. A great part of the Nimar soil (where Narmada separates the former Dharampuri and Thikri parganas) is characterised as *bhuri-pahoroti*, i.e., brown-stony which is a shallow soil used chiefly for *kharif* crops. Thus, regionally Dharampuri block has a comparatively larger fertile tract in the District spread over some 19 villages. The other fertile tracts of the District are confined to Dhar, Malcha, Manawar and Dahi blocks with the last consisting of only three villages of Padiyalmala, Borda and Badwania.

Crops

The principal agricultural seasons are *kharif*, the autumn or rain harvest and *rabi*, the spring or cold weather harvest. The more important among the crops of the District include, *jowar*, *makka* or maize, *bajra*, rice (known locally as *sal*), *kodon* (also known as *bhadli*), *tuar*, *mung* and *urad*, *tilli* or *sesamum* and *remeli*, *kapas* or cotton and tobacco, all grown in *kharif*. while *gehun* or wheat, *chana* or gram, *jau* or barley, *masur* or lentil, *tiwada* and *batla*, *alsi* or linseed and *sarson* or mustard and sugarcane are all *rabi* crops. A table showing tahsilwise distribution of area sown under main crops (cereals) is given in Appendix 'A'.

The district is predominantly a *kharif* crop area although in Badnawar and Sardarpur tahsils the area under *rabi* is higher. Of the crops detailed above, gram, wheat and linseed the three principal *rabi* crops are grown uniformly in the District while among *kharif* crops, cotton is comparatively more important in Sardarpur after which come Manawar and Badnawar tahsils. *Jowar* is more important in Manawar followed by Kukshi and Dhar tahsils. Groundnut occupies proportionately larger area in Kukshi and Manawar tahsils. In Kukshi and Manawar rainfall being scanty a second crop is rarely sown but whenever it rains sufficiently gram and peas are sown. In Sardarpur, Badnawar and Dhar tahsils after maize and groundnut, peas and gram are sown.

The traditional system of cultivation varies between the Malwa plateau and Nimar area due to differences of climate and physical conditions. These differences are clearly observable in many respects, viz., labour and cost required in preparing the land, the implements used, the yield and quality of the crops and the necessity for irrigation. Thus, the soil in Nimar being generally inferior to that of Malwa region requires more ploughing and more frequent manuring than watering while implements used are heavier than those in Malwa. The hardier grains, such as, *kultha* (horse gram) *matha* (kidney gram) and *sawan* are grown in Nimar only.

In the Nimar region of the District, ploughing and harrowing are taken up immediately after the *kharif* harvesting and continued at intervals till the next sowing season. The operations in Malwa commence after the Akha Tij or about a month before the arrival of the monsoon, ploughing in Nimar is extended

to unirrigated land while in Malwa it is confined only to irrigated land. The sowing time in both the regions is almost the same depending on arrival of the monsoon while the crops in Nimar mature a bit earlier as it is hotter than Malwa in climate.

As in the other parts of the country many local proverbs serve to help and guide the agricultural practice of the farmer. A few of them prevalent in the area are given below :—

Khad dev to khet,

Nahin to mati ret.

A farm is a farm only when manured or else, the soil will be no better than sand.

Shukrawar ki badli,

Rahi Shanischar Chaye:

Ghagh kahe ghaghni,

Bin barse nahin jaye.

An overcast sky on Saturday continued overnight from Friday, as presaged by Ghagh to Ghaghni would never fail to rain.

Pachhua hawa usawe Koi Ghagh Kahc Ghun Kabhi na hai

If any one winnows in the West-wind: Ghagh says, there will never occur the danger of weevil.

Wheat

A principal *rabi* crop, it occupied over one fifth of the net sown area in the District while among tahsils Dhar and Badnawar had over one third of the area under wheat. Wheat is mainly grown unirrigated. The acreage under wheat was 1,61,116 acres in 1951-52 and 2,37,850 acres by 1959-60. The area in 1965-66 declined to 59,966 ha. due to deficit rainfall: It had 88,167 ha. in 1971-72, with a current yield of 730 kgs. per ha. as against an average yield of about 600 kgs. per ha. in the preceding three years.

Rice

Sown to a very small extent comparatively the largest portion of this *kharif* crop fell in Sardarpur Tahsil with nearly one-tenth of its net cropped area under it in 1960-61. It was sown by drills and transplanting was not in practice then. The variation in area during the decade was 29,360 acres in 1951-52 to 34,785 acres in 1960-61. The area of rice like wheat declined in 1965-66 to 10,883 ha. and due to continued lops of rains for a couple of years, was slow to improve remaining almost constant till 1970-71. It was 12,124 ha. in 1971-72. In the same year per hectare yield was 334 kgs. as compared to 335 kgs. per hectare in 1960-69.

Jowar

A *kharif* crop it occupied, with 1,77,778 acres, almost one-sixth of the net cropped area in the District in 1960-61. In Manawar Tahsil a little more than one-fourth of the area was under this crop. The decade variation (1951-52 to 1960-61) for the area was from the lowest of 1,48,036 acres in 1951-52 to the highest of 2,28,512 acres in 1953-54. The crop was unirrigated and the area under it had later steadied between 1,50,000 acres to 1,75,000 acres. *Jowar* not needing as much of rains remained more or less unaffected with 61,172 ha. in 1965-66. It improved to 77,712 ha. in 1971-72. The current yield of *jowar* (1971-72) stood at 350 Kgs. per ha. and showed no significant change from the previous three year's yield.

Maize

Nearly one-tenth of the net sown area in 1960-61 was under this crop in the District. The hybrid variety of this crop had also been introduced by that time. The acreage varied between 86,456 acres in 1951-52 to 1,07,364 acres in 1960-61. A little over one-sixth of the net cropped area of maize was in Kukshi Tahsil. Like *jowar*, maize also recorded a moderate increase in its area from 44,421 ha. in 1965-66 to 48,249 ha. in 1971-72 and had a current yield of 420 Kgs. per ha.

These cereals, namely, *jowar*, wheat, maize and *bajra* grown in the District together with their improved hybrid varieties have steadily grown in popularity with the cultivator. Thus, Ganga Safed, a hybrid variety of maize is recommended for Indore Division and requires a seed rate of six to seven Kg. per acre. *Jowar* varieties, *swarna* and local improved variety of Vidisha 60-1 grown in the District require a seed rate of four Kgs. per acre. HB-I is the improved variety of hybrid *bajra* grown in the District and has a seed rate of one Kg. per acre. *Kalyan sona*, *sonalika*, *sharbati sonar* and R. R. 21 are the Mexican wheat varieties grown in the District.

Gram

Another important *rabi* crop, it occupied over one-tenth of the net sown area of the District and like wheat, Dhar and Badnawar tahsils had a greater proportion of their area under this crop. It also increased in area from 94,866 acres in 1951-52 to as much as 1,70,100 acres in 1959-60. The crop was almost unirrigated having shown 2,381 acres under irrigation in 1960-61. The sowing conditions in the case of gram being similar to those of wheat the area under it in 1965-66 also declined and as 38,232 ha. but like wheat picked up in following year and was 52,120 ha. in 1971-72. Gram an important pulse, is considered commercially valuable among the food crops. The yield has almost been constant and was recorded as 448 Kgs. per ha. during the year 1971-72.

Tur

It is another important pulse crop of the District. Grown in *kharif*, *tur* occupied 24,341 acres in 1960-61 with more or less constant acreage during the

decade ending with the year (1960-61). Dhar, among tahsils, had a slightly higher proportion than others. The area under *tur* was 10,191 ha. in 1965-66 and 10,338 ha. in 1971-72 with a per hectare yield of 770 Kgs., which like gram also remained almost constant through the last few years.

Other pulses grown in the District include *mung*, *urad*, *masur* and *kulthi*, which are *kharif* pulses. *Urad* is more important among them occupying a larger area.

Among non-food crops mention may be made of oil-seeds like linseed, groundnut, *rameli*, rape and mustard and sesamum, while fibers of the District include *ambari*, cotton and *san*.

Groundnut

Groundnut among oil-seed crops has emerged as a major cash crop in the decade preceding 1961. Comparatively sturdy nature of the crop and attractive prices have mainly contributed to its popularity amongst the cultivators. The boom in oil prices made it an excellent marketable product. It covered 68,389 acres in 1950-51 and reached the high figure of 1,60,169 acres in 1958-59. As to the tahsils, in Kukshi and Manawar it occupied over one-fifth of their net sown area. The District figure for 1960-61 under the crop was 1,40,101 acres. The area further increased to 75,333 ha. in 1965-66 but declined to some extent in the following years and stood at 63,265 ha. in 1971-72. In the same year per hectare yield of 700 Kgs. was recorded as against 400 Kgs. only in 1968-69 but 850 Kgs. in the intervening years.

Of other oilseeds only linseed is grown on some substantial scale with 6,821 ha. in 1965-66. The area improved gradually to 15,349 ha. by 1971-72. The area under sesamum during 1965-66 and 1971-72 was 1,579 and 1,156 ha., respectively.

Cotton

Since long, cotton has established itself as the most important fibre crop in this area. Cotton with 1,35,654 acres covered one-tenth of the net sown area in 1960-61 and had remained nearly constant. It was responsible for 69,599 ha. during 1965-66. The area showed a declining tendency in subsequent years and dropped to 50,609 ha. in 1971-72. Mainly grown in Manawar and Sardarpur tahsils, it is mostly consumed locally in ginning and pressing factories while some of it is sent to Ujjain and Indore.

Spices and condiments, among others include *adrak* or ginger, *haldi* or turmeric, *methi*, *mirach* or chillies, *rai*, *ajwan*, *lahsun*, *handa* and onions. The total area covered by this group of Crops varied from 11,258 acres in 1953-54 to 31,942 acres in 1956-57 during the fifties. In 1967-68 the area amounted to 8,090 ha.

Fruits and Vegetables

Vegetable common to this part of the country are also grown in the District in quantities sufficient to meet the local demand. The fruits include grapes,

atapthal (custard apple), *ramphal* (bullock's heart), mango and orange besides the river-side fruits of *kharbuja* (musk melon), *tarbuja* (water melon) and *singhada*. They are grown to a limited extent only. Previously, quite a few gardens were maintained by the old State rulers which were places of common attraction in those days. Mention may be made of a garden laid in the year 1872 by the then Ruler near Dhar Fort for which flower seeds were brought from Kanpur and other places. Another, one Moti Bag, was of still earlier origin. But with the exit of these rulers and present day economic pressures the practice of maintaining gardens as showpiece has fallen off and instead garden crops are raised on commercial basis. The area under fruits and vegetables grown in the District has remained nearly steady and covered some 3,000 acres in 1960-61. It amounted to 1,201 ha. in 1965-66 and 4,413 ha. in 1967-68. Banana orchards and papayas were raised experimentally during the decade and were giving good returns. Seeds of improved varieties of fruits and their seedlings are made available on cash basis. For cultivation of vegetables good quality seeds are available from the District nursery.

Agricultural Implements

Previously, the farmer had a strong inclination for the old tools of cultivation used from time immemorial and with little improvement or alteration in their form through the ages. This tendency of leaning heavily on the use of conventional implements though wearing out still persists in the District. The cause of their popularity may have been hidden in their cheapness, easy availability, local manufacture and convenient operational value along with the preponderance of small sized holdings. Use of modern scientific machinery and heavy implements with the aim of large scale mechanised farming becomes economically less viable in the context of paucity of large holdings, modern marketing facilities, sophisticated and responsive organisation and repair or replacement facilities, etc. However, with increased Departmental activities under the Plans the farmers have increasingly adopted some new or improved models of the old kind of tools introduced in the area from time-to-time. In this regard some credit, of course, goes to the old State which had already introduced Persian wheel and cast-iron roller (in the place of *kolhu*) at the beginning of this century. Then by 1936-37 a plough used for deep ploughing named B. F. Turnrest plough and roller cane-crusher had already come into use.

The traditional tools used by the cultivators include *hal*, a plough, *parana*, a small goat, *bakhar*, a large harrow or weeding plough, *daris*, a small plough for passing between rows of standing crops, *azi*, a seed drill with one hole, *phadak*, a seed drill with two holes, *tiphon*, a seed drill with three holes, *khurpi*, a hand weeder, *darata*, a sickle, *khandasa*, a cutter, *kurada*, a large axe, *kuradi*, a small hatchet, *kudali*, a spade, *phaora*, a scraper, *pathar*, a log dragged over the field to break the clods and other smaller tools or accessory tools.

The improved implements which are now gradually coming into use in the District include thresher, winnowing fan, decorticator, Indore ridger, dusters and sprayers and disc harrow, spike tooth harrow, etc. Tractors, electric pumps for irrigation purposes and power driven sugarcane crushers have made significant contribution towards large scale operations in agriculture. A table in Appendix-A details the position of some of the important tools and implements of agriculture.

Seeds

Many improved and high yielding varieties of seeds have been experimented with and successfully adopted by the farmers for the cultivation of various foodgrains in the District. The impetus for obtaining larger crops from the fields has been provided by the Government under the development plans, particularly under the Third Plan. During the State period no substantial change could be brought about due mainly perhaps to the cultivators own inertia and unwillingness to change. The generality of cultivators as observed in the State Gazetteer¹ was curiously indifferent and was apt to sow any grain as seed provided it was easily available or could be had at a low rate. *Pissi*, a soft red wheat was, however, introduced back in the late nineteenth century from Gondwana area and had now become a popular variety of Malwa. It gained ground here as it had certain economic advantages over the Malwa red variety. The new seed varieties introduced recently in the District include those of wheat, *jowar* and maize. Of these, the largest saturation has been achieved in case of CSH-1, a strain of hybrid *jowar* introduced in the year 1967-68. Then four improved varieties of wheat, namely *Sonalika*, *RR-24*, *S. 227* and *Kalyan Sona* were introduced in 1968-69. *Ganga-3* a hybrid maize, *HB-1* a hybrid *bajra* and an improved strain of *jowar* were introduced in the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70, respectively.

Manures and Fertilizers

Distribution of chemical fertilizers has claimed special attention during the Plans. Wheat, sugarcane, groundnut, maize, cotton and vegetable crops grown in the central and eastern parts of Nalcha Block were the first to receive the benefit of fertilizers in 1951-52. Sundrel, Bikhron, Dhamnod, Dhani, Mehgaon and Gujri tracts in Dharampuri Block and Tanda and Bagh areas in Bagh Block were the next recipients of chemical fertilizers in 1954-55. Manawar, Dhar and Dahi Blocks followed in the year 1959-60, 1962-63 and 1965-66, respectively. The fertilizers used were ammonium sulphate, super phosphate and murate of potash in that order. In addition to crops already enumerated, tobacco in Dharampuri Block also received the benefit of fertilizer application. The table given below portrays the amount of improved seeds and fertilizers distributed in the District.

1. Dhar State Gazetteer, p. 26.

Table No. IV-2

Distribution of Improved Seeds and Fertilizers

Year	Improve Seeds (Acres)	Fertilizers (Tonnes)		
		N	P	K
1	2	3	4	5
First Plan	N.A.			
Second Plan	31,717	2,923	1,126	..
Third Plan	1,84,749	8,386	1,634	..
1966-67	1,62,316	1,036	760	..
1967-68	8,845	961	321	..
1968-69	5,888	1,241	501	46
1969-70	9,556	2,732	1,221	97
1970-71	25,452	5,583	3,413	289
1971-72	33,163	8,486	4,055	205

The value of cow-dung and sweepings as manure had been appreciated by the farmer in the past but the use of cow-dung as fuel was also much in practice. However, this has recently been decreasing.

Irrigated land has been manured invariably both in the Malwa and Nimar regions of the District whereas dry crop land only in Nimar, wherever the cultivator had the means. Cane growers usually put all their manure on that crop while, cultivators of other crops use it on their dry crop land as well. Traditionally, as mentioned in the Dhar State Gazetteer there were four kinds of manure recognised by the cultivator. The first, a mixed manure consisting of stubble, ashes, droppings of cattle, urine, sweepings and rubbish is made by allowing it to rot in a pit for five or six months. The second kind is made of night-soil or sonkhat but not in general use. The third consisting of droppings of sheep and goat is secured through herding and feeding flocks on land. The last is green manuring. This is done by ploughing back *san* and *urad* into the soil after allowing it to grow up to Flowering stage.

Rotation

The cultivator is well aware of the value of rotation in reviving the fertility of the soil. It was being practised commonly on traditional lines. The system of rotation of crops in vogue is as below:—

1. Wheat followed by gram.
2. *Jowar* followed by groundnut or cotton.
3. Maize followed by gram or peas.

Agricultural Diseases and Pests

Besides a number of diseases attacking the various crops in the District many a pest also make them their prey. Pests of the area include rats, locusts and various kinds of beetle. The rats cause great damage while locusts appear only rarely.

A number of scientific remedies against the diseases and measures to eradicate the menace of pests have been successfully implemented during the development Plans and have become increasingly popular among the farmers. But even during the State period some sort of a beginning had been made and fungicides had come into use as a means of eradicating crop diseases. To make a mention, copper sulphate was distributed *gratis* during 1936-37 specially to destroy smut stricken *jowar* crop. However, due to lack of proper campaigning and education the farmers then were generally loath to take to modern remedies and fell back upon a few traditional measures they knew through locally prevalent custom or proverbs conneted with agricultural practices. Now the newly introduced improved varieties of seeds of different crops need special care against diseases and extensive measures are recommended starting from within ten days of the germination of crop. They include application of specific doses of insecticides and weedicides as per directions. Among these, spraying of Rogour mixed with water is recommended to protect crops like maize from aphids and jassids while *Ziarel* is also required to be mixed in it, if spots appear on leaves. An expected attack of grasshopper on *jowar* is to be countered by dusting of B.H.C. when the crop is in three to four leaves. Spraying of a mixture of endrine with water at a later stage is recommended to protect the crop against damage from aphids and stemborer. Then in case of a crop like *bajra*, when it is one month old an attack of sucking insects should be countered with a spray of *Metasystox* with water while, at the cob stage when an attack of caterpillar and blister beetle is expected B. H. C. should be applied.

A number of pernicious weeds also cause considerable damage to the crops. They include *gokhrn*, *paowad*, *kans*, *adhashishi*, *motha* etc.

Activities of the Agriculture Department

A well-organised District level Agriculture office functions with successful results in implementing the many fold development schemes under the Plans. However, during the Dhar State period also, an Agriculture and Gardens Department carried out experiments with various new varieties of seeds and undertook extension of crops. Experimental works, as shown by the administration reports of the former State, had started way back in 1916 and reorganised in 1931 under the advice of Agricultural Adviser to Central India. Some the various important post-Independence achievements of the Department, not included elsewhere in the Chapter, are aile:op below.

Table No. IV—3

Achievements of the Agriculture Department

	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan	1966-67	1967-68
Construction of new-wells and repair of old wells.	New .. Old ..	673 162	932 495	1,376	64 376
Installation of oil engine Pumps.	..	132	103	254	72
Installation of electric pumping sets.	..	..	129	314	272
Installation of Persian wheels.	..	49	60	15	..
Deepening of wells through boring and blasting.	..	..	..	2,971	83
Development of LMR including green manuring (Acres).	..	497	16,149	4,208	1,282
Demonstration of improved implements.	..	387	727	72	..
Plant Protection (Acres).	..	33,870	69,180	20,000	25,349
Development of oil-seeds (Acres).	..	..	5,174	10,104	..
Development of fibre crops (cotton) (Acres)	..	..	25,005	..	67,944
Development of horticulture (Acres).	..	..	6,332	300	13

Animal Husbandry

The total livestock in the District, according to 1961 Livestock Census was 7,95,310. The bovine among them totalled 5,83,315 consisting of 4,70,611 cattle and 1,12,704 buffaloes. Of the cattle there were 1,87,836 bullocks (males over three years) 1,30,587 cows (total females over three years) with a young stock of 1,52,188 (total cattle under three years, while respective figures for he-buffaloes

and she-buffaloes were 1,617 and 58,063 with 53,024 being their young stock. Thus, overall population of cows for outnumbered she-buffaloes. But the latter, with 24,093 of them being in milk and the former, with 37,775 of them in milk did not show as much proportional difference in this respect. This fact is indicative of better she-buffalo management as the dairy animal. Of both, the cows and buffaloes there are two local breeds according to the two different regions of the district, i. e. Nimari and Malwi. The Nimari cow is larger in stature and either reddish, brown or black in colour but rarely pure white. Finer in appearance but less tractable, she yields more milk than Malwi cow. Among Malwi, Kali sind and Jhalarpatan type are considered best. However, Malwi she-buffaloes are considered superior to Nimari. They yield upto six seers of milk per day on average diet.

The remaining livestock, apart from sheep and goats, mostly consisted of horses and Ponies numbering 7,448 and donkeys numbering 2,850.

Area under Fodder

Forests alongwith the grass lands of the District suffice to provide the cattle with their feed. Area under fodder crops though limited in extent, has made some headway under the development schemes. In the first decade of this century ample pasture was available for cattle in all the *parganas* of the Dhar State with the exception of the two *parganas* of Dharamपुर and Kukshi where it is somewhat deficient. Besides the common village land almost every farmer maintained an independent grass *bir* in his holding. In addition, State grass *birs* also existed. The State also arranged with the Government Grass Farm, Mhow for extraction and export of grass from Nimanpur range to neighbouring States of Gujarat and Rajasthan when they were threatened by famine. The position has not changed very significantly since then. The usual supply of fodder is also supplemented by *karbi*, *jowar* stalks and *sukla* (wheat chaff) which almost every farmer gets from his field.

Dairy Farming

Though, there were some cattle rearing institutions even in the early twentieth century in the former Dhar State, generally the Bhandas, Bhilalas and Siwals of the Nimar region kept large herds of cattle for breeding purposes and were reported to have carried a lucrative trade in it.

Dhar had one dairy farm to its credit right from the State days and had been a major centre of cattle development. Cattle bred at the farm were regularly sent to participate in exhibitions at distant places like Poona and Nasik and fetched commendable prices. The dairy used to supply milk to the palace as well as the public. The utility of healthier and wellfed cattle is now brought home to the people by carrying on propaganda activity and providing various facilities and incentives through veterinary institutions of the District.

Sheep Breeding

Sheep and goats as per 1961 Livestock Census numbered 13,430 and 1,87,769 respectively. Sheep thus were much less numerically and were found distributed over a few pockets only.

Sheep and goats were sporadically reared and largely by rural population specially, the Bhils, along with some nomadic tribes. Sheep, both Malwi and Nimari are shorn thrice a year in Months of Kunwar (October), Chait (March) and Asarh (June). A sheep of under one year in age is locally known as *halwan*, that between one and three years as *lam* and the one over three years as *bher*.

Poultry Farming

Poultry of the District almost wholly consists of fowls which in 1961 were as many as 2,53,980 out of a total of 2,54,882 poultry birds. A large portion of the entire stock of the fowls was *desi* or indigenous. The department encourages keeping of the improved birds which numbered 1,471 in 1961.

Fisheries

Fishes of native as well as other commercial varieties are available in plenty in the District waters, viz., rivers, streams and tanks, so much so that the catches exceed the local demand. Ever since the implementation of Plans, the Fisheries office of the District has been quite active for the development of fisheries on scientific basis. The people have increased their fish catch through large scale adoption of improved fishing equipment and readily available governmental assistance and guidance. The Narmada, Man, Mahi, Chambal, Bageri and Khaj among the rivers and Kunda Malcha and Machhava Sagar among the tanks were the major source of fish supply and also constituted the main potential for the further development of pisciculture. Besides the local riverine and other varieties *Catla-catla*, *Labeo rohita*, *Cirrhana mrigala*, *Mahaseer*, *Labeo calbasu* and common carp varieties are found in the District. As for the seasons, the carps propagate during the rains while the local varieties propagate from late summer to rains. The catch season for both of them lasts from October to June. The annual fish catch for the District during the sixties generally ranged from two to five metric tons by the Governments sources and ten to fifteen metric tons by the private sources. The fish catch of various places in the District is directly sold in the local markets as well as exported to other nearby markets of Indore and Ujjain.

The traditional fishing equipment is still very much in vogue although improved means are also being widely adopted. Gill nets are owned by as many as 95 per cent of the fishermen. The conventional means used by them included drag nets, cast nets and longline for fishing in the tanks and cast nets and long line in the rivers. With a view to developing fisheries, a co-operative society of the local fishermen was formed on the Government initiative. It is given tanks on lease and further assistance in the form of fish seed, nets and boats, watch and ward, etc. Tanks in the District are also auctioned by the Government for fishing

purposes. Besides, Gram Panchayats also took up fisheries development work under the Applied Nutrition Programme.

Measures to Improve Quality of Breed

Improvement of cattlewealth had claimed attention of the Government right from the State days, though the scale of operations expanded only during the post-Independence planned development period. Formerly, the State Dairy Farm served as centre for cattle development and breeding as well. It had some 200 animals in 1934-35 and some of the cows and buffaloes were said to have yielded between 26 to 36 pounds of milk a day. However, all-round development of the breeds of cattle on a large scale was taken up only after the establishment of artificial insemination and cattle breeding units at several places. Thus there were 15 cattle breeding units and 6 artificial insemination units existing in the District.

Animal Diseases

The animal diseases occurring in the area include *phasst*, caused by congestion of blood under the tongue making the animal unable to eat or drink or give milk. As a remedy to this, the affected part is opened with a lancet and the blood let out. Oil mixed with turmeric and salt is then rubbed on the part. Another common disease is *chhad* in which the animal gets thinner and loses hunger and thirst day by day with the natural result of stopping her milk. The remedy in this case is to fire the animal with a horizontal mark on the neck and below the tail, a cautery mark of the shape of a trident is also made on the right side over ribs. Water and oil are also rubbed on the abdomen and back. In *badla* or *ubarki-bimari* which makes breathing stertorous with moisture appearing on the nose and foam dripping from the mouth the remedy is to apply a cautery on the chest and waist. Then in *kamania* also, which makes the animal giddy, a cautery is applied below the chest. Salivation, fever and hoof swelling are the main symptoms of another disease known locally as *khursada* or *ral* which is foot and mouth disease. The traditional remedy in this case is oil and finely ground *chunam* (mortar) mixed with bel fruit, the mixture being forced into hoofs and bandaged. A very unusual remedy in this disease is to give small fish mixed with flour and the flesh of a tiger, if available. *Chechak* or snail pox is treated with *ghi*, *neem* leaves bruised and mixed with water and *jawar* porridge and whey. In *kalijeka phoda* oil, onions and turmeric mixed with water are given while in *gindola* (worm) pounded roots of *khajur* mixed with water is given.

Apart from the traditional remedies modern medicines and scientific treatment is freely available through the veterinary hospitals and dispensaries which have particularly increased in their number and size since the initiation of planned development after Independence. Their popularity has also grown vastly.

Veterinary Hospitals

Former Dhar State records show the existence of one veterinary hospital in the early twentieth century. Though, this had evidently opened, the era of modern scientific treatment it could not adequately meet the requirements of

the area it served. This could be substantiated by an illustration that a large number of cattle died due to counter effects of rain that followed the famine of 1911-12. In fact, it was left to post Independence period for the real development to take place in this field.

The number of veterinary institutions had rapidly increased through the course of the three development Plans. There were by the year 1970 as many as 14 veterinary hospitals and 26 dispensaries in the District and showed a well spread out coverage of the area. The largest share of these hospitals was claimed by Kukshi Tahsil where there were five hospitals located at Kukshi, Nisarapur, Bagh, Dahi and Badiyar. Then Manawar Tahsil had three of the hospitals at Manawar, Zirabad and Dharamपुर. The remaining three Tahsils of Dhar, Badnawar and Sardarpur had two hospitals each located at Dhar and Nalcha; Badnawar and Kachibaroda and Sardarpur and Ringnod, respectively. Of the 26 dispensaries in the District Manawar Tahsil had eight, Kukshi six, Dhar five, Sardarpur four and Badnawar three. There was one mobile veterinary hospital as well to cater to the needs of remote, unserved areas and to be pressed into service in case of an emergency.

Forestry

Although, the forest had been managed and experiments carried out right from the days of former States but the scale and scope of operations in all the fields has much expanded as a result of the implementation of various forestry development schemes under the Plans. In the State period, the *mahua* tree was the principal source of income from forests. Its fruit which yields a valuable oil that may be used for culinary purposes is also consumed alone. Its flower was used in distilling country liquor as well. Flower of *harsingar*, *dhawai*, *palas* and the bark of *babul* and *khair* are used for tanning or dyeing besides the fruits of *bahera*, *aonla*, *bel*, etc., which are in addition used for medicinal purposes also. Besides other common grasses, which serve as fodder, a grass called *rusa*, yields, lamon oil. Yet another grass called *kusa* or *darbha*, a sacred grass, which though considered inferior as fodder, possesses diuretic and stimulant properties and is also used for making mats.

The main forest produce of the District besides timber and *tendu patta* include *rosha* grass, *mahua* flower and fruits, fuel, gum and bamboos, etc. The most important sources of income are *tendu* leaves, timber and *mahua* and *rosha* grass in that order. The forest produce is either collected by the Department or sold to the contractors by public auction or by tenders. The common people or the villagers get various forest produce at a low rate or some times free of charges. Various works available in the forests also solve labour problem to a certain limit. A large number of people belonging to poor classes specially the forest tribes of Bhils, Banjaras, Koli and Korkus largely depend on the forest produce of the District. These forest tribes are very adept in wielding the axe and as such felling and logging are done by axe alone. Fuel is turned into charcoal

in over ground kilns. Timber from accessible area is extracted by high powered diesel trucks and that from inaccessible areas, either by gravity or through dragging by buffaloes or on carts up to the point where trucks can ply. The most valuable forest wealth of the District lie in the Vindhyan escarpment between Malwa plateau and Narmada plains. Here, in Undkhoo-Bandhanis valley timber is brought by dragging up the plateau.

The Forest Division of the District has five *nistar* depots in addition to commercial depots and *nistar* coupes from where cultivators get timber and other forest produce. The assistance in clearing the jungles in the form of loans was started comparatively recently during the famine of 1967-68.

The forest produce of the District is sufficient to meet the local demand and also to meet the raw material requirements of grass and fuel for the only straw-board factory of the District located at Mandy. The principal towns serving as main markets of the produce are Dhar, Dhamnod, Manawar, Dharamपुर, Sardarpur, Rajgarh and Kukshi. Plantations of some valuable species of the forests are also raised in the District which included teak and eucalyptus. Some important forest produce with production and value for the year 1967-68 are detailed below :—

Table No. IV—4
Principal Forest Produce—Yield and Value (1967-68)

Produce	Yield	Value (Rs.)
Timber	1,024,761 Cft.	1,30,832
Fuel wood and charcoal	13,841.65 Mds.	57,332
Bamboos	20.7 Tons	45,092
Gums and resins	453.00 Tons	20,747
Grass	393.00 Tons	3,15,559
Tendu leaves		85,256
Rosha grass, Mahua and others		

State Assistance to Agriculture
Financial assistance in the form of *peccari* loans is now available to the farmers on a much wider scale than in the past. Loans are now liberally granted to the farmers through various agencies in the ordinary course. They are granted under the two Acts, viz., Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 and Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883. Development Plans have made such assistance a regular feature as a means of boosting cultivators' resources and Development Blocks have become another major source of disbursement of such assistance besides the Collector.

In the erstwhile Dhar State, financial assistance was given mostly to such cultivators as were not able to secure help from local *sarkari* or moneylenders. These cultivators were called *sarkari* or *khalsa* *asamis*. Seed and grain for food

was advanced to them and was recovered at the harvest time. Advances for purchasing bullocks and repairing wells, etc., were also given. These loans were given in fairly substantial amounts particularly, since 1899-1900, before which Nimar region had practically no *khalsa asami* and Malwa region had only a few. In that year, Rs. 11,021 worth of *taccavi* was granted. It was, however, as early as in 1874-75 that the first form of assistance on the part of the administration was evidenced when the former State proposed to give out lands free of rent in the uncultivated villages near the hills for 25 to 30 years, period as a compensation for their labour in clearing the jungles¹ The assistance in the form of *taccavi* loans was granted comparatively liberally during the famine or scarcity period in the State time. Thus, initiated in the famine year of 1900 the *taccavi* loans in the famine of 1907-8 totalled to worth Rs. 1,13,017 and were granted to not only the cultivators but to men of every profession.² *Taccavi*, as observed earlier, has since been given regularly. Its scope and amount have also increased vastly as, with the advent of Development Plans, it has assumed the shape of a definite programme for stepping up agricultural production and for the economic upliftment of the cultivators.

Famine

The account of famines given in the Dhar State Gazetteer dates back to hoary days of Tughlaks. It says "In 1344 in the reign of Muhammad Tughlak, a severe famine attacked this region and the emperor on his way to Dhar found famine rife", and continues further, "the posts were all gone off the road and distress and anarchy ruled in all the country and towns along the route."³ No records are available of any other early famine. Coming to the last quarter of the 19th Century four years of scarcity and high prices are recorded, viz., 1877-78, 1878-79, 1885-86 and 1896-97. In 1878-79 the failure occurred due to an excess of rains while in others it was due to an insufficient rain fall. Then followed the famine of 1899-1900 termed as "the most terrible ever witnessed in Malwa within the memory of living men."⁴ The rainfall in that year amounted to only 10.76 inches with a break that lasted from July to the middle of September when a meagre three quarters of an inch of rain fell. The area was gripped by a triple-fold grain, grass and water famine, with almost a complete failure of both *kharif* and *rabi* crops. The Dhar State Administration started relief works lasting for the whole year from September 1899 to September 1900 and gave gratuitous relief to some 6,74,791 persons. The famine led to the death of over 37,000 cattle and even to the decrease in human population in 1901.

There occurred a famine in 1907-8 also, when Dharampuri, Kukshi and Nimanpur *parganas* of the former Dhar State fell under its grip. This was much less in its severity and no human mortality was reported although some 20 per

cent of cattle perished. The area was given liberal help in the form of *taccavi* advances, medical facilities and gratuitous relief, etc. Then in 1911-12 almost the same conditions followed in the same area with an added fodder famine of great intensity to remove the effects of which the State supplied fodder also. The loss was also almost the same as in 1907-8.¹ Afterwards, though, there have been a number of intermittent scarcity years of varying intensity damaging the crops and affecting the lot of cultivators, actual famine conditions have generally become a thing of the past due to improved transport facilities and better co-ordinated assistance particularly since Independence. Malwa region in general, has been less susceptible to the vagaries of monsoon than Nimar area. Similarly, failure of *kharif* crops is always more widely felt than a *rabi* failure.

1. Dhar State Administration Report, 1907-8, p. 38.

2. *ibid.* 1874-75, p. 4.

3. *Dhar State Gazetteer*, p. 58.

4. *ibid.* p. 59.

From the reference in the State Gazetteer it appears, that the industries like cloth-weaving, printing of cotton fabrics, wood and iron-work, tanning, oil pressing, gur-making, etc., existed in the District from olden times. It may be mentioned here that these industries existed practically everywhere, catering to the basic needs of the local population, and hence are old industries in the real sense of the term. These industries exist even now in their pristine form generally in rural areas.

CHAPTER V INDUSTRIES

Population Dependent on Industries

The population of the workers in occupational class, "production other than agriculture" of the 1951 Census, classification was 17,866. This number of workers formed 7.08 per cent of the total workers in all occupational classes. Besides these workers there were 19,626 non-workers or dependents of the workers engaged in industries.

In 1961, in the equivalent class of "production other than cultivation" of 1951 Census, the number of workers was 15,631. This number formed 4.85 per cent of the total number of workers in all occupations. This means that during the period of ten years, persons dependent for their livelihood on industrial activities have declined inspite of the increase in population. The figure for number of dependents on workers engaged in industries was not available separately for 1961 Census.

Later, at the time of 1971 Census, the number of workers dependent on industries was 15,301 which formed 5.49 per cent of the total workers from all occupational classes. Thus, while there was a decline in the absolute figure of workers in 1971 over 1961, in terms of percentage there was a slight increase in 1971 against the percentage of 1961. However, the fact remains that number of persons deriving their livelihood from industrial activities declined from 15,631 in 1961 to 15,301 in 1971.

The state of decline in dependence for livelihood on industrial activity was quit marked in Dhar District. It was the household industry which was engaging highest number of workers, as compared to all other industrial activities. The number of such workers in household industry was 11,417 in 1961. This number had declined to 8,783 in 1971. As against this "manufacturing other than household", which means industrial activities in factories, etc., provided livelihood to only 914 workers in 1961. This activity, i.e., industrial activities in factories, provided livelihood to 3,384 workers in 1971. The number of factories registered under the Indian Factories Act, 1948 was 75 in 1975. Thus while household industrial activities appear to have declined during the period 1961-71, there was actual increase in industrial activities in factory establishments. But the very fact that the total number of workers in industrial activities in 1971 declined over 1961, inspite of the general increase in population in 1971, indicates that dependence for livelihood on industrial activities is on the decline.

Old Time Industries

From the reference in the State Gazetteer it appears, that the industries like cloth-weaving, printing of cotton fabrics, wood and iron-work, tanning, oil pressing, gur-making, etc., existed in the District from olden times. It may be mentioned here that these industries existed practically everywhere, catering to the basic needs of the local population, and hence are old industries in the real sense of the term. These industries exist even now in their pristine form generally in rural areas.

Cloth Weaving

Weaving of cotton cloth was prevalent in towns and large villages. There were persons known as Balais, Bhambis, Mavis, Salvis, Marus and Momins engaged in weaving of cotton cloth and different groups specialised in manufacturing different types of clothes. Thus for example Salvis and Marus made *lugadas* and *saris*, while Momins made *pagris*. However, the manufacture of cloth was generally confined to the coarse varieties such as *khadi*, *dongda*, *anguchha*, *chaddar*, *langot*, *pal*, *jhorla* and *niwar*. Spinning of cotton into yarn was confined to the women of low castes.

Printing of cloth

There were places in the State like Kukshi, Dharampuri and Thikri where cotton fabrics were printed in various colours by the group of persons known as Chhipas and Bhavsars. The printed cloth was of various kinds namely *jajams*, *khols*, *athans* or *patahs*, *orhnis* or *lugdas*, etc. The fast colours principally used were black, red, yellow and green. Workmanship in printing cloth was often clumsy and inelegant and was done on coarse cloth.

In Dhar town there were a few Muhammadan dyers known as Rangrez who practised colour printing on fine cotton fabrics and multi-colour dyeing. This sort of colour printing was confined to *lugdas*, *orhnis*, *patahs* and *dhotis*. The common colours used were brown or *mehndi* and black.

Wood and Iron Works

Blacksmiths and carpenters formed part of the rural economy everywhere since ages. Blacksmiths generally manufactured agricultural implements along with the carpenters. Some household utensils of iron like *karahi*, *tawa*, *bhagonas* were also manufactured by the blacksmiths. Some carpenters at Dhar and Gujri turned out ornamental wood-work like tent poles, legs of beds, pegs and toys which used to be coated with lac in bright colours. The colours used to be applied by simple method of heat generated due to friction in turning.

Tanning, Oil Pressing

In all villages tanning was done by local Chamars. There used to be a section of population known as Telis who used to carry on preassing of oil seeds like *tilli*, *rameli*, *dana* (poppy seed), *alai* (linseed) and *toli* (*mahua* seed). This was an

important industry in the State and every large village had its population of Telis engaged in this industry. To a small extent oil was also extracted from mustard seeds, which was used in pickles and for medicinal purpose. There was a valuable oil extracted from a particular type of grass known as *rusa* grass. This oil was not extracted by Telis but by the Bohoras.

Gur Making

In olden times manufacturing of gur or jaggery from sugar-cane was prevalent practically in all the sugar-cane growing areas. Gur was used as a sweetening agent everywhere. Sugar-cane juice used to be extracted either by means of stone mills (*kolhu*) or by crushing between iron or wooden rollers. Much of the manufacturing of gur has been replaced by the manufacture of sugar in factories these days. Use of sugar as a sweetening agent instead of gur has become common even in rural areas everywhere. Still, manufacturing of gur persists on a small scale.

Power

Beginning of electric power generation in the erstwhile Dhar State appears to have been made in the year 1915-16. In that year, there was a reference regarding completion of construction of power house for the electrical installation at a cost of Rs. 4,027. It becomes obvious that this electrical installation was for the supply of electricity to the palaces of the Ruler.

It was fifteen years later in April, 1930 that the construction of electric installation for the supply of electric power to the whole city of Dhar was started as huge expenditure was being incurred on the supply of power to palaces, to the King Edward Memorial Hospital and street-lighting by petrol gas lamps in Dhar city. The Darbar, therefore, decided to advance a loan to the Dhar municipality for putting up electric installation. The work was entrusted to Siemens (India) Ltd. of Bombay. The work started in April, 1930 and was completed in the month of October the same year. This power house was named Tophi Power House. Supply of power for electric lighting in the city and to public was started from February, 1931. The number of private consumers of electricity, which was 112 increased to 385 in 1934-35. Local flour mills and pumping sets also started using electricity. By 1938-39 the city of Dhar was electrified throughout its length and breadth and the number of private consumers increased to 523. In the year 1939 the installed capacity of the Power House was 382 K. W. In the year 1940-41 there was a proposal for enlarging the Power House and Lucknow Plant was added to it. The number of consumers of electricity which was 529 in 1940-41, increased to 532 in 1942-43.

In the year 1950 there were two oil engine sets for generation of 425 K. W. of power. Demand of electric power for different purposes from the year 1950 to 1957-58 is given below :—

Table No. V-1
Segregation of Demand for Electricity

(K. W. Hrs. sold in millions)

Year	Instal- led capa- city K.W.	No. of Consu- mers	Domes- tic heat & small power	Dome- stic light & fans	Indus- trial power Low & Medium voltage	Public lighting	Irri- gation
1950	425	1,136	0.005	0.160	0.113	0.048	0.063
1951	475	1,187	0.007	0.165	0.126	0.043	..
1952	475	1,212	0.008	0.185	0.137	0.040	0.04
1953	425	..	0.006	0.195	0.136	0.052	0.037
1954	425	1,228	0.008	0.209	0.142	0.048	0.042
1955	593	1,268	0.007	0.202	0.146	0.043	0.036
1956	..	..	0.006	0.225	0.154	0.041	0.044
1957-58	..	..	0.024	0.294	0.211	0.051	0.052

After reorganization of the State in 1956, the management of the Power House was vested in the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board. From the above figures, growing number of consumers of electricity every year becomes obvious. Another point that emerges is growing consumption of electricity for industrial power. It is also noticed that there was no consumption of electricity for industrial power high voltage. This means there were no large-scale or heavy industries in the District of any kind.

Within a decade, the consumption of electricity for all purposes increased so much that in 1965-66, total number of consumers was 4,553 as against 1,268 consumers in the year 1955. This number further increased to 5,765 in 1967-68. Consumption of industrial power low and medium voltage which was 4.155 million K. W. Hrs. in 1965-66, increased to 9.992 million K. W. Hrs. in 1967-68. There was, however, no consumption of electricity for industrial power high voltage. Consumption for domestic light and fan which was 4.1 million K. W. Hrs. in 1965-66 increased to 7.28 million K. W. Hrs. in 1967-68. Thus there was all-round increase in demand for electricity in the District, but there was no demand for industrial power high voltage. As compared to 5,765 consumers of electricity for all purposes in 1967-68, in 1971-72 the number increased to 20,579. The number of consumers of power for industrial purposes, low and medium voltage which was 201 in 1968-69 increased to 611 in 1971-72.

Thus, from the inconspicuous beginning during the second decade of this Century for being used towards lighting of palaces and palace gardens, electricity came to be used for lighting the village huts and streets during the period of little over half a century.

*Industries and Manufactures**Mining*

In the Dhar State Gazetteer there is a mention of some minor minerals being found in the Nimanpur *pargana* of the erstwhile Dhar State. Iron-ore was reported to be found in Nimanpur itself but was not worked. Other minerals were sandstone, red and yellow ochres, potters' clay and lime. But it was stated that "none of them possesses any commercial or economic importance."¹

The position regarding minerals mentioned in the State Gazetteer has not in any way changed. The iron-ore deposits in the District are found in irregular masses of breccia and important occurrences are at Bag in Kukahi Tahsil. But these deposits are not supposed to be large enough to make their exploitation economical.

Limestone is found at many places in the District, especially at Jamniyapada and Khandlai in Manawar Tahsil, and on both sides of Wagh river. Reserves at Jamniyapada were estimated at 14 lakh tons.

Sandstone and coralline limestone quarries as slabs near Aspur in Kukahi Tahsil and Dedali in Manawar Tahsil are used as construction material for houses, lining of the wells, etc.

Occurrences of semi-precious stones like agate, chalcedony, opal, amethyst are reported to be sporadic.

Thus, the position regarding mineral resources in the District appears to be not very encouraging from the point of view of industrial development of the District.

Manufactures

Manufacturing activity in so far as it is carried on in the factories existed as early as in the year 1893, when a cotton ginning factory was established at Kukahi. Next one to be established was at Limrani in 1897 and the third one was established at Dharampuri in 1903. This is the chief factory industry of the District which has passed through periods of progress and depression, and in the year 1969, there were 19 cotton ginning factories and 5 cotton presses in the District. All these gins and presses were factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948. Estimated employment in these factories was above 1,500.

Oil Milling

In the Administrative Report of the Dhar State for the year 1930, there appears a reference that in addition to the gins and presses, there were flour and oil mills working in Dhar town and big villages. Total number of flour and oil mills was given as 27. The number of oil mills was not given separately for this year, but in 1944-45 there were two oil mills in the District. As factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948, there were six oil mills in the District and 3

decorticating factories in the year 1969. One of the oil mills was reported to be closed. Thus, from two oil mills in 1944-45 to six mills in 1969, i. e., after a quarter of a century is not much of a progress. One of the oil mills located at Rajgarh combined oil milling with cotton ginning. Estimated employment in five working oil mills was about 350 workers. Employment in three decorticating factories was estimated at 40 workers.

In addition to the industries mentioned above, there were five more registered factories in the District, in the year 1969. One of these was a *dal* mill, employing on an average 11 workers. There was one distillery working at Dhar proper, employing an estimated 100 workers, one straw-board factory, one cement products manufacturing unit and one Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Workshop, exhausts the list of registered factories in the District.

Enumeration of the factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 under different industries as above, though significant as an indicator of industrial development in the District, yet it does not give a comprehensive coverage of industrial activity. There happen to be a number of small units outside the purview of the Factories Act working in different industries. Such small units employing 5 to 10 workers, managed under proprietorship, were enumerated as small-scale industries by the Directorate of Industries in the year 1969. Number of units from all industries was 315. Looking to the composition of this number, it was found that making of fire bricks, tiles and potteries had 46, 40 and 34 units, respectively. Next to this in numerical strength was manufacture of leather footwear and tanneries, having 45 and 37 units, respectively. Other industrial units included flour mills, tailoring establishments, oil mills and *ghanis*, decorticating units and others. All these non-registered proprietary establishments together with units registered under the Factories Act presents a primary industrial set-up in the District.

In the year 1969 out of the 1324 establishments, the units of rice mills (199), oil mills (8), public transport (18), press (5) leather tanning (5), cotton picking and bailing (31), building and road construction (5), shops and establishments (138) and saw mills (9) were covered under this Act, benefitting 1852.

Cottage Industries

While referring to the old time industries in the District, it was pointed out that practically all the old time industries are working inspite of the competition from the products of the large-scale industries. These industries survived in the District as elsewhere because of the quality of the products, which are particularly suited to the taste and purse of rural population. Another reason for their survival is the introduction of co-operative movement in these industrial activities and the financial help provided by the Government. Following account of the cottage industries is given from this perspective.

1. *Dhar State Gazetteer*, p. 42.

Weaving Industry

Weaving of coarse cotton cloth like *khadi*, *newar*, etc., is even now being carried on mostly in rural areas. Sarvodaya Khadi Udyog Sahakari Samiti was established at Dhar in the year 1959. In the year 1970-71, five weaver's co-operative societies were working in Dhar District, with membership of 208. These societies were given a loan of Rs. 3,832 and a grant of Rs. 3,768 as well as technical guidance by the Government.

Leather Industry

There were 15 co-operative societies in leather industry in Dhar District. Madhya Pradesh Khadi Gramodyog Parishad provided Rs. 88,833 and Rs. 25,450 as loans and grants, respectively, to these 15 societies. Apart from this Rs. 1,050 were granted in the form of tools to 31 individual shoe-makers. These societies tanned leather worth Rs. 95,080 and country shoes worth Rs. 6,51,300 were sold. About 215 workers were employed in this industry.

Oil ghanis

There were 11 oil pressing co-operative societies in the District. Madhya Pradesh Khadi Gramodyog Parishad provided Rs. 1,38,235 as loans and Rs. 15,760 as subsidy to these societies. These societies produced 15,760 quintals of oil through village oil *ghanis*. Oil *ghani* industry provided employment to 110 persons.

Pottery making

Making of bricks and tiles is an important household industry in rural areas. Village potter combines earthen pot making with brick-making. The brick making co-operative society, Nagda was registered in 1963 and Adhunik Mitti Vastu Nirman Co-operative Society, Ringnod was registered in the year 1962. The Khadi Gramodyog Parishad provided Rs. 5,310 as loan and Rs. 1,780 as subsidy to one brick making co-operative society. This society produced 1,37,500 bricks worth Rs. 26,750 in 1970-71. There were 23 persons employed in this industry.

Manufacture of Gur, Khandsari

Gur and *Khandsari* Co-operative Society, Ringnod was registered in 1964. The Khadi Gramodyog Parishad provided loans and subsidy to one co-operative society and two individuals amounting to Rs. 34,935 and Rs. 4,125, respectively. This society produced 1,144 quintals of *Gur*. It provided employment to 31 persons seasonally for five months every year.

Carpentry and Blacksmithy

There were three *lohari* and *sutari* co-operative societies in Dhar District at Gujri, Bagh and Lohari. These societies were registered in the years 1961, 1963 and 1967 respectively. The Khadi Gramodyog Parishad granted Rs. 21,925 as loan and Rs. 6,800 as subsidy to these three societies. These societies

manufactured agricultural implements and bullock-cart wheels worth Rs. 75,000 in five years. About 20 persons were employed by these industrial societies.

Manufacture of Tat-patti

Tat-patti co-operative society, Manawar was granted loan of Rs. 3,000 by the Khadi Gramodyog Parishad. This society manufactured *tat-pattis* worth Rs. 60,000 in five years.

Lime Industry

Choona Udyog Co-operative Society, Khileri was registered in 1963. The Khadi Gramodyog Parishad granted Rs. 2,967 as loan and Rs. 1,500 as subsidy to this society.

Dal Milling

Two co-operative *dal* manufacturing societies were registered in the District, one at Sukrel in 1966 and the other at Dhar in 1967. The Multipurpose *Mahila Udyog*, Sukrel produced 511 quintals of *dal*. This society provided employment to 5 persons during the year.

In addition to the industrial co-operatives mentioned above there were some other industrial co-operatives for weaving of mats, production of bamboo articles, manufacturing of silk, brass and copper utensils. There were 27 industrial co-operatives in the District in 1970-71, as against 44 in 1960-61.

Industrial Arts

Among the industrial arts, mention may be made of the quality cloth printing work done on *saris*, *ghagra*, etc., which are mostly used by tribals. This tribal-style printing is done mainly at Bag, Manawar and Kukshi development blocks of Dhar District.

Industrial Potential

From the account in foregoing pages it becomes obvious that there is not much of a base for the large scale industrial development in the District. On the basis of agricultural products in the region small-scale industries like cotton ginning, cotton pressing and oil milling industries came into existence. The potentialities of further industrial progress were surveyed by the Industries Department of the State Government as under:—

Yarn, Vanaspati and Solvent Extraction

Keeping in view of adequate production of cash crops, namely, groundnut and cotton, industries based on these crops could be started in the District. In the year 1970-71, 16.0 thousand M. T. of cotton lint and 37.0 thousand M. T. of groundnuts were produced. The Khalghat area and Dharampuri have thus good prospects for the establishment of a yarn producing and vanaspati and solvent extraction plants. The raw materials for these units are available here in abundance. The man-power for these units shall also not pose a problem.

Straw Board

Based on grass around Nalchha area and ground-nut shells, which are not put to any commercial use, presently, prospects for a straw board factory are good in Mandu area.

Cement Factory

A cement factory could also be started here so as to utilize the limestone found in the District. Presently, it is utilized in building construction and white washing.

Sugar Factory

About 13.8 thousand hectares of area (1970-71) is sown for sugar-cane, yielding 3.0 thousand M. T. of sugar-cane. Bulk of the production is diverted for manufacturing gur. However, prospects of a sugar industry cannot thus be ruled out in Dhamnod area.

Livestock based Industries

The cattle population of the District was about 8 lakh as per 1961 count. Bones, hides and horns are available in sufficient quantity. Thus, there are possibilities of establishing tanneries, bone mills, fertiliser plant and leather goods manufacturing units.

Mineral based Industries

The District has its limestone deposits which can be exploited for lime manufacturing, and cement products manufacturing industries like spun pipe, sanitary ware, tiles and bricks, etc.

Forest based Industries

The District has about 1,71,189 acres of area under forests. There is sufficient quantity of *sagwan*, bamboo and grass in the forest of the District. Apart from these *lac*, *mahua*, *tendu* leaves and gum, etc., are also available. *Sagwan* is the main forest produce in the District. On the basis of these resources casing and capping units, furniture manufacturing units, *chatal* and basket making units could be started.

Agriculture based Industries

Wheat, ground-nut and cotton are the main agricultural produce of the District. There are possibilities of establishing rice, *dal* and oil mills, weaving and printing units on small-scale as also cotton ginning and pressing units.

Industrial development can be furthered by establishing wire-nail manufacturing units, boundry-wire making units, auto-repair shops, soap industry, agricultural implements manufacturing units, paint and varnish industry, fountain pen manufacturing units, etc.

Industrial Estate

Government efforts at industrial development have taken the form of granting loans and subsidies, constructing industrial estates to locate different industrial units, and offering technical guidance etc., in the District as elsewhere.

For the establishment of one semi-urban industrial estate at Dhar proper, the Industries Department of the State Government have acquired 16.02 acres of land near Dhar town on Dhar-Indore road. By the year 1972, on a two acre plot of this land five blocks, each consisting of three sheds were constructed for making them available on rent to the industrialists. On construction of these sheds, Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 50,757. Further expenditure of Rs. 38,512 was incurred for providing electricity to the industrial units. Out of these 15 sheds, 9 were allotted to different industrial units like wire-drawing, steel forging, brass utensils manufacturing, confectionery making and *dal* milling.

State Aid to Industries

For promotion of small-scale and cottage industries, Government have been granting loans and subsidies through the Department of Industries. During the First Five-Year Plan four units in the District were given Rs. 14,500 as loans and three units were given subsidies amounting to Rs. 4,100. During the Second Plan period, 244 units were given loans amounting to Rs. 1,57,910 and subsidy of Rs. 1,350 was given to two units. Loans amounting to Rs. 1,56,055 were given to 188 units with a subsidy of Rs. 180 to one unit during the Third Plan period. During the year 1966-67 to 1968-69 no subsidy was given to any unit. Amount of loans given in these three years was Rs. 57,250 to 33 units; Rs. 46,200 to 20 units and Rs. 31,450 to 27 units, respectively.

Madhya Pradesh Financial Corporation also provided loans to industries for development purposes. For the year ending 31st March, 1971 nine small-scale units were given loans amounting to Rs. 5.41 lakhs. Two other industrial establishments were also given loans amounting to Rs. 5.50 lakhs.

Labour and Employers' Organizations

Commensurate with the low level of industrial activity in the District there was not much of trade unionism. Up to 1969, there were only seven trade unions registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. Out of these seven, three were local bodies' employees unions of Dhar, Badnawar, Sardarpur and Rajgarh. There was only one union for Sardarpur and Rajgarh. There was one transport workers' union. Employees in the cinema houses at Dhar and electricity workers were organized in their respective unions. There was one co-operative workers' union. There was no employers' organization registered under any enactment in the District.

Welfare of Industrial labour

After Independence, much of the labour welfare work was taken up on a statutory basis. The Government have introduced a number of labour welfare legislations, which are applicable practically to all the industries in organised sector and hence labour welfare activities are mostly statutory in the District.

Factories Act, 1948

Under this legislation, all factories employing 10 or more workers with power, and 20 or more workers without power are covered. All the factories registered

under the Act have to provide basic facilities like dining sheds, rest-sheds, drinking water and proper covering of machines, etc. Thus, this act is a protective legislation only for improving working conditions within the factory premises. In the year 1975 there were 75 registered factories in the District.

Minimum Wages Act

Madhya Pradesh Fixation of Minimum Wages Act, 1962 is designed to curb the exploitation of industrial labour. Under this Act the workers in Scheduled industries are guaranteed minimum wages as fixed under the provisions of the Act. Besides different industries, minimum wages are also fixed for different categories of workers in the same industry. Under this Act the Scheduled industries in Dhar District like saw mills, shops and establishments, hotels and restaurants and theatres were covered in 1966. Apart from these, other industries like rice, flour, dal and oil mills, tanneries, cotton ginning and pressing factories were also covered in 1968.

Madhya Pradesh Maternity Benefit Act, 1958

Under this Act the female workers in factories registered under the Factories Act get pre-natal and post-natal medical care and cash benefits where Employees' State Insurance Scheme has not been made applicable. There were 38 industrial establishments coming under the purview of this Act in the District in the year 1971.

Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 and the scheme thereunder was not made applicable at any centre in the District.

Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952

Under this legislation, some provisions for the distant future of an industrial worker at the time of retirement or premature death has been made. It provided for institution of compulsory provident fund for employees in factories and establishments.

There were 5 establishments covered under this Act with 434 workers up to 1969.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Banking and Finance

Finance is the prime source of all economic activities. Various financial institutions and credit organisations sustain agriculture, trade and industry. However, somewhat remote and secluded situation of the District in the past made it unfavourable for commercial and industrial prosperity of a high order and trade was not in the very flourishing condition. The financial machinery in the District was composed of many diversities, often overlapping agencies adopting themselves to the shifting patterns of commerce and industry.

History of Indigenous Banking

It is an accepted fact that every individual has an urge of the occupation of wealth and invest it in lending money, trade and business. As agriculture was the main occupation of the people throughout early ages, it was helped by extending the accumulated wealth on credit to the agriculturists. Thus, the age old institution of money-lenders has traditionally been the main agency meeting the credit requirements of the rural sector of the economy in the past. Though, vigorous efforts were made by the Government to develop and enlarge available sources of credit, indigenous banking continues to enjoy even today more or less the prominent position in rural area.

The earliest authoritative source of information about money-lending and banking business as well as system of providing credit in the District is available in the Gazetteer compiled for the former state of Dhar and published as far back as 1908. It was reported that a great many of the smaller merchants of the state depended on borrowed capital. Most of them were fairly well-off, while several had amassed considerable sums in the grain and opium trade. Saving were usually invested in the purchase of gold and silver ornaments and jewellery and occasionally it was invested in land and houses. Sometimes, accumulated wealth was given as loan on interest. When the ornaments were pledged, the yearly rate of interest was usually 12 per cent, for pearls 6 to 9 per cent, for pure gold 9 per cent and for silver 12 per cent. When immovable property were mortgaged the yearly rate varied from 6 to 9 per cent. The rate of interest on unsecured loans varied from 12 to 18 per cent according to the credit of the borrower. The money-lenders used to make large profit by lending small sums to poor people at exorbitant rates. This mode of money-lending was known as *retti*. When the suits in such cases were brought into the Darbar Courts, it was the practice not to allow more than 12 per cent notwithstanding any stipulation or agreement to the contrary.

Money-lenders

As elsewhere in India, money-lenders had a prominent position in the rural economy of the District. In Dhar District private money-lending continued to be followed by a large number of families for generations. Generally,

the trading class was engaged in this profession. The merchants were mostly *Banias* (of Agrawal community) and Jains. The medium of exchange was the rupee coins and *hundies*.

After Independence, the various legislative measures were promulgated to regulate the business of money-lenders. The registration and licencing of money-lenders and maintenance of accounts in prescribed form was made compulsory. Furnishing of periodical statement of account to debtors and issue of receipts to them for every payment received was made necessary for the money-lenders.

But, the money-lenders did not appreciate the money-lending regulations and they took a gloomy picture of their risks and hesitated in providing credit facilities to poor cultivators. More so, very few of them got themselves registered. The tahsil-wise number of registered money-lenders in Dhar District from 1966-67 to 1971-72 was as given below :—

Table No. VI -1
Registered Money-lenders in Dhar District

Year	Dhar	Badnawar	Sardar-pur	Kukshi	Manawar	Dharam-puri
1966-67	31	27	29	53	12	7
1967-68	23	27	27	54	19	9
1968-69	29	37	23	47	21	10
1969-70	41	23	16	54	22	15
1970-71	45	18	25	54	20	4
1971-72	55	32	26	77	14	4

Co-operative Credit

The co-operative movement in Dhar District dates back to 1926 when Amjhera Co-operative Bank in the former Gwalior State was opened to facilitate the credit needs of the agricultural sector. This Bank had branches at Manawar and Bagh. The Co-operative movement got momentum after the formation of Madhya Pradesh. The Five Year Plans have ushered in a new area of co-operative development in the District and the movement has begun to develop in diversified fields of economic activities. The co-operative movement shouldered the responsibility of providing credit and marketing facilities on a widely extended basis to a vast majority of rural population of the District. With the beginning of second Plan (1956-57), great stress has been laid on strengthening the credit structure of the societies, which was to be successfully linked with production requirements of the farmers on the one hand and marketing of agricultural produce on the other. At present the District is being served with all the branches of co-operative credit, viz., (i) Co-operative Central Bank (ii) Land Development Bank, and (iii) Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Primary Credit Societies. A brief description of the various co-operative credit agencies is given in the following lines.

The Dhar Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Dhar

Co-operative banking in Dhar District started in 1926, when the Co-operative Bank, Amjhera was formed on 16th March 1926 with headquarters at Amjhera. This bank was registered under the Co-operative Act of former Gwalior State and a new branch was opened in Manawar and afterward was at Bagh in 1927. In 1947, the headquarters of the district bank was shifted to Sardarpur, being the then District headquarter of former Gwalior State and Amjhera Bank was converted into a branch bank. After the formation of the Madhya Bharat, the headquarters of the Bank shifted to Dhar, the district headquarters in 1950. By the end of 1971 there were 16 branches of the Central Co-operative Bank working in the District. They were located at 1. Badnawar, 2. Kanwan, 3. Sardarpur, 4. Rajgarh, 5. Bagh, 6. Kukshi, 7. Nisarpur, 8. Manawar, 9. Gandhwani, 10. Dharampuri, 11. Dhamnod, 12. Dhar, 13. Dehri-Sarai, 14. Amjhera, 15. Dahi and 16. Head Office, Dhar.

The following Table shows the financial position and membership of the Central Co-operative Bank, Dhar:—

Table No. VI—2
Working of the Central Co-operative Bank, Dhar
(Amount in Rupees)

Year	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital
1950-51	521	37,090	5,17,595
1955-56	691	75,140	15,25,866
1960-61	865	10,16,900	91,71,168
1965-66	757	12,82,055	1,95,19,352
1966-67	465	12,83,255	1,93,90,322
1967-68	466	12,86,205	1,56,57,538
1968-69	464	12,92,455	1,46,92,153
1969-70	454	16,40,505	1,68,90,467
1970-71	453	21,25,905	2,36,38,732
1971-72	453	27,50,130	2,28,66,326

It is evident from the above table that the share capital and working capital of the Bank have been increasing. The share capital, which was Rs. 37,090 in the year 1950-51, increased to Rs. 12,92,455 in 1968-69 and Rs. 21,25,909 in the year 1970-71. As regards the working capital, it has been increased from Rs. 5,17,595 in 1950-51 to Rs. 1,46,92,153 in 1968-69 which further increased to Rs. 2,36,38,732 in 1970-71.

The area of operation of the Bank is the whole of the Dhar District. The Bank provides short-term and mid-term loans to the cultivators and member

societies. The bank also transacts normal banking business in the District and accepts deposits at a very lucrative interest rate to mobilise rural savings.

It is the co-operative bank which connects the isolated and unbanked villages of the District with the rest of the monetary world. In other words, while the commercial bank till recently confined themselves to the organised monetary sector the co-operative bank shoulders the responsibility of covering the unorganised and non-monetised sector by developing institutional credit and providing banking facilities.

From 1969-70, the Bank has adopted its new loan scheme. Accordingly, under the crop-loan-system, the cultivators are being provided loans for their requirements. The purpose of this policy is to encourage the cultivators to use improved varieties of agricultural seeds and improved methods. Under the scheme, loans of three kinds, namely, cash, kind and additional cash are provided. Chemical fertilizers, seed, germicides and pesticides are provided in kind to the cultivators through the co-operative society or marketing society.

Dhar District Co-operative Land Development Bank, Ltd., Dhar

The Bank was established on 13th November 1961. The area of operation of this Bank is whole of Dhar District with headquarters at Dhar. The Bank has five branches at Manawar, Badnawar, Kukshi, Sardarpur and Dhar. At the time of registration, its membership was only 128 which increased to 2310 in the year 1971-72. The details of the working of the Co-operative Land Development Bank is depicted in the Table given below:—

Table No. VI-3

Working of Dhar District Co-operative Land Development Bank, Dhar (Amount in Rs.)

Year	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital
1961-62	128	3,283	77,676
1965-66	1,072	1,65,885	36,27,134
1966-67	1,552	2,63,235	53,12,964
1967-68	1,976	3,60,375	71,23,301
1968-69	2,102	3,93,848	71,49,426
1969-70	2,191	4,13,626	71,27,574
1970-71	2,303	4,39,629	66,10,391
1971-72	2,310	4,44,826	66,12,618

The Bank provides loans to the individual agriculturists for repayment of old debts, improvement of land for minor irrigation work for a maximum period of 10 years. The loan is repaid by the borrower in equated yearly instalments. During the year 1970-71, the Bank has financed Rs. 6,51,800 as loan, out of which

Rs. 4,91,050 were for constructing new well and renovating old wells, Rs. 1,26,250 for installation of engine-pumps; Rs. 25,000 for the purchase of tractor and Rs. 9,500 for pipe line and other allied works. Thus, the Bank is assisting cultivators by providing long and middle-term loans for capital expenditure of permanent nature, to be incurred primarily on agricultural operations. In Dhar District, loans are provided for small irrigation schemes namely, for construction and repair of wells, purchasing of oil-engines, pump-sets, tractors and its parts, etc. The details of work done during 1961-62 to 1971-72 is given in Appendix.

Primary Credit Societies

The Primary Co-operative Credit Societies have been functioning in the District mainly as agencies to provide short-term credit to their producer members for productive purposes. Some of these societies took the work of distributing fertilizers and manures on agency basis, though depositing and advancing loans constitute the primary function of these co-operative credit societies. In addition, following the recommendations of the working group on co-operative policy, appointed by the Government of India in 1959, these societies render certain services in the field of production and marketing of agricultural produce and encourage the habit of self-help through mutual help and thrift.

The number, share-capital, working capital and credit operations of these societies since 1960-61 are given in the following Table:—

Table No. VI-4

Primary Credit Societies in the District

(Amount in '000 Rs.)

Year	No. of societies		Membership				
	Agricultural	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural	Non-Agricultural	Share Capital	Working Capital	Loans Advance
1960-61	669	..	274	29	16,76	10,615	82,49
1965-66	402	10	37,916	652	23,48	18,069	41,28
1966-67	412	10	39,116	627	24,65	19,288	25,46
1967-68	229	5	39,178	315	24,13	16,048	15,91
1968-69	229	5	39,526	350	25,02	15,913	51,95
1969-70	229	6	40,308	387	27,48	17,391	88,69
1970-71	229	7	41,284	542	32,88	23,792	15,384
1971-72	229	4	42,844	429	46,51	34,751	15,705

Source—Asst. Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Dhar.

The facts given above indicate that co-operative credit movement made considerable progress in the District since the Third Plan period. Co-operative Societies are achieving the objectives of promoting mobilization of rural savings and providing credit needs of the agriculturists for productive purposes.

The efforts were made to reorganise these societies in more sizable and better organised societies during the Third Plan Period. This has resulted in reducing the number of the societies, from 669 in 1960-61 to 236 in 1970-71, but with increased share capital of Rs. 1,676 thousand and 3,288 thousand, respectively, for the same years. Similarly the working capital and loans advanced figures have increased from Rs. 10,615 thousand in 1960-61 to Rs. 23,792 thousand in 1970-71 and Rs. 8,249 thousand to Rs. 1,53,84 thousand, respectively, for the same years. Detailed figures for these primary agricultural and non-agricultural societies are given in Appendix.

Joint Stock Banks

History of commercial banking in Dhar District starts from 1922, when a small community bank named "Bij Bhandar" was started on 25th March 1922 at Mehagaon, Bhunat Bharudpura on the principles of multipurpose co-operation¹ with a small capital of Rs.200 composed of 40 shares of Rs. 5 each and 96 maunds of grain. During the 26 years, Rs. 1,010 in cash together with 41 maunds of food-grains have been deposited by the shareholders and the cash balance as on 31st July, 1948 was Rs.5,166 and 39½ maunds of food-grains and 15½ maunds of cotton seed. The activities of the bank were many and included not only banking transactions but such varied items as rural reconstruction, distribution of medicines, cloth weaving, construction of new wells and spreading of education.

After this, the Dhar State Bank was established on 21st October 1941 by special Act of Dhar State.² It was an entirely State owned and managed Bank. It has a board consisted of a President and three other members who were all State Officials. Its authorised and paid-up capital was Rs.50,000 which was wholly provided by the former State Government. The bank's liquid assets were about 60 per cent and the net profit was about Rs.33,476 for the year ending 30th September 1947. The bank worked as a treasury to the former Dhar State and it had rendered considerable financial help to the people and to *Jagirdars*, *Inamdars* and *Thikanadars* by issuing long term loans on the security of their immoveable property and estates. The Bank had also advanced Rs. 1,30,000 against gold and silver ornaments and other merchandise.

After the formation of Madhya Pradesh with the expansion of development and economic activities in the District, new branches of other commercial banks have been started. By the end of 1971, the State Bank of Indore has its branches at Dhar, Kukshi, Manawar, Badnawar, Sardarpur (Rajgarh) and Dharampuri. Bank of India and Dena Bank have one branch each at Dhar. The Central Bank of India has its branch at Dhamnod and Digthan.

1. Madhya Bharat Banking Enquiry Committee Report, 1948.

2. Banking Survey of Madhya Bharat, 1955, pp. 14-15.

Volume of Business

The deposits and advances of six scheduled commercial banks reporting to Reserve Bank of India as on June, 26th 1970 was Rs. 65 lakhs and Rs.31 lakhs, respectively.

The role that any banking system has to play is to mobilise the savings of the people to provide the cheap means of payment and to allocate credit in such a way as to produce optimum productivity in all sectors. The banks, thus, control the string of economic life of the community. The Commercial Banks in the District are concentrated at places of agricultural marketing, industry and trade, which are mainly the characteristic of urban centres of the District.

The nationalisation of the leading commercial banks have raised the expectations of the cultivators and poor persons in regard to the availability of credit on reasonable terms. They are expected to play very important and active role in the economic rejuvenation of the District. It is expected that the centre chosen for location of the bank branches in future should have the potential of ultimately emerging as "Growth Centre".

Other Financial Institutions

Government Finance

Government assistance to agriculturists in the form of loan called *taccavi* in times of flood, famine and such emergencies, has been traditional in India and in Dhar District. The practice of granting such loans continued under various regulations and later, under Taccavi Act. Subsequent to the recommendations of the Famine Commission of 1880, loan operations were systematised with the passing of the Land Improvement Act, 1883 and the Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884.

As a result of the growing seriousness of the food problem in India during the World War II, the Government of India launched the Grow More Food Campaign in the year 1943. The campaign was continued in the post war period. An important feature of this campaign was the provision of finance for various agricultural purposes such as improvement of land and purchase of seed and manure, etc., The financial assistance from Government was generally limited to the purposes specially stipulated in the Acts.

Small Saving Schemes

The organisations attracting and mobilising the savings in the District may be grouped as (1) Post Office Saving Schemes, and (2) Life Insurance. The small saving schemes continued their operations in the District are (1) Post Office Saving Bank Account, (2) 12-year National Plan Certificates, (3) 10-year Treasury Saving Deposits, (4) 15-Year Annuity Certificate and (5) Cumulative Time Deposit Schemes.

The gross and net deposits in the said schemes from 1963-64 to 1971-72 in Dhar District were as follows:—

Table No. VI—5
Small Saving Schemes in the District

(Amount in Rs.)

Year	Gross	Net	Yearly net target
1963-64	6,09,030	4,894	3 Lakhs
1964-65	7,02,818	1,28,982	3 Lakhs
1965-66	7,77,682	7,07,929	3 Lakhs
1966-67	8,75,954	95,064	6 Lakhs
1967-68	11,99,939	1,19,403	5 Lakhs
1968-69	12,76,154	2,93,125	5 Lakhs
1969-70	14,56,309	2,79,902	5 Lakhs
1970-71	18,95,192	2,95,824	5 Lakhs
1971-72	21,42,519	5,73,114	5 Lakhs

Stock Exchange

There is no stock exchange in Dhar District.

Currency and Coinage

Old records gave some information about the coinage. Dhar has never struck coins in gold or silver, but in copper only. The date when the mint was opened is uncertain. The earliest coins in the collection are those of Anand Rao III, which exhibit the figure of Hanuman, and bear a Muhammadan date in Hindi numerals, san 1289 (A.D. 1872).

Madhya Pradesh State Financial Corporation

The District is being served by the Madhya Pradesh State Financial Corporation (Indore). As on 31st March 1972 the Corporation sanctioned loans of Rs. 6.03 lakhs to 10 small scale industries and Rs. 5.50 lakhs to 2 other industries. The amount disbursed on this date was Rs. 5.54 lakhs to 10 small scale industries and Rs. 5.50 lakhs to 2 other industries.

Warehousing

In Dhar District 3 centres of the Madhya Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation were opened at Dhar, Badnawar and Kukshi in January, 1966.

Manawar centre was opened in May, 1967 and Rajgarh and Dhamnod centres in May, 1968. Dhar and Badnawar centres were closed in 1969, while other centre in the District closed and reopened according to necessity. The agriculturists and businessmen on production of their warehouse receipts, are entitled to take loan to the tune of 70 to 75 per cent from commercial banks. The yearwise storage in these centres for past few years are given in the Table below:—

Table No. VI—6
Storage in Warehousing Centres in the District

(In Qnts.)

Name of the Centre	1965-66	1968-69	1972-73
Dhar	7,709	8,040	..
Badnawar	898	1,052	..
Kukshi	1,212	..	1,232
Dhamnod	..	133	1,725
Manawar	..	1,127	1,083
Rajgarh	..	5,210	800

Source :—Madhya Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation, Indore.

In 1887, copper coins were struck by the Government at the Calcutta mint for the use of the former Dhar State. These were similar to the British India copper coins, viz. quarter anna, half pice and one-twelfth anna with the addition of the legend, 'Dhar State'. In 1895, the British rupee was made sole legal tender. The circulation and currency of the Dhar coin was practically limited to the Dhar town and a few villages in its immediate neighbourhood. In other parts of the State, the Indore, Gwalior or British Indian coins were used.

With the merger of these States in the Indian Union, uniformity in coins and currency was introduced throughout the Country. The decimal system of currency is in operation since 1957 in the District as elsewhere in India.

Trade and Commerce

The authentic statement of past history of trade and commercial activities in the District is available in the Dhar State Gazetteer (1908).¹ It was reported that the chief imports were rice, salt, metal (gold, silver, copper, brass, iron, etc.),

1. Dhar State Gazetteer, 1908, pp. 47-48.

cocoanuts, groceries, kerosene oil, glass, hardware, crockery, timber, stationery, books, paper, yarn twist and piece goods. Rice was imported from Rambhapur, Ranapur, Rajgarh, Jobat and Alirajpur. Salt was brought by pack bullocks from Gujrat and Ratlam. Ready made vessels and drinking pots were brought from Poona, Nasik, Ratlam and Moradabad. Iron, groceries, kerosene oil, glass lamps, buckets, tubes, etc. were brought from Bombay, Mhow and Indore. Books, stationery and paper were brought from Bombay, Poona, Lucknow and Calcutta. Wood and timber were brought from Bombay, Khandwa, Harda and Indore. Steam spun twist was brought from Bombay, Khandesh and Indore and was sold to local weavers. Of piece-goods, made by hand, turbans were chiefly imported from Chanderi, Delhi, Sarangpur, Ujjain and Indore, women's sarees, etc. and men's waist cloths (dhoties, uparnas, dupattas, etc.) from Maheshwar, Chanderi, Burhanpur, Sarangpur, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Barnagar, Ujjain, Indore and Madras. Silk cloth were imported from Poona, Burhanpur, Banaras and Ahmedabad. Of machine made cloth, the coarse cloth was mostly obtained from Indore mills, the finer cloth from other mills in the country.

The chief exports were wheat, gram, jowar and maize. These were exported Mhow, Indore and Bombay. Spices, coriander, *ajwan*, chillies, etc., were exported to the neighbouring states and oil seeds, *tilli*, *rameli*, linseed and poppy seeds were to Bombay. Cleaned cotton (Rui) were exported to Indore and Khandesh, manufactured opium to Marwar.

Generally, shop-keepers were found in all large villages. Formerly, these were mostly *Banias* (business community) who used to keep a stock of all ordinary necessities of life required by the villagers. He also used to lend money to the villagers and was a very necessary factor in a village community. In money matters, he was assisted by big merchants in towns who employed him as their agents in collecting corn or opium. The principal castes engaged in trade were *Banias*, *Muhammadans*, *Bohras*, *Brahmins* and *Kachhis*. The *Banias* and *Brahmins* dealt in food-grain, cloth, opium, money-lending, grocery, etc. *Muhammadans* and *Bohras* in glass ware, hardware, cutlery, metals, metal-work stationery, provisions, patent medicines, spices, etc. While the *kachhis* were wholesale merchants and dealt generally in cloth and *kirana* of all sorts.

Before the existence of metalled roads, the Banjaras were carriers of goods all the year round. They carried on a regular transport service between important centres of trade. But when the metalled roads were constructed, the bullock carts were used for carrying the goods from the one place to another.

The clear picture of the trade and commercial activities of the District, however, emerged only after the attainment of the Independence, particularly with the beginning of the Five Year Plans.

Present Position

According to the Census of 1961, 2.02 per cent workers in the District have been returned in the category of 'trade and commerce'. The number of

persons engaged in business activities was 6,969 (6,431 males and 538 females). Out of these 3,270 persons (3,009 males and 261 females) were in the urban areas and 3,699 persons (3,422 males and 277 females) were in rural area. The pattern of trade and commerce is given below:—

Description	Total workers	Percentage to total workers of the Category
1. Wholesale trading in cereals and pulses ..	213	3.06
2. Retail trading in cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry.	3,697	53.05
3. Retail trading in food-stuffs like sweetmeat, condiments, cakes, biscuits, etc.	453	6.50
4. Retail trading in fibres, yarns, dhoti, saree, ready-made garments of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles and hosiery products (this includes retail trading in piece goods of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles).	759	10.89
5. Retail trade in goods unspecified ..	372	5.34

The trading activities are generally of retail type and are concentrated in urban areas. The detailed tahsilwise figures regarding persons engaged in trade and commerce are given in Appendix.

Course of Trade

Agriculture is still the mainstay of the economy of the District. Wheat and oilseeds are the main crop and are exported to neighbouring districts and to the other States of the country. Since the individual economic entity of the District is fast disappearing with the rapid increase of means of transport and communication, 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.

Regulated Mandies

Regulated markets have come to solve many problems of agricultural marketing and make it more orderly and efficient particularly at the assembling points. Their main object is to regulate sale and purchase of agricultural produce, create conditions for fair competition and to ensure a square deal to the producer and seller.

In Dhar District, there are six mandi centres at Dhar, Manawar, Dhamnod, Sardarpur, Rajgarh, Badnawar and Dharampuri. Besides these, there are two more mandies at Amjhara and Widhwal. Details of the trade undertaken at these mandi centres are given in the Appendix.

Centres of Wholesale and Retail Business

All the tahsil places are wholesale markets in the District. The centres of wholesale business are at Dhar, Badnawar, Kukshi, Manawar, Dharampuri, Dhamnod, Sardarpur, Amjhera and Widhwal. The places also have regulated mandies which are mainly trading in grains and other agricultural commodities. In these places weekly and fortnightly markets are also held.

Fairs and Melas

Fairs and melas play a vital role in business transactions. Melas have since long been an inevitable part of the District's religious life and agricultural economy. Later on, they started assuming commercial character also. The periodic fairs were important gathering places. The names of the important fairs and melas held in the District alongwith other details are given in Appendix.

Co-operative Marketing

It is increasingly recognised that the co-operative form of organisation can play a significant and predominant role in improving the system of agricultural marketing. The idea of co-operation in the field of marketing was primarily introduced with the hope that it would bring prosperity to the agricultural class. The Government policy of undertaking the large scale programme of procurement of foodgrains and putting emergency levy on producers added more importance to the movement of co-operative marketing in the District.

Though the co-operative marketing was started as back in 1922 on banking principle by establishing the Bij Bhandar at Mehgaon in the former Gwalior State, but it got momentum only during the second plan period when the organisation of marketing societies was taken in hand. Since then, remarkable progress has taken place in the sphere of co-operative marketing at present there are six co-operative marketing societies, at each tahsil. The details regarding co-operative marketing societies are given below :—

Table No. VI—8
Working of Co-operative Marketing Societies

Year	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Share Capital. (Rs.)	Working Capital. (Rs.)	Loans advanced. (Rs.)
1963-64	8	1,468	1,44,732	4,84,111	10,59,037
1964-65	7	1,424	2,07,227	14,62,866	1,04,872
1965-66	7	1,600	5,13,834	11,33,922	24,430
1966-67	7	1,783	5,05,782	7,94,351	N. A.
1967-68	6	1,790	5,26,667	9,22,719	2,14,228
1968-69	6	1,880	5,53,631	11,50,048	1,91,201
1969-70	6	1,850	5,92,181	21,97,667	12,45,756
1970-71	6	1,923	7,07,929	38,45,763	N. A.
1971-72	6	1,954	12,08,034	44,58,479	1,41,028

Source :—Asst. Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Dhar.

The number of societies reduced as they were reorganised tahsilwise. The membership, share capital and working capital have been increased year-by-year. The membership increased from 1468 in 1963-64 to 1923 in 1970-71, share capital increased from Rs. 1,44,732 in 1963-64 to Rs. 7,07,929 in 1970-71 and working capital to Rs. 4,84,111 in 1963-64 to Rs. 38,45,763 in 1970-71. The area of operation of each society is whole of the tahsil. The Dhar Society was registered on 19th June 1955, Badnawar on 22nd March 1958, Sardarpur-Rajgarh on 19th September 1960, Manawar on 11th September 1962, Kukshi on 11th March 1957 and Dharampuri on 25th January 1952. Dharampuri marketing society is the oldest one in the District. As regards the volume of business transacted by these six marketing societies in Dhar District from the year 1966-67 to 1971-72 is given in the following Table:—

Table No. VI—9
Business of Co-operative Marketing Societies in the District
(Amount in Rs.)

Year	Sale of agricultural requisites	Sale of consumers goods	Total purchases	Total Sales
1966-67	74,920	69,69,451	96,95,006	98,01,589
1967-68	3,06,116	30,87,386	47,92,279	52,33,624
1968-69	4,30,761	16,03,345	41,41,060	41,59,060
1969-70	8,99,661	21,54,734	68,50,044	68,77,806
1970-71	13,14,726	2,42,280	99,45,758	92,69,932
1971-72	16,76,241	5,93,921	73,93,213	94,52,057

Consumers Co-operative Stores

The oldest institution in this sphere was the Bhil-Bhilala Co-operative Store registered on 5th May 1944 in the District, and still operating. Besides this, one Government Employees Wholesale Consumers Co-operative Store, Dhar and the District Wholesale Consumers Co-operative Store, Zila Thok-Sahakari Upbhokta Bhandar, Dhar are also in existence since 19th August 1964 and 21st September 1966, respectively. The following Table depicts the details about the co-operative consumers stores working in the District from 1963-64:—

Table No. VI—10

Working of Consumers Co-operative Stores in the District

Year	No. of stores	Member-ship	Share Capital (Rs.)	Working Capital (Rs.)
1963-64	4	945	7,979	28,998
1964-65	6	1,088	9,182	31,945
1965-66	6	1,148	10,223	33,101
1966-67	5	3,038	1,34,853	2,57,037
1967-68	5	3,096	1,34,068	2,47,581
1968-69	3	3,098	1,40,223	2,26,751
1969-70	3	3,084	1,44,106	2,21,565
1970-71	3	3,137	1,48,617	2,20,903
1971-72	3	3,165	1,49,227	2,35,568

The following Table shows about their volume of business during the period between 1966-67 to 1971-72.

Table No. VI—11

Business of Consumers Co-operative Stores in the District

Year	No.	Purchase (Rs.)	Sale (Rs.)
1966-67	5	2,39,880	1,81,255
1967-68	5	5,84,010	5,93,169
1968-69	3	5,35,071	5,81,251
1969-70	3	3,78,403	4,21,279
1970-71	3	3,34,920	3,82,648
1971-72	3	8,03,134	8,22,820

State Trading

The need for procurement and distribution of essential commodities, viz., wheat, rice, sugar, etc., did not crop in the District till 1962. After the Chinese aggression in the year 1962, there are so shortage of sugar from the beginning of 1963. The supply and distribution of sugar had, therefore, to be arranged under

the provisions of sugar control order, 1963. On account of damage to crops in many districts in the State continuously during the year 1963-64 and 1964-65, the prices of food-grains began to rise abruptly from the month of October 1963. In order to check the rising trend in the prices of food-grain and to ensure equitable distribution and availability of food-grains in the State, the State Trading activities gained importance. For this, the following orders, issued by the State Government from time-to-time, were made applicable in the District:—

- (1) The Madhya Pradesh (Wholesale and Retail Price Control) Order, 1964
- (2) The Madhya Pradesh Jowar (Wholesale and Retail Price Control) Order 1965.
- (3) The Madhya Pradesh Wheat (Wholesale and Retail Price Control) Order, 1965.
- (4) The Madhya Pradesh Jowar Procurement (Levy and Monopoly Purchase) Order, 1965.
- (5) The Madhya Pradesh Wheat Procurement (Levy and Monopoly Purchase) Order, 1965.
- (6) The Madhya Pradesh Gram (Wholesale and Retail Price Control) Order, 1965.

The above orders were issued under the Essential Commodities, Act, 1955 and Defence of India Rule, 1962. Under these orders, foodgrains were procured through levy from the licences dealing in foodgrains at the rate of 40 per cent of stock held by them, from the co-operative marketing societies. The main aim of the scheme was the procurement and distribution of essential commodities, viz., wheat, rice, sugar, etc.

There were 113 fair price shops have been established in the District. Out of these, 42 shops are in the urban areas and 71 shops in the rural areas by the end of December, 1972. The wheat, sugar and grams are distributed according to the following prescribed quota:—

	Adult	Child
Wheat	4 Kg.	2 Kg.
Maize	4 Kg.	2 Kg.
Rice	2 Kg.	1 Kg.
Sugar	750 grams per person in urban areas. 250 grams per person in rural areas and half of the same to a child.	

As regards the distribution of cloth from fair price shops, 8 such shops have been established at different places, in Dhar District by the District Consumer's Co-operative Store. The store is also allotted the cloth by the Government to distribute on controlled price.

Weights and Measures

There were amazing differences in the local weights and measures in the former Dhar State. For weighing precious stones and pearls, the most commonly used weights were:—

1 Viswa (i. e. 5 full sized grains of linseed) = 1 *Parratti*

2 *Pao rattis* = 1 *Adhi-ratti*

2 *Adhi-rattis* = 1 *Ratti*

24 *Rattis* = 1 *Tank*.

The weights were usually made either of a gate or conch shell highly polished and of conical shape.

For weighing gold and silver, the unit weight was the *Tola* which was equal to 12 *mashas*, a *masha* being equal to 8 *gunjas* or *ratties*. The standard *tola* weight was made of brass or bell metal and was either square or circular in form. However, a *tola* was equal to one *Hali* Ujjain rupee plus *masha*; or else 1 Imperial rupee plus $\frac{1}{4}$ *Masha*. Since the introduction of *kaldar* coin, the Imperial rupee had been popularly regarded as the standard *tola* especially in buying and selling silver.

For weighing inferior metals and ordinary articles the *Chhatak* and *Seer* were the common weights and measures. The following were the scale of measurement for the same:—

5 *Tolas* = 1 *Chhatak*

2 *Chhatak* = 1 *Adhpao*

2 *Adhpao* = 1 *Pao*

2 *Pao* = 1 *Adhseer*

2 *Adhseers* = 1 *Seer*

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Seers* = 1 *Paseri*

2 *Paseris* = 1 *Dhari*

4 *Dharis* = 1 *Kachcha* man or maund (20 *seers*)

12 *Manuds* = 1 *Mani* (*Katcha*)

A Malwi *mani* was also common which was equal to 240 *seers* or 6 *pakka* maunds of 40 *seers* each. Here 100 *manis* were equal to one *manasa* and 100 *manasas* were equal to one *Kanasa*.

Before the introduction of cast-iron weights, the old weights consisted of square pieces of wrought-iron weighing from 5 *seers* down to a half *chhatak*. Each piece carried a legend or an imprint to warrant the authority.

In the year 1898, a new sets of following 8 pieces weights came in force throughout the former State:—

1 *Dhari* = 5 *Seers* (400 Imperial rupees)

$\frac{1}{2}$ *Paseri* or 1 *Adhaisseer*. = 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Seers* (200 Imperial rupees)

4 *Seer* = 1 *Seer* (80 Imperial rupees)

1 *Adhseer* = $\frac{1}{2}$ *Seer* (40 Imperial rupees)

1 *Paooseer* = $\frac{1}{4}$ *Seer* (20 Imperial rupees)

1 *Adhpao* = $\frac{1}{8}$ *Seer* (10 Imperial rupees)

1 *Chhatak* = $\frac{1}{16}$ *Seer* (5 Imperial rupees)

1 *Adh-Chhatak* = $\frac{1}{32}$ *Seer* (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Imperial rupees)

Each piece, except the last one had its weight stamped on it, together with the name of the State in Hindi and English and the year of issue. The weights of 10 *seers* (*Adhaman*), 20 *seers* (*Man-kachha*), 40 *seers* (*Man-pakka*), 60 *seers* (*Dedman*) and 80 *seers* (*Doman*) were issued by the State and all the articles whether solid or liquid and grain were sold by these weights.

There was no dry measure of capacity in the Malwa division, but in Nimar all grain and even the groundnut was sold by the following measures:—

Mulia = *Adhpao*

Tichia = *Paooseer*

Tuli = *Adhseer*

Kangan = 1 *seer*

Chauki = 4 *Seers*

16 *Chauki* = 1 *Man*

12 *Maunds* = 1 *Mani*

The *Chauki* was the measure of capacity which used to contain 4 *pakka seers* weight of grains. A Nimar *Mani* was equal to 768 *seers* by measure.

Liquid measure was not used either in Malwa or in Nimar. Milk was sold by measure but a *seer* by measure was exactly a *seer* by weight and the use of the measure was simply a matter of convenience. Oil was sold in small quantities to petty purchases by means of *palas* which were of two sizes, holding a *Chhatak* and *adhpao*, respectively. *Ghee* in liquid state was purchased by *palas* holding a *pao* weight but sold by weight only. Liquor was sold by bottles measuring quart, pint, half-pint and the lower quantities by small measures.

The most common measure for length were *hath* (cubit) of 21 inches gayy or war (yard) and *adhawar* (half-yard). The *hath* and *gaz* were sub-divided into *giraks*.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *Tassu* = 1 *Girah*

8 *Girahor* = 12 *Tassu* = 1 *Hath* (Cubit)

2 *Haths* = 1 *Gaz* or *War* (Yard)

Afterwards, the English yard was commonly used. The measure in common use consisted of an iron-bar, less than half an inch in width and marked with sub-divisions. The cubit used by the *Kabala Daftar* (Registration Office) measured 21 inches.

Bamboo-matting was sold either by the square cubit or foot and slabs and planks by the square foot. In land surveying, the acre was used officially. The ordinary measure was the *bigha* which was equivalent to a *jarib* of 100 hands square (each hand being equal to 20 inches). A *bigha* measured 166.66 square feet or 0.625 of an acre or 4 *bighas* equal to $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

In masonry and earth work, the most common measure was either the cubit or foot. In the case of superior kinds of timber, the measure was the cubit foot, but it was often sold by weight.

Small quantities of bamboos, *sagtis*, etc., were sold by the *kori* or score and large quantities by hundreds and thousands. Cut stone was sold simply or by hundreds and uncut by the cart-load. Country made bricks and tiles were sold by thousand. Cocoanuts were sold by hundreds, mangoes by hundreds or by *Chhakadis* (a *chhakadi* means six). Lemons were sold by hundreds.

In order to have a uniform system of weights and measures in the country, the Government of India enacted the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 and the State Government enacted the Madhya Pradesh Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1950. According to the provisions of this new Act, the 'unit of mass', i.e., (metric weights) were made applicable in the District from the 1st April 1961 and made compulsory from the 1st April 1962. Similarly, the metric length measures were introduced from 1st April 1961 and made compulsory from 1st October 1962. The metric capacity measure (conical and cylindrical data) were introduced from 1st April 1962. The provisions of the Act in respect of volume and area were introduced from 1st October 1962 with a transitional period of six months. Where after both of these units were made compulsory. The main conversion is thus :—

- (a) The 'Seer' was replaced by the Kilogram.
- (b) The 'Yard' was replaced by the Metre.
- (c) The 'Seer' (liquid measure) was replaced by the 'Litre'.

Thus, the use of all the old weights and measures, etc., has been stopped throughout the District. This has been replaced by the metric weights, capacity measures and length measures and there is now a uniform system of weights and measures throughout this District. The traders have understood the Act and rules, and they produce all their weights and measures, etc., for the periodical re-verification and stamping, as and when due to the concerning authorities.

CHAPTER VII COMMUNICATIONS

Ancient Routes and Highways

The information about the old time routes of communications in Dhar District is to be gathered only from a few scattered references. On the basis of the rich history of the Malwa region, the District must have been linked well with other contemporary Kingdoms. Alberuni gives sixteen itineraries and Dhar was one of the starting points of these itineraries. The main routes which passed through Dhar were from Mathura to Dhar from Bazana to Dhar and Ujjain, from Dhar in Malwa towards the Godawari and from Dhar to Tana on the Coast of the Indian Ocean.

Old time Modes of Conveyance

The District was served by pack-animals, human porters and animal-driven vehicles. For the people of ordinary status, the bullock-cart must have been the best available means of conveyance and transport during the ancient period. Several types of country carts were used in the District.

Road Transport

History of Road Construction

The construction of roads as important means of transport in the District, gained momentum with the dawn of the 20th Century. In 1891, the total length of metalled roads in the District was 127 miles (203.2 km.). Out of which 52 miles (83.2 km.) were maintained by Imperial Government and rest by the erstwhile Dhar State. The main road was Agra-Bombay grand trunk road, which traversed the Thikri and Dharampuri parganas, 28 miles laid in the state territory.

The next important road was the Mhow-Neemuch road which was constructed by Government from contribution made by the princely state. The construction of the section which extends over 37 miles (59.2 km.) was taken in hand in 1868 and completed in 1873. The contribution of the Darbar towards this road and the bridge over the Chambal at Ghatbillod amounted to Rs.1,52,260 and Rs. 50,000, respectively. The third road, Dhar Lebbad-Tirla road (17 miles or 28.2 km.) was also constructed by the Government from the State contribution. The construction of this road began in 1873 and completed in the same year.

The most important state road was the Dhar-Dudhi road, which joins the Bombay-Agra road near San-Kota, a small village 2 miles south of Gujri. The second state road was the Lunera-Mandu (16 km.).

By the year 1905 the total length of all classes of roads was 303 miles (484.8 km.). Out of this, 172 miles (275.2 km.) were metalled and 131 miles (209.6 km.) unmetalled. The construction of Dhar-Nagda road was started in the year 1909-10 which was completed in 1910-11. In the year 1926-27 the number of metalled roads maintained by the Dhar State was 17 making up a total length of 182 miles. In 1930-31 the Darbar decided to contribute a part

of expenditure incurred on account of the maintenance of Imperial Roads passing through the State territory. The total expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 1,80,883 in 1940-41 and 19 roads were maintained by the State.

The development of the road system in the District which had gained momentum after independence was continued with full vigour in the plan period and as a result of this interest by the Government there was a great improvement and extension of road-kilometrage in the District as indicated by the following account.

Present Road System

Dhar is connected by an all weather road with Mhow, which is on the National Highway No.3 linking Bombay to Agra and Delhi. It is also connected by all weather road to Ratlam, Mandsaur and Ajmer. The Indore-Dhar road is now a highway connecting Indore to Ahmedabad via Jhabua and Baroda. The National Highway No.3 namely Bombay-Agra road also passes through the district entering at Khalghat where a submersible bridge over the Narmada was constructed many years ago. An all weather bridge at Chikhaldia connects Barwani sub-division in west Nimar District which, hitherto remained secluded. Besides these roads all tahsils are connected by good roads, although Manawar and Kukshi some times are cut off during heavy rains. In 1962-63 there were 617.6 km. class I roads and 491.2 km. class II roads in the District.

Road Classification

The roads of the District fall in following categories according to the road classification pattern adopted by the Indian Roads Congress, 1943. The following table shows the kilometrage of roads and the maintenance cost on 31st March 1969:—

State Highway	Major District roads	Minor District roads	Other District roads	Maintenance cost in Rs.
269.87 km.	475.87 km.	173.45 km.	158.32 km.	19,72,535

Source.—Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Dhar.

State Highways

The Mhow-Neemuch Road is an all weather first class black topped road with a length of 57.6 km. in the District.

Major District Roads

The total length of these roads in the District was 475.87 km. on 31st March 1969. These roads connect principal markets and business places of the District. They are maintained by the State Public Works Department. These are all weather class I roads with black topped surface. The following roads in the District fall in this category:—

Table No. VII—2
Major District Roads

Name of Road	Total distance falling in the District in km.
1. Rajgarh-Jhabua Road	25.6
2. Rajgarh-Kukhi-Chikhaldia Road	61.6
3. Manawar-Mangod Road	49.6
4. Manawar-Khalghat Road	43.2
5. Dhar-Nagda Road	22.4
6. Manawar-Chikhaldia Road	32.4
7. Alirajpur-Kukshi Road	..
8. Dhar-Sardarpur-Rajgarh Road	47.2
9. Dhar-Gujri Road	22.4

Source.—Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Dhar.

Other District Roads

The district is traversed by 158.32 km. of other district roads. They are maintained by the State Public Works Department. The total length of some important roads is given below:—

Table No. VII—3
Other District Roads

Name of Road	Length in km.
1. Dhar-Lebad Road	19.2
2. Bagh-Jobat-Ambua Road	16.0
3. Lunera-Mandu Road	14.4
4. Bagdi-Manpur Road	26.0
5. Tanda-Zirabad Road	31.0
6. Bagh-Lungsari-Gandhwani Awalda Road	38.4
7. Kukshi-Dahi Road	22.4
8. Dhanara-Dhamnod Road	30.4
9. Manawar Tonki-Dhanora Road	16.0
10. Tanda-Bari-Udaigarh Road	16.0

Municipal Roads

Dhar Municipal Committee had 8.05 km. metalled and 35.0 km. unmetalled roads in 1951 which increased to 17.70 km. metalled in 1960-61 and 37.56 km. in 1968-69 and to 60.48 km. in 1970-71.

In 1971-72 Kukshi Municipality had a total length of 2.75 km. out of which 1.20 km. was concrete surfaced and 1.55 km. was bituminous.

Forest Roads

These roads are mostly cart-tracks, all unmetalled *kutchra* and motorable only during the open season. In the year 1955-56, the total length of forest roads was 400 km., which increased to 489.69 km. in 1967-68.

Surface-wise Length of Roads

The table below indicates the surface-wise length of roads from the years 1966-67:—

Table No. VII—4

Surface-wise Road Length

Surface	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	km.	km.	km.
1. Bituminous	564.81	595.42	603.36
2. Water bound Macadam	126.61	118.73	108.84
3. Total Metalled	691.42	714.15	792.70
4. Unmetalled	227.77	205.04	126.99
Total ..	919.19	919.19	919.19

Source.—Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Dhar.

Vehicles and Conveyances

Prior to the introduction of the mechanised vehicles and conveyances, the District was served principally by carts, bullocks, buffaloes and ponies. These carts were principally used for the carriage of timber and grass and could travel along the roughest roads. The bullock-cart continues to be even now the basic means of transport in the rural areas. The internal goods traffic of the District is still carried by them as many villages are not connected by roads and are inaccessible to other means of transport. In urban areas internal goods traffic of grain *mandies* are carried by bullock-carts. Horse-driven tongas are used for carrying passenger-traffic in urban areas of the District.

Automobiles

The automobiles are the quickest and comfortable means of transportation. The automobiles of the District are registered by the Regional Transport Authority, Indore, while the vehicles other than motor vehicles are registered by the Municipal Committees. The table given below shows the different types of Automobiles in the District:—

Table No. VII—5

Total Number of Vehicles

Years	Cars	Buscs	Lorries	Motor cycles	Others	Total
1960-61	119	45	102	195	49	510
1965-66	167	53	166	280	89	755
1966-67	175	55	177	305	96	808
1967-68	184	59	183	329	105	860
1968-69	198	64	197	372	121	952
1969-70	210	68	207	442	134	1,061
1970-71	226	73	215	538	148	1,200
1971-72	247	77	221	620	160	1,325

Source.—Regional Transport Authority, Indore.

It is clear that number of automobiles in the District registered a steady rise since the year 1960-61. The number of cars increased from 119 in 1960-61 to 167 in 1965-66 and 247 in 1971-72. Similarly, the number of motor-cycles increased from 195 in 1960-61 to 280 in 1965-66 and 620 in 1971-72.

The total number of automobiles rose from 510 in 1960-61 to 755 in 1965-66 and 1,325 in 1971-72, respectively. This rising trend is due to speedy urbanisation of towns in the District.

Other Vehicles

The other popular means of conveyances in the urban and semi-urban areas are cycles, cycle-rickshaws, Bullock-carts and Horse-driven tongas.

Bicycles

The Bicycles have gained much popularity with the people within the rural and urban areas of the District due to their multifarious uses and cheapness.

The Bicycles registered by the different municipal committees of the District are shown below :—

Table No. VII—6
Number of Bicycles Registered

Year.	Dhar	Dharampuri	Kukshi	Manawar	Sardarpur
1955-56	..	160	420	112	137
1960-61	..	134	435	132	558
1965-66	1,502	235	446	166	829
1966-67	1,348	245	465	170	745
1967-68	1,300	227	510	176	789
1968-69	..	215	525	182	..

Source.—Municipal Committees of Dhar District.

Bullock Carts

These are most common vehicles in the rural areas and are used for carrying persons as well as goods for short distances. It is difficult to correctly assess their total number in the District. The number of bullock-carts, which are used for transporting goods and carriages in the urban areas, can be seen from the table given below :—

Table No. VII—7
Number of Bullock carts

Name of Municipality	1950-51	55-56	60-61	65-66	66-67	67-68	68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Dhar	..	..	..	108	110	112	132	200	210	225
2. Dharampuri	..	109	143	163	186	159	141	..	..	..
3. Kukshi	275	282	285	290	293	295	297	..	..	..
4. Manawar	202	203	207	210	211	212	212	..	..	..
5. Sardarpur	207	95	211	194	169	169	189	179	168	133

Source.—Municipal Committees of Dhar District.

There are several types of country carts used in the rural areas of the District. They differ with the topography of the area and the character of the roads. A great improvement is noticeable in carts, the antiquated and clumsy pattern being rapidly superseded by lighter vehicles. The prevailing patterns of cart may be divided into two general classes, the Malwi and Nimari, each class having sub-classes. According to their use they are divided into *Kirsani* or agricultural carts, called *gada* (gara) or *bharkasi* or carts for carrying loads, *gari* (gadi) or *damni* and *sawarigadi* or the carts for carrying passengers called *gadi*, *chhakada* or *damni* and *shyam*.

Horse Driven Tongas

The Tongas are used for the transport of goods as well as passengers for local distances. The Dhar tongas were well known in this region. Its pattern was the *Khandeshdamni*. These were introduced in the last quarter of 19th century. It accommodates four passengers and is drawn by a pair of ponies. The number of horse driven tongas are decreasing gradually due to popularity of the quicker and cheaper mechanical means of transport.

Public transport

In this District State owned and privately owned transport services are running side by side to meet the traffic requirements of the District population. The main routes are operated by the State owned buses while the rural routes are being run by private operators. Dhar is the Depot Headquarter of Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation.

The district is well connected by Motor-bus traffic with the important places of the State as Indore, Bhopal, Ujjain, Ratlam, Mandsaur, Jhabua, Khargone and Khandwa towns.

Transport Co-operative Societies

There were three Transport Co-operative Societies with 41 members in the District in 1960-61. The relevant details regarding these societies are given below :—

Table No. VII—8
Number of Transport Co-operative Societies

Year	Total Number of Co-operative Societies	Total Number of Members	Total Share Capital (Rs.)	Reserve Fund (Rs.)	Working Capital (Rs.)
1960-61	3	41	24,400	24,660	26,210
1965-66	2	42	1,300	1,614	3,385
1966-67	2	42	1,300	1,614	1,885
1967-68	1	42	1,300	1,580	1,851
1968-69	1	42	1,300	1,580	1,851

Source.—Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Dhar.

Travel and Tourist Facilities

No account is traceable of ancient *serais* and *dharamshalas* in the Dhar. However, in recent time, only a few *dharamshalas* have been constructed by charitable trusts and philanthropic persons.

Dharamshalas and Serais

People of the District maintained their high traditions in building *Dharamshalas* and *serais* and wells on high roads and in villages on the main routes of the

District. With the advent of motor vehicles and improvement and development of roads passenger traffic began to increase. At present for the use of travellers and tourists there are *dharamshalas*, Public Works Department Rest Houses at important places of the District. In Dhar District, Mandu once the city of joy and in its ruins today, breathes an atmosphere of romance and mystery. Nearest rail and air connections are available at Indore at a distance of about 100 km. Regular Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation buses are available from Dhar, Ujjain, Indore, Ratlam and Bhopal to Mandu. Tourist taxis are also available at Indore. There is a 10 bedded Travellers Lodge and a 24 bedded tourist bungalow at Mandu which provide lodging facilities to the travellers.

Rest Houses and Circuit Houses

There are 2 Circuit Houses and 13 Rest Houses in the important places of the District. The Circuit Houses and Rest Houses are maintained by the State Public Works Department. The Forest Department is also maintaining a number of Rest Houses mainly for accommodating its own Officials. In the Circuit Houses, accommodation is provided to State and Central Government Officers while the Rest Houses are meant for other Categories of officials. The details regarding situation, accommodation provided and distance are given in the appendix.

Hotels

There are a good number of hotels and eating houses situated at important places, some of which provide accommodation, meals, light refreshments, tea and other facilities to travellers and tourists. The increase in passenger traffic as well as tourists at Mandu and Dhar has been mainly responsible for the establishment of Hotels and Lodges. These hotels and eating houses are, however, a feature associated mainly with urban life. In fact, these could be found in all urban areas of the District. The rural areas too have few such hotels and eating houses. The village on road side have, however, small tea shops which offer the passengers light refreshments and tea.

Air Transport

There is no Aerodrome or Air strip in the District. The nearest Airport is at Indore.

Posts and Telegraphs and Telephones

In this District, the well known institution, namely *Brahmini dak* system existed, during the later part of the 19th Century.¹ It was the chief means of carrying letters between various places in Central India and Rajputana, not served by the Imperial post. It was purely a private institution organised and conducted by Jaipuri Brahmins. The stations were established in most native States in Central India and Rajputana and received some help from few Darbars. Its financial burden was born by the merchants and traders, who besides using the regular letter service, used to obtain special couriers (*Kasids* or *Khepyas*) for urgent work. The fee for carrying letters not exceeding two *tolas* in weight was half an anna. No distinction was observed between paid and unpaid letters. On payment of a small extra fees not exceeding two annas letters could be registered and an acknowledgement from the addressee was delivered to the sender. With the

introduction of the regular postal and telegraph lines the old system gradually died out.

In the former Dhar State, a regular postal system was established by the Darbar in 1871, and all the parganas, except Nisarpur and Sundarsi were included in the scheme. The post was carried by State *sowars* and *sepoys*. There were eleven stages and the number of runners was 38. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 2,652, while the revenue from private letters was very small, not exceeding Rs. 125 a year. This scheme was, however, unsuccessful and in 1874, *Brahmani dak* system was enforced in this area also. The contractor was receiving Rs. 1,820 per annum to cover expenses of runners and maintain the post office at Dhar. This arrangement worked satisfactorily till 1897, when the Darbar postal department was revised and placed in charge of a retired Post Master of Government Postal service. Post Offices were opened at the headquarters of all parganas and thanas and important villages. The postage stamps of five different denominations namely, one-eighth anna, quarter anna, half-anna, one anna and two annas..... half anna envelopes and single and double post-cards were introduced. In all 15 post offices were opened and letter boxes placed in six important villages. The total expenditure on postal system in 1871-74 was Rs. 2,652, which decreased to Rs. 2,237 in 1874-96 and to Rs. 2,550 in 1897-1900. Total length of postal line increased from 140 in 1871 to 203 in 1900.

An Imperial Post Office was opened at Dhar in March, 1848 and a Post Master was placed in its charge. In 1850, it was decided that free quarters and the usual protective arrangements should be provided by the Darbar, while all expenses in connection with the Post Office and the maintenance of the line could be borne by Government. In return all State correspondence with the Agent to the Governor-General and the Darbar *Vakil* at the Residency was allowed to go free in covers franked by the Agent to the Governor-General. In 1901, the State Postal System was abolished and all post offices were taken over by the Imperial Postal Department.

In the year 1910-11, there were two combined Post and Telegraph Offices at Dhar and Kukshi, one Sub-office at Dharampuri and 22 Branch Offices in the District.¹

Telegraphs

A third class telegraph office was opened at Dhar in 1882 and a combined Post Office in 1884. In April 1901, it was raised to the rank of a second class office. A combined post and telegraph office was opened at Kukshi in 1901.

Telephones

All the important places of the District have now telephonic connections. Dhar State Telephone Exchange was made over to Post and Telegraph Department on 8th September, 1951. At present there are seven Telephone Exchanges in the District which are at Dhar, Rajgarh, Kukshi, Bagh, Manawar, Mandu and Ghatbillod. Kukshi Public Call Office was converted in regular Telephone Exchange in 1964, while Rajgarh, Bagh, Mandu, Manawar and Ghatbillod Telephone Exchanges were opened in 1964, 1966, 1964, 1969, 1969 and 1969 respectively.

1. Dhar State Administration Report, 1910-11, p. 51.

1. Dhar State Gazette, p. 50.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

An idea, as to the extent of population in the District dependant for their livelihood on activities like agriculture, industry, banking, trade and commerce, has been given in the other chapters. But besides these major activities, there remain a sizeable portion of population engaged in different professions and services, some of which are being dealt with in this Chapter.

With our objective of a Welfare State, professions like teaching and medicine are being given national importance and public services are in the process of being reorganized, with the enactment of different Central and State Welfare legislations so as to serve the people better.

Public Services

The public services at the Central and State Government levels are assuming vast dimensions these days because of planned economic development and welfare activities in the public sector. In this context the role of administrative and executive Government officials at District level happens to be of basic importance. Thus, administrative and executive officials working at various levels in the different branches of the District set-up totalled 721 including 16 females, out of whom 239 including 4 females were working in urban areas. This number included administrative and executive personnel under the Central and State Governments, Local bodies and Village officials. In Dhar District the number of the Central and the State Government officials was 8 and 107, respectively. In the same way local bodies officials and village officials were 21 and 585, respectively.

Besides the administrative and executive personnel there is a numerically important category of clerical workers. These numbered 1,990. But this figure of clerical workers of all types was inclusive of those in public services as well as others. Out of the total of 1,990 persons in the clerical category, there was only 50 females. Needless to say that a majority of these clerical workers, i. e., 1,496 was working in urban areas. Among all these the number of miscellaneous clerical workers together with record keepers, packers, binders, etc., was 1,261 while, there were 44 in the class of stenographers and typists. Among the rest were also included 388 unskilled office workers.

In so far as the economic conditions of public servants it may be pointed out that they belong to the salaried income group in the society, i. e., fixed income earners. The Central Government employees of all types are better placed in comparison with the State Government employees in respect of their emoluments; and State Government employees are better than Local bodies employees in this respect. But these differences in incomes are in the process of being ironed out with the efforts of organisational activities and the sympathetic attitude of the administration.

The Government servants with their fixed incomes are given facilities of provident fund, pension, gratuity, house-rent allowance, medical reimbursement, family pension on the death of the Government servant, etc. But the rising cost of living every where in the country have also reduced the real wages of the employees. This draw back is sought to be nullified by the revision of pay and allowances through the appointment of Pay Commissions when needed. To fight the intermittent rise in prices the dearness allowance, granted to the various categories of employees at differing rates, is increased from time to time according to a set formula. Probably as a result of all this, the number of job seekers in public services far outnumber the availability of job opportunities.

*Learned Professions**Teaching*

In the context of our democratic political set-up, education of the masses has become the primary responsibility of the State. Government have, therefore, introduced free compulsory primary education and hence the teaching profession has assumed great importance.

In the year 1961 the total number of teachers at all levels of teaching in the District was 1,753 with 206 female teachers. The urban component with 581, including 128 female teachers, was about one-third, which indicated the still existing scope for educational facilities in the rural areas of the District. In this year of Census, there were 25 teachers at University level, without any lady teacher among them. The number of teachers at secondary school level was 116 including 8 females. Teachers at middle and primary school level were naturally highest in number being 1,553 with 180 females. Out of this number, only 418 middle and primary teachers were in urban areas. There were 4 female teachers only in the urban areas at the nursery and Kindergarten level in the whole District at this census. The teachers in other categories than those mentioned above were 55 including 14 females.

Economic condition of the teachers is not in any way better than the others of the fixed income group elsewhere. Though the economic condition of the University and Secondary level teachers is better as compared to that of primary and middle school teachers.

Legal

After Independence, with the emergence of the concept of Welfare State, Government are undertaking numerous activities for the proper conduct of which fresh legislation is being undertaken at the Central as well as State level. In Dhar District the number of persons of all types, i. e., judges, lawyers, law assistants, petition writers, etc., numbered only 122 at the time of 1961 Census. This figure included 9 judges and magistrates, 80 legal practitioners and advisers, 20 law assistants and 13 other jurists and legal technicians (including petition writers).

Economic condition of the lawyers particularly of the new entrants as a class in these days, appears rather difficult. For want of avenues of employment, the

law graduates sometimes without the necessary inclination for the profession take to the practice of law, and along with it take part in trade union or political activities to make a living. Thus, fresh entrants in this profession, though numerous are not generally prosperous. Only veterans with a long standing in this profession are in an economically sound position and also enjoy prestige in society.

Medical

Profession and practice of medicine is another nation-building activity besides education. For the physical welfare of the masses Government have assumed the responsibilities of providing free medical aid to the masses in urban as well as in rural areas. However, the professionals prefer urban areas for setting up their practice rather than the rural areas. As per 1961 Census in Dhar District there were only 194 persons of all types designated under the Occupational Classification of "Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists". With a total population of the District of 6,43,774 in 1961 the proportion of population to a medical personnel, not necessarily a qualified doctor, works out to 3,318. This shows the leeway that Government have to make in providing basic medical facilities to the population in the District.

Out of the 194 physicians, etc., in the District, 74 were in the urban areas. The figure included 37 allopathic physicians and surgeons, 74 ayurvedic physicians, 20 homeopathic physicians. Thus, doctors, who could be properly called so, happened to number only 131.

Wholesalers and Retailers

The extent of wholesale and retail business activity is an indication of the advanced or backward characteristic of an economy. It may, however, so happen that a substantial portion of the population might take up petty retail trading, and peddling of goods for earning a living in the absence of other better opportunities of employment, which seems mostly a case at present in the Country. Thus, while growth of retail trade might, sometimes, hint at the phenomenon of unemployment conditions, wholesale trade can only increase in the conditions of a developing economy.

In Dhar District according to Industrial Classification (as against the Occupational Classification which has generally been made the basis of this chapter) of 1961 Census, there were 347 wholesalers in all types of wholesale business. As might be expected, 238 wholesalers were operating in urban areas. Majority of the wholesalers, i.e., 213 out of 347, were engaged in wholesale trading of cereals and pulses.

As against 347 wholesalers, there were 6,248 retailers in the District as per 1961 Census. Out of this number only 2,778 were from the urban areas in the District, which means a majority were operating in the rural areas. Here again more than 50 per cent of the retailers, i.e., 3,697 were engaged in the retail trade in cereals and pulses.

While it may be said that the economic condition of wholesalers is definitely the better, same cannot be said of the retail traders. As has been referred to in the para above, a number of persons take to retail trading of goods, when there is no alternative employment. However, some established retailers in a community are always better off.

Domestic and Personal Services

In the pre-industrialized society many of the tailors, washermen, barbers, cooks, maid-servants and others used to be attached to the families of jaimindars, malguzars or other well-to-do families of a particular region. They almost formed part of the joint families of these landed gentry. Now-a-days, tailors, barbers and washermen work in their own establishments. Customers have to go to their shops. Though in rural areas traces of the old conditions in personal services might be found yet in urban areas these services are being performed on commercial basis.

Tailors

In 1961, there were 1,879 persons engaged in tailoring. Out of these, 440 were females. Only 575 persons, including 113 females were working in the urban areas of the District. As the sartorial habits are fast changing, the tailors are everywhere found busy and doing good business. Especially those in urban areas are far better placed economically than their counter parts in the rural areas. This is obvious because in rural areas the needs of the population are even now not growing as fast as those of the population in urban areas. Yet even in the villages now-a-days, tailoring shops are found. The tailor does not move from door to door for custom, but the customers have to go to his shop.

Laundry

In olden days the occupation of washing clothes was confined to a particular caste of washermen, known as *dhobis* but with the changing times no such restriction now remains. With the introduction of washing machines, especially in urban areas, laundry business is being taken up by any person having capital to set-up business. Economic conditions of the washermen as a class are not as favourable as that of the tailors. In the urban areas, even those with dry cleaning machines have few customers all the year round. It is only in the winter season that these laundry establishments happen to do roaring business in dry cleaning woollen clothes. In the year 1961 there were 324 launderers, dry-cleaners and pressers in the District, out of which 218 were in urban areas. The number of females in this occupation was higher than the males, the figures being 165 females and 159 males.

Barbers

In the Hindu society in olden days the barber used to have a very important place. His presence or rather his services were necessary not only on auspicious occasions like marriages, birthdays and festivals, but on occasions of death and mourning. The barber now generally sets up a hair-cutting saloon particularly in the urban areas where he and other male members from his family work on

hair-dressing of the customers. Sometimes he hires the services of outsiders on part-time or full-time basis. Like fashion in clothes, hair-dressing fashions are also in a flux these days, and the saloon keepers who happen to please the customers from younger generation do better business in urban areas. In rural areas hair-cutting establishments happen to be rare.

In the year 1961 there were 823 barbers, hairdressers, beauticians and related workers in the District. Out of this number only 161 were in the urban areas and only 9 happened to be females.

Other Domestic Services

Domestic servants are grouped as "House keepers, cooks, maids and related workers". In the year 1961 all types of these domestic servants numbered 458. There were 259 males and 199 females. About 50 per cent of the total number, i. e., 239 were in urban areas. It is in the urban areas generally that the domestic servants have scope for employment. As has been stated earlier, domestic servants like cooks, maid servants have ceased to be full-time workers working for one particular family as in olden days. Changing economic conditions, class consciousness and spread of education have completely changed the old time conditions in domestic services. Because of the rising costs of living and divided small families it becomes impossible for the middle class families to keep domestic servants full time. Even the families in upper middle class find it difficult to keep a whole-time cook, housekeeper or maid servant. Moreover persons working as domestic servants themselves do not prefer to work wholtime, as by working part-time at many places they can earn more.

The above data in this chapter is generally based on the Occupational Classification of 1961 Census which is not available for the later census, districtwise. However, to give an idea of the later statistical position, some Industrial Classification figures of 1971 Census in the related fields of activity have been tabulated below. Though it should be kept in mind that Industrial Classification gives total employment position under a category and not an occupationwise break-up which makes it quite uncomparable with the earlier figures:—

Table No. VIII—1

Category of Services	Total	Urban
	Persons (Females)	Persons (Females)
<i>Public Service in Administrative Departments of—</i>		
Central Govt. including Defence	172 (—)	125 (—)
State Govt.	3,735 (25)	2,197 (15)
Local bodies	376 (10)	296 (—)
Qasi-Govt. Organisations	155 (—)	125 (—)
<i>Educational and Scientific Research services</i>	2,769 (443)	1,169 (291)
<i>Medical and Health</i>	987 (287)	476 (95)
<i>Community Services</i>	529 (25)	110 (5)
<i>Recreational and Cultural Services</i>	415 (65)	175 (45)
<i>Personal Services</i>	2,011 (286)	692 (165)

CHAPTER IX ECONOMIC TRENDS

According to the State Gazetteer 55 per cent of the population of the former State of Dhar was engaged in the pursuits connected with soil in the early Twentieth Century.

At the time of 1931 Census, approximately 48 per cent of the population of the State supported itself on exploitation of raw materials, and of these 99 per cent followed ordinary cultivation. Preparation and supply of material substance maintained nearly 9 per cent of the whole population and in this class different industries engaged 58 per cent of its population, transport 11 and trade 31 per cent. Public administration and liberal arts supported nearly 3 per cent and miscellaneous callings were pursued by 6 per cent of the whole population. It becomes obvious that agriculture provided means of livelihood for a majority of people.

Twenty years later in the year 1951 out of the total population of the District which was 505,268, total number of "workers"¹ in all occupational divisions was 229,603. Out of this number workers in agriculture formed 81.03 per cent; production other than cultivation engaged 7.78 per cent; commerce 4.05 per cent; transport 0.3 per cent and other services 6.81 per cent of the total workers. This shows that agriculture was still the principal source of livelihood in the District.

At the time of the 1961 Census the total population of the District was 6,43,774, with 3,45,419 workers from all occupational classes. The proportion of workers in agriculture to total workers was 85.86. This shows an increase in proportion of workers in agriculture over 1951 proportion. This means with an increase in population over a period of a decade burden of providing livelihood to larger numbers has fallen on agriculture. This position gets confirmed as the proportion of workers in production other than agriculture appears to have decreased to 6.03 per cent of total workers as compared to 7.78 per cent of the comparable occupational class in the year 1951.

In the year 1961 an occupational class, namely, "construction" was introduced, which in 1951 formed part of the occupational class "Production other than agriculture". Proportion of workers in 1961 in construction was 0.6 of the total workers, a negligible proportion, showing dearth of construction activity.

Trade and commerce provided livelihood to 2.02 per cent of the total workers in 1961 as against 4.05 per cent in 1951.

In "transport" activity the percentage of total workers was 0.03 in 1961 showing a decline over 1951.

1. Figure for "workers" in 1951 has been worked out as per "A note on working force estimates 1901-61" given in Appendix I of the Census of India, Paper No. 1, 1962.

Proportion of workers in "other services" in 1961 was 5.24 per cent of the total workers against 6.81 per cent of 1951.

Thus, though the occupational classifications of 1951 and 1961 censuses are not exactly comparable yet decline in the percentages of workers in all occupational divisions except agriculture confirms the fact that over years and with increasing population agriculture remained the most important source of livelihood for the population in the District.

The proportion of workers in Dhar in 1961 was second after Jhabua in the Indore Division. It, however, instead of being a sign of economic prosperity, indicated just the opposite especially, in the tribal areas, where few can afford not to work. This was also confirmed by the fact that, the rural-urban break-up for per thousand of population, showed much higher proportion of workers in the rural areas which was 558 as against 394 per 1,000 of urban areas. Between the male and female workers the rural area far exceeded in respect of the latter with 523 per 1,000 of female workers as against only 187 per 1,000 of urban area. The male workers' ratio for the rural and urban areas was 592 and 494, respectively. The Scheduled Tribes, mostly living in the rural and forest areas, formed a little more than half of the District population. Agriculture being the main stay of their economy, they constitute a substantial part of the agricultural labourers and cultivators in the District. In fact, more than 96 per cent of their population was engaged in the agricultural sector with as many as 78.89 per cent as cultivators and 17.62 per cent as agricultural labourers.

In the year 1971, the total population in the District had registered further increase reaching the figure 842,400. But with the increase in population there was no increase in the number of "workers" as such, as was the case in 1961 as compared to 1951 position. As a matter of fact the number of "workers" or economically active persons, as that term connotes, declined in 1971 to 278,702 as against 322,247 of 1961. This decline, however, appears to be due to conceptual changes in the connotation of the term rather than factual.

The proportion of workers in agricultural activities to the total workers from all the occupational divisions was 84.96 per cent, which was lower than the proportion obtaining in the comparable occupational class in 1961. In absolute figures there was a decline in the number of workers in agricultural activities from 291,141 in 1961 to 236,747 in 1971. But as has been referred to in earlier para this decline is likely to be more due to conceptual changes rather than due to actual diversion of workers from agriculture to other activities of earning livelihood. This can be seen from the fact that in the livelihood class of "production other than agriculture" comprising occupational classes III, IV and V of 1961 Census and III, IV, V (a) and V (b) of 1971 Census, there was a decline in the absolute figure for 1971 being 15,301 as compared to 15,631 of 1961. However as to the percentages to total workers, the percentage in 1971 was 5.49 as against 4.85 of 1961, thereby showing an increased proportion of workers in

"production other than agriculture" in 1971 as compared to 1961. This means, there was actually little diversion of workers to the activities other than agriculture for earning livelihood, make one believe.

Construction activities in 1971 provided livelihood to 0.49 per cent of the total workers, showing a slight increase in proportion over 1961.

The proportion of workers in trade and commerce in 1971 was 3.10 per cent as against 1.15 per cent of 1961.

Transport activities engaged 0.59 per cent of the total workers in 1971 as against 0.09 per cent of 1961.

Proportion of workers in other services in 1971 was 5.35 over 3.22 per cent of 1961.

The proportion of workers in all other activities showed an increase in 1971 alongwith decrease in the proportion of workers in agricultural activities. In absolute figures, there was a decline in the number of workers in agriculture, and production other than agriculture. Other occupational divisions in 1971 showed increase in number of workers over 1961 figures. On the basis of these figures it might be stated that there was a diversion of population from agriculture to other activities for livelihood, which can not but be the case in the circumstances of increase in population of the District by more than 2½ lakhs over a period of 10 years. The fact remains that agriculture is still the main source of livelihood for the people in the District.

Taking the population of "workers" in the District as economically active or gainfully employed, in the year 1951 there were 2,29,003 workers against 2,75,665 non-workers or economically dependent. This gives a proportion of 1.2 dependents per worker.

In 1961, the total number of workers was 3,22,247 against 2,55,038 non-workers. This gives a proportion of less than one dependent i. e. 0.79 per economically active person. At the time of 1971 Census the number of workers was 2,78,702. Non-workers numbered 5,63,698. This gives the proportion of non-workers to workers as 2:1.

It is generally stated that in a predominantly agricultural economy, the proportion of dependents to a worker is low, because agriculture provides employment not only to adult males but to females and children. The nature of employment might be seasonal or the persons might be under-employed, but economically they are all termed as employed. As such, the proportion of dependents becomes lower. Such is not the case in other occupations like industries, commerce and trade, transport and other services. While in these occupational divisions there might be some scope for employment of females, employment of children is not possible. Hence proportion of dependents to economically active persons outside agriculture is higher. On the basis of this delimitation it could be stated that while in 1951 economy of the District was agricult-

tural in character, it became predominantly so in 1961, but moved away from agriculture in 1971. Even so, the pattern of livelihood does not appear to have changed as agricultural activities provided livelihood to the highest number. Pattern of livelihood in the District is in no way different from that found in other Districts of the State and in the larger context in the Country as a whole.

As regards the rural/urban setting according to 1961 Census, the bulk of the population lived in rural areas; the proportion being 897:103, whereas during the decade 1951-61, a tendency for an increase in the proportion of urban dwellers was noticeable. The rural/urban proportion in the District which was 915:85 in 1951 changed to 897:103 in 1961.

Prices

Movement of prices everywhere from the beginning of the present Century has shown a rising trend to which the area comprising the present Dhar District was no exception. Wheat, *jowar*, maize, *bajra*, gram and *tuar* were some of the important crops produced in the former Dhar State. Prices as available for these crops are being used to show the trend.

Earlier Prices

The prices in the last decade or two of the 19th Century illustrate by contrast the extent of price rise by the seventies of the 20th Century. During the decade 1881-90, the average prices of *jowar* and maize were 28 and 32 *seers* to a rupee, while wheat and gram sold at 22 *seers* and 26 *seers* per rupee, respectively. The price of rice for the same period was 20 *seers* per rupee. The respective average prices for the decade 1891-1900 for these staple foodgrains were *jowar* 26 *seers*, maize 27 *seers*, wheat 19 *seers*, gram 23 *seers* and rice 18 *seers* per rupee, which were somewhat higher than the previous decade. Then in the year 1902 there was further increase in prices over those obtaining in the decade 1891-1900, which was due to the partial failure of both the *kharif* and the *rabi* crops that year. Prices of wheat and *jowar* in Dhar town moved up to 9.4 *seers* and 19.6 *seers* per rupee. The next year in 1903, however, prices specially of maize and *jowar* fell sharply and they were sold as cheap as 44 *seers* and 39 *seers* to a rupee while wheat sold at 16 *seers* per rupee. Prices again rose very high in 1905-06 as large export of foodgrains was made to the then famine-stricken Rajputana territory. The prices of these foodgrains remained high during the next few years for one or the other reason. In the year 1907-08 the partial failure of both the *rabi* and the *kharif* crops due to sudden cessation of rains increased the pressure on food situation with the result that maize and *jowar* in that year sold at 9 and 9.5 *seers* per rupee. Wheat, *bajra*, gram and *tuar* sold at 8.5; 8.9 and 10.2 *seers*, respectively, in the same year. Then, in the coming years up to 1913-14 the level of prices went down though not very significantly. In the year 1913-14 wheat and *tuar* sold at 11 *seers* each to a rupee while maize, *jowar* and gram were 17; 15 and 14 *seers* to a rupee, respectively. The price level reached in 1913-14 was shown to be almost the lowest since 1907-08 in respect of all these commodities. All these prices pertained to Dhar Pargana of the former State.

Prices, First World War

Next year, in 1914-15 by which time the First World War had assumed serious proportions, but with little apparent effect on price situation in the State, the prices of all foodstuffs compared favourably with those of the last year. Thus, wheat which sold at 10 *seers* per rupee in 1914-15 was 11 *seers* to a rupee in 1916-17 while, maize and *jowar* had gone down from 18 and 14 *seers* to a rupee in 1914-15 to 29 and 23 *seers* per rupee, respectively, in 1916-17. Gram and *tuar* which both sold at 12 *seers* per rupee in 1914-15 stood at 15 and 13 *seers* per rupee, respectively, in 1916-17. This shows that conditions of First World War had not affected the prices in the State adversely.

Prices, Inter-War Period

General level of prices in the post-First World War years was actually higher than the one that obtained during War years. This trend was observable till the setting in of the conditions of world-wide economic depression. The following Table sets out the position of prices in the State from 1926-27 to 1930-31 :—

Table No. IX—1
Prices of Food-grains

(In *Seers per Rupee*)

Commodities	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
Wheat	10	10	9	10	16
Maize	13	16	11	15	20
<i>Jowar</i>	14	16	10	16	21
<i>Bajra</i>	..	6	5	10	13
Gram	9	15	9	10	17
<i>Tuar</i>	5	12	8	7	11

It may be found from the Table above that till 1928-29 economic depression had no effect on the price situation in the State. Even in 1930-31, when depression was supposed to have fully set in, the prices were not much lower than those obtaining in the First World War year of 1916-17. Price of wheat was lower in 1930-31 as compared to 1916-17; but maize, *jowar* and *tuar* prices were considerably lower in 1916-17, than in 1930-31. Thus prices in the State appeared to be more affected by season and crop conditions in the State rather than economic climate outside the State.

In the subsequent years, i. e., from 1931-32 to the year of beginning of the Second World War in 1939, lowest prices of foodgrains in the State obtained in the year 1935-36. In this year wheat was sold at 20 *seers* a rupee; maize, and *jowar* at 22 and 21 *seers* a rupee; *bajra* at 14 *seers*; gram and *tuar* at 23 and 21 *seers* a rupee. Thus, 1935-36 was the year of lowest prices in the State.

The low level of prices in this year was comparable to the one that obtained in the First World War year of 1916-17. As compared to that year only maize and *jowar* prices were higher in 1935-36; prices of wheat gram and *tuar* were even lower than the prices of the same commodities in 1916-17. It could be said that the year 1935-36 was the peak year of the economic depression.

It is a known fact that to counter the effects of economic depression Second World War has to come to the rescue. Prices of the food-grains picked up in 1936-37 and 1937-38. The reason for this was sought in the circumstances which governed the world prices.

Prices, Second World War

In the first year of the War 1938-39, prices in the State were generally lower than in the previous year. Thus, wheat was 16 *seers* a rupee in 1938-39 as compared to 14 *seers* in 1937-38. Maize and *jowar* both sold at 16 *seers* against 12 *seers* of the preceding year. There was no change in gram and *tuar* prices. Price of *bajra* was 15 *seers* in 1938-39 against 14 of 1937-38. Regarding prices in 1939-40, it was observed in the administration report for the year that, "rates were somewhat higher in 1939-40 owing to the War." From the year 1939-40 to 1944-45 the prices of important food-grains in the State were as under:—

Table No. IX-2

Prices of Food-grains

(In *Seers* per Rupee)

Commodities	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1944-45
Wheat	14	13½	8	6½	6
Maize	16	15½	11½	6½	5
Jowar	16	17	12	6½	7
Bajra	12	15	9	6½	..
Gram	14	15	11	7	7½
Tuar	14	12½	9	4½	5½

With stray exceptions general trend of rising prices during War years is observed, from the above Table. Scarcity conditions created by War time demand, coupled with unfavourable season and crop conditions, raised prices of food-grains everywhere, to which price situation in the State was no exception.

After termination of Second World War hostilities the Country had to pass through a difficult period of adjustments on account of Independence and division of the Country. At the same time, there was effected in the year 1948 an

Integration of the Princely States out of which the United State of Madhya Bharat emerged. Dhar became one of the districts in this State.

At the time of the formation of the Union, *i. e.*, in 1948, there was hardly any control on supplies and prices of food-grains in any of the Covenanted States except Indore. Because of partial failure of crops and as a result of decontrol, the prices of food-grains had gone up considerably. Therefore, in 1948-49 in conformity with the policy of the Central Government, the Madhya Bharat Government also had to control price, movement and distribution of wheat, *jowar*, *bajra*, maize, rice, gram and barley by the promulgation of Control Orders. Thus from January, 1949 procurement of *kharif* crop was started and overseas wheat was being sold at 2½ *seers* a rupee. Statutory rationing was started at the places of District headquarters. Over-all quota of 10 *seers* per head was fixed. Thus, Dhar had its controlled prices and non-statutory rationing for the first time. In the year 1949-50 prices of controlled food-grains remained steady with slight fluctuations in prices of pulses. Situation regarding prices of food-grains remained unchanged in 1950-51 also.

Prices, First Plan

First Five Year Plan was initiated in the year 1951-52 in Madhya Bharat. During this year maize and rice crops in the District were affected due to insufficient rainfall. Controlled distribution of food-grains continued at Dhar. It was in the year 1952-53 that the Central Government applied to Madhya Bharat, the Central Foodgrains (Licensing and Procurement) Order, 1952. This Order was brought into force in Madhya Bharat from 18th August, 1952. Subsequently, in September, 1952 all restrictions on the purchase, sale, price and movement within Madhya Bharat of *bajra*, maize, barley, rice and their products, were removed. All restrictions on movement, purchase and sale of *jowar* within Madhya Bharat, were removed simultaneously and only a ceiling price of *jowar* was maintained at Rs. 12.50 per *maund*. Even this ceiling price was removed from 19th December 1952. The Madhya Bharat Food-grains Control Order, 1948 was fully withdrawn from 6th December 1952. Procurement of wheat, however, continued. As a result of the relaxation of controls over food grains, in the initial months, the commodities became available to all in plenty and at prices lower than the rates prevailing before the relaxation of controls. In 1953-54 due to the untimely rains the *kharif* crops were completely ruined in Dhar District and scarcity conditions prevailed. *Jowar* was distributed in scarcity areas at the rate of Rs. 12.50 per *maund*. Imported wheat obtained from the Central Government was distributed in the scarcity areas at Rs. 16.56 per *maund*. Price trend at the commencement of *kharif* season was upward. Some idea of the trend in food grain prices in the District during First Five Year Plan period can be

had from the wholesale price index for Madhya Bharat region of which Dhar District formed part:—

Table No. IX-3
Wholesale Price Index

Year	Wheat	Maize	Jowar	Bajra	Gram
1951 ..	439.4	398.5	329.2	371.9	423.5
1952 ..	518.4	420.7	404.3	432.0	506.9
1953 ..	519.0	487.2	405.2	400.1	509.7
1954 ..	453.7	317.4	250.8	296.5	295.4
1955 ..	411.8	257.1	221.7	221.6	199.7

The base period for this Index is the week ending 19th August 1939=100. The index clearly shows that first three years of the Plan were one of rising prices in the Madhya Bharat region which was the case with the price situation in Dhar District, also, as has been found from the delineation of the price situation earlier.

Prices, Second Plan

The last two years of the First Plan showed rapidly declining price trend as a result of Governmental efforts to raise food production and propitious agricultural seasons and crop conditions. As a result during the Second Plan period Government changed the priority from food production to industrial development. Larger investment was directed to the creation of industrial infrastructure and development of industries. With larger investment in industries larger employment was also created, resulting into increasing demand for food-grains and other commodities. The farm harvest prices prevailing in Dhar District during the Second Plan period were as under:—

Table No. IX-4
Food-grains Prices

(In Rupees. per maund)				
Year	Wheat	Jowar	Gram	Rice (medium)
1956-57 ..	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1957-58 ..	14.87	11.00	10.70	11.67
1958-59 ..	17.88	13.87	19.15	15.75
1959-60 ..	14.52	13.92	11.21	17.25
1960-61 ..	15.28	12.34	14.28	N.A.

For want of comparable data, there can not be any effective comparison of prices for the First and the Second Five Year Plan periods in the District.

but two years of the Second Plan i. e., 1958-59 and 1959-60 appear to be generally of higher prices.

Prices, Third Plan

Rising trend in prices was specially marked during the Third Plan period. Increase in population and consequent increased demand for food-grains, rising investment both in public and private sectors of the economy on account of the planned economic development, increase in the quantum of deficit financing leading to increased money supply, all these were some of the factors resulting in rise in prices all round.

In the first year of the Third Plan, 1961-62 there was increase in the price of wheat from Rs. 15.28 per maund in 1960-61 to Rs. 17.12. There was a decline in the prices of jowar and gram in 1961-62, the prices being Rs. 11.62 and Rs. 13.25 per maund, as against Rs. 12.34 and Rs. 14.28 per maund in 1960-61. Maize was sold at Rs. 11.90 in 1961-62. Prices during the following years of the Plan period were as under:—

Table No. IX-5
Food-grain Prices

(In Rupees. per quintal)						
Year	Wheat	Jowar	Gram	Rice (medium)	Maize	Tuar
1962-63	41.50	29.57	33.61	N.A.	33.04	41.87
1963-64	46.66	30.21	47.58	53.00	31.68	57.12
1964-65	57.77	39.06	47.15	82.25	39.55	85.79
1965-66	58.00	N.A.	54.50	N.A.	54.03	80.92

It becomes obvious from the above figures that every year during the Third Plan period, there was a general increase in the prices of food-grains. Beside the factors mentioned above, beginning of hostilities with China in 1962 and the drought conditions throughout the country in the last year of the Plan 1965-66 further contributed in worsening the price situation of food-grains to which Dhar District was no exception.

The year 1966-67 was again a drought year throughout the Country and the price situation deteriorated further. Open market price quotations for rice, wheat and gram were not available for this year as these were fixed by the Government. There was increase in the price of jowar to Rs. 46.62 per quintal over Rs. 39.06 per quintal in 1964-65. Jowar prices for 1965-66 were not available. Price of maize also increased from Rs. 54.03 of 1965-66 to Rs. 64.10 per quintal in 1966-67. Tuar price was quoted at Rs. 84.96 per quintal as against Rs. 80.92 in 1965-66. In the subsequent years also the prices of food-grains were rising.

Wheat was sold at Rs. 82.34 per quintal in 1967-68 and later at Rs. 90.73 per quintal in 1968-69. Prices of *jowar* increased to Rs. 50.13 per quintal in 1967-68 and Rs. 59.23 per quintal in 1968-69. In these two years there was also an increase in the price of gram—Rs. 78.81 per quintal in 1967-68 and Rs. 81.52 per quintal in 1968-69. It was only the price of maize which registered a decline in 1967-68 over 1966-67, i.e., from Rs. 64.10 per quintal in 1966-67 to Rs. 60.34 per quintal in 1967-68 and then to Rs. 60.23 per quintal in 1968-69. Price of *tuar* reached highest level in 1967-68, i.e., Rs. 112.53 per quintal. In 1968-69 the price had declined to Rs. 79.28 per quintal. Thus, in spite of stray exceptions prices of food-grain were on the increase in the District as elsewhere in the Country.

Wages

Earlier Period

Around the year 1875 unskilled labourers on an average were paid two *annas* per day while skilled labourers got four to eight *annas* per day with their women and children getting respectively about three—quarters and a half of the wages of a man. Later around 1905 wages of unskilled labourers in villages were 2 to 2½ *annas* and in towns 3 to 4 *annas*. Among skilled labourers carpenters and masons earned 4 to 8 *annas* a day in villages; 4 to 12 *annas* in *pargana* towns and *annas* 4 to Re. 1 in Dhar itself. Blacksmiths got 4 to 8 *annas* in villages; 4 to 10 *annas* in *pargana* towns and 4 to 12 *annas* in Dhar.

The general wage rates available for 1907-08 showed that, unskilled labourer got 3 to 5 *annas* a day while females and children got 2 to 3 and 1½ to 2½ *annas* a day, respectively, in Malwa region of the former State. The rates, in the Nimar region were a bit lower in respect of the unskilled labour.

Among the skilled labour in Malwa region, mason was paid 8 to 14 *annas* a day in 1907-08 while carpenters, blacksmiths got 6 to 10 and 6 to 12 *annas* a day, respectively. In Nimar region also the wages remained more or less the same except that mason's wage rate was little less, being 6 to 12 *annas* a day. In spite of scarcity in that period the labour was in short supply as labourers preferred to work in agriculture where they got payment in kind. The rates in the following year remained practically the same as in 1907-08. This shows the tendency of wages to stick to a particular level once reached which happens to be in contrast with fluctuating prices.

Although no regular wage data were available in the following years the Administration Report of 1911-12 in its account of famine recorded the wages of labourers having been fixed at 1½ *annas* for a female and ½ *anna* for a child. These rates reflected the inevitable effect of large-scale movement of labour out of agricultural activities due to famine conditions. These wage rates might have certainly increased during the subsequent years but on account of complete lack of wage data it is difficult to show the trends therein. However, idea could be had from the wage rates of Amjhera District of the former Gwalior State which now forms part of Dhar District. The figures available for 1922-23 for this District

showed coolies getting 6 *annas* while masons; smiths and carpenters all earned Rs. 2 a day, which indicated that wage rates had risen over the pre-First War level.

It is common knowledge that during the period of economic depression, there was decrease in employment and wage-rates along with the depression in the level of prices. Effects of economic depression were felt everywhere which were mitigated by the Second World War conditions. It has been seen in the section on prices that rise in prices was actually much more and continuous in post-War period rather than during the War period. Due to War-time demand for all types of workers and increase in prices of commodities there might also be an increase in the level of wages in the District but the extent thereof could not be indicated in the absence of data.

After Independence, efforts at planned economic development of the Country were undertaken. Objective of the First Five Year Plan was to increase food production in the Country to meet chronic shortages thereof. Second Plan was motivated by development of industrial activities. In the year 1957 when the Second Plan was well on its way a common agricultural labourer in a village in Dhar District earned Rs. 1.50 per day on an average during the November harvesting season. Among other skilled workers, carpenters and cobblers in a village in the same year got Rs. 4 and Rs. 2 per day, respectively. By the end of the Second Plan there was not much change in these rates of wages in the District.

It has been seen earlier that there was a general and continuous increase in prices during the Third Five Year Plan and subsequent years due to several factors. This has been reflected in the rise in wage-rates given in Table below:—

Table No. IX—6

Wage-Rates

(In Rs. per day)

Year	Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Common Agricultural Labour
1961	4.50	5.00	3.00	1.00
1962	4.50	4.00	2.50	1.00
1963	4.50	4.62	2.50	0.93
1964	5.00	4.25	2.50	1.00
1965	5.50	5.00	3.00	1.25
1966	5.50	4.50	3.00	1.00
1967	5.00	5.00	3.00	2.00
1968	5.50	5.00	3.50	1.25

The above wage-rates are for the month of November each year. These wage-rates are for the rural areas in the District. Wage-rates in urban areas for

skilled and unskilled workers fixed by order of the Collector for the year, 1st January to 31st December 1969, were Rs. 6 per day for carpenter; Rs. 3.50 per day for skilled agricultural worker on Government farm; Rs. 2.50 per day for unskilled worker on the farm and Rs. 3.50 per day for blacksmith. Cobbler's wage-rate was fixed at Rs. 3 per day. Thus except for blacksmith and cobbler other wage-rates in urban areas were higher than those obtaining in rural areas. But there is a tendency of levelling up the wage-rates in all areas for the same type of work.

Standard of Living

A very general idea about the economic conditions of agricultural labourers class immediately after Independence could be derived from the results of Agricultural Labour Inquiry of 1951. Under this Inquiry, Dhar was covered, along with nine other districts, in Zone II of the former Madhya Bharat. The results of sample survey for the Zone showed an average annual income of Rs. 356 against the expenditure of Rs. 331 per family. As the expenditure excluded ceremonies which was than a main cause of indebtedness among the poor, the nominal surplus shown could well be considered out of the picture. The expenditure itself being 81.3 per cent on food alone emphasized the mere subsistence level generally prevailing in the class.

The economic standard of cultivators could, to some extent, be reflected by the size of their holdings. The Census 1961 results of 20 per cent sample households gave a comparative idea of the size of holdings and the number of their owners. Thus, of the 15,144 cultivating house-holds covered, as many as 2,994 owned land less than 5 acres in size which could definitely be termed wholly uneconomic. Another 2,359 households owned land between 5 and 7½ acres. This too, most of it being unirrigated could hardly be classed as economic holdings. Good returns could be expected from the larger holdings and the cultivating households owning them enjoyed from moderately good to prosperous economic conditions. Households owning land from 7½ to 15 acres of land totalled 4,590. Among the still better off come 3,651 owning land between 15 to 30 acres in size. Those who could be counted as definitely rich or wealthy were owners of land between 30 and 50 acres and those who owned more than 50 acres. These households numbered 1,075 and 485, respectively.

Though individual living conditions require much improvement we can say, generally that the standard of living is reflected in the greater use of cycles in villages and increased number of motor-cars, scooters and motor-cycles in towns.

General Level of Employment

In dealing with pattern of livelihood in the District, it was found that agriculture and related activities provided employment to a majority of workers in the District. It is well-known that agricultural employment is not perennial but seasonal. Similar is the case with the employment in industries like cotton ginning and pressing working in the District. These gins and presses too work seasonally and draw their labour from agriculture. Thus, chronic under-

employment and unemployment happen to be the characteristic feature of the employment situation in the District.

Some idea about the level of employment in the District can be had from the employment market data collected by the Employment Exchange, which is given below:—

Table No. IX—7
Employment Situation by Industries

Industry	March 1963	March 1964	March 1965	March 1966	March 1967
Agriculture, Livestock, Fishing, Forestry and Hunting.	441	454	431	573	435
Manufacturing ..	336	487	781	521	426
Construction ..	229	396	484	417	1,218
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services.	382	428	437	484	510
Trade and Commerce ..	116	139	161	173	182
Transport, Storage and Communication	195	208	274	232	237
Services	7,280	7,422	7,691	8,089	8,501

As the Employment Market data were collected both from public and private sector establishments falling under the scope of the Employment Market Scheme, variation from year-to-year in the quantum of employment is mostly on account of the submission or non-submission of returns by the establishments concerned. This means industrywise employment position as above does not necessarily reflect a level of employment. However, public services under the Central and State Governments are emerging as steadily growing sources of employment. This fact becomes obvious from the figures against "services" from 1963 to 1967. Except for this class, there is no definite trend of falling or increasing employment observable under other industrial classes.

Employment Exchange

Employment Exchange at Dhar was set up on 1st March 1962. Its jurisdiction is confined to the Dhar District. Working of this Exchange can be seen from the figures regarding registration, placement, etc., given below :—

Table No. IX—8
Working of Employment Exchange

Year	Registrations	Placings	No. on Live Register
1-3-1962 to 31-3-1962 ..	96	3	212
1962-63 ..	2,216	680	1,200
1963-64 ..	4,189	809	1,467
1964-65 ..	3,878	864	1,533
1965-66 ..	2,690	791	1,694
1966-67 ..	4,486	745	2,161
1967-68 ..	3,865	446	1,748
1968-69 ..	3,954	355	2,240
1969-70 ..	3,645	439	2,102
1970-71 ..	2,559	304	2,483
1971-72 ..	3,353	811	3,024

The Exchange in the course of its working had also launched two schemes, *viz.*, (i) Employment Market Information Scheme and (ii) Employment Information and Assistance Bureau. The former was started at the end of 1964 for collection of information from both the public and private sector establishments on the extent of employment provided by them and their requirements in connection with types of personnel. Based on establishment reporting system, it was limited to non-agricultural sector. The other scheme was started from January, 1965 and was limited to Nalcha Community Block. One Junior Employment Officer posted here was charged with dissemination of information about the employment market conditions in urban and rural areas and with providing employment assistance to the rural population.

National Planning and Community Development

Community Development Programme in rural areas forms part of the planned development efforts of the Government. The Programme aims at economic as well as social betterment of the rural masses. In all the activities under Community Development Programme, participation of people in the Block areas is sought in the form of voluntary labour, grant of land or cash contribution.

First Development Block in the District was started in Badnawar Tahsil at Badnawar proper on the 1st April 1955. This Block covered 173 villages with 66,008 population. Next Block was started at Kukshi on the 2nd October 1955. This Block covered 140 villages and had a population of 65,748 persons. Thus, during the First Plan period the District had two Blocks.

During the Second Plan period three more Blocks were started, at Nalcha in Dhar Tahsil on the 1st April 1957; at Manawar a year later on the 1st April 1958 and at Sardarpur on the 2nd October 1959. Nalcha Block covered 241 villages; Manawar 252 and Sardarpur 199. Respective population of these Blocks was 45,227; 74,281 and 59,961. Thus, by the end of the Second Plan, five Development Blocks in the District covered 1,005 villages with 3,11,225 population.

Four more Blocks were started during the Third Plan period. On the 1st April 1961 and a year later on 1st April 1962, Nisarpur and Dhar Blocks were started. Thus, Dhar and Kukshi tahsils had two Blocks each. Nisarpur Block had 125 villages with a population of 57,792 persons while Dhar Block had 234 villages and population of 51,128. Next Block was established at Dharampuri on the 2nd October 1962 in Manawar Tahsil, making a total of two Blocks in that Tahsil. Dharampuri Block covered 209 villages with 85,483 population. Next Block was a Tribal Development Block at Bagh in Kukshi Tahsil with 91 villages and a population of 34,554 persons. This Block was also started on the 2nd October 1962.

Thus, there were nine Blocks in the District by the third Plan period. These Blocks covered 1,664 villages with a population of 5,43,182. With the 1961 total rural population of 5,77,285, it might be said that practically the whole of the rural area of the District was covered under the Community Development Programme.

These Development Blocks carry out different schemes in their respective jurisdictions for the promotion of economic and social betterment of the people. Major activities in both these fields are given below.

Agriculture

Economic betterment of the rural masses having been entirely dependent on agriculture, activities for improvements in agricultural conditions are primarily undertaken. For this purpose improved seeds and fertilizers are distributed to the farmers.

During the Second Plan 23,349 *maunds* of improved seeds and 32,721 *maunds* of chemical fertilizers were distributed. In addition, 3,414 demonstrations in improved agricultural methods were held and 6,144 compost pits were dug. During the Third Plan period 36,942 quintals of improved seeds and 61,151 quintals of chemical fertilizers and 11,431 quintals of other fertilizers were distributed in the District. Number of demonstrations in improved agricultural methods and compost pits dug during the same period was 4,147 and 30,145, respectively.

Irrigation

Agriculture without irrigation facilities being wholly a gamble, the Block development authorities sought to create irrigation potential by construction and repairing of tanks and wells in the Block areas. The number of new wells constructed in the Second Plan period was 248 while, 387 old wells were repaired in the same period. The number of wells constructed and old wells repaired in the Third Plan Period was 3,209 and 2,970, respectively. Six new irrigation tanks were constructed and 33 old tanks were repaired during Third Plan Period.

Veterinary

Provisions of improved varieties of animals and birds for dairy and poultry farms were some other activities undertaken for supplementing the farmer's income from agriculture.

Health

Dearth or total absence of any health and hygiene facilities is a characteristic feature of most of our rural areas. Economic welfare is intimately related to the physical welfare and hence Block Development Authorities introduced schemes for providing basic amenities of health and hygiene. In these schemes providing pure drinking water to the village population stands on priority. Village women-folk covering a distance of miles for a pitcher of muddy water is a common scene in the rural areas. To mitigate these hardships, drinking water wells are constructed, step-wells are closed and old-wells are repaired in the Block areas.

During Second Five Year Plan Period 267 new drinking water wells were constructed and 147 old water-wells were repaired. As against these figures newly constructed drinking water-wells were 523 and renovated wells numbered 663.

Basic health facilities are being provided through the establishment of Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres. There were 15 Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres working in the Block areas during the Second Plan Period. During the Third Plan Period 6 Primary Health Centres were functioning but in addition there were 36 rural dispensaries working in the Block areas.

Among other activities providing hygienic conditions in the rural areas, construction of *pukka* drains was prominently undertaken.

Education

Educational activities in the Development Blocks are generally concentrated on the promotion of adult literacy. During the Second Plan Period, there were 149 adult literacy centres through which 5,453 adults were made

literate. Figures for the Third Plan period were 151 adult literacy centres and 3,791 adults made literate. In addition, there were 714 ordinary and basic type schools functioning in the blocks with an enrolment of 40,251 during the Third Plan Period.

As a follow-up activity for adult literacy, Block areas are provided with reading rooms and libraries. Such libraries and reading rooms started during Second Plan Period numbered 53, while during the Third Plan Period the number was 66.

Co-operation

For the economic betterment of the rural masses, activities connected with agriculture and rural industries are organized on a co-operative basis which prevent their exploitation by unscrupulous middle men and moneylenders. During the Second Plan Period 305 Co-operative Societies of different types were started in Block areas, while 269 co-operatives were started during the Third Plan Period.

Social activities are promoted by organizing farmers' clubs, youth clubs, *mahila samities* and holding children's camps, women's camps, etc.

Expenditure

As has been stated earlier, Community Development Programme forms part of the planned development activities. As such, Government takes the initiative in implementing different schemes in the Block Development areas and incur necessary expenditure. But knowing that no scheme can be worked properly without the co-operation of the people in the areas concerned, Government encouraged participation of local population in the activities. People's participation in the form of voluntary labour, gift of land, etc., is gratefully acknowledged and sought for.

Thus during the Second Plan Period Government expenditure on the Community Development Schemes in Dhar District amounted to Rs.28.56 lakhs. People's contribution of all types was reckoned at Rs.12.29 lakhs. For the Third Plan Period the figures were Rs.54.01 lakhs and Rs.14.18 lakhs, respectively.

A question has been posed generally as to how far Community Development Programme had succeeded in improving socio-economic conditions of the rural masses. In answering this question difficulty has been felt when assessing the benefits because they seem to be mixed up with the advantages other departments like agriculture, co-operation, industries, etc., have brought to the area. However, the fact remains that so many beneficial activities carried on in rural areas where there were no such activities, could not but have brought about improvements in socio-economic conditions.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

"In the 19th Century under the erstwhile State rule, Dhar State was divided into 9 Parganas of Dhar, Badnawar, Nalcha, Mandu, Sundarsi, Dharampuri, Sultanabad (Thikri), Kukshi and Nimanpur. Each *pargana* was in the charge of a *kamasdar* who was assisted by inspectors, *girdawars* and the usual clerical staff in the *pargana*. The *parganas* were divided into circles. Each circle constituted a varied number of villages. The Patel was the headman of the village who was mainly assisted by the *Patwari* or Accountant, and the *Kamdar* or Chaudhari.¹"

The district is the basic 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 Government and the people, the custodian of law and authority. He exercises general supervision over various departments in regard to their non-technical work, co-ordination of their activities, and over local-self-governing bodies with the public in committees or during interviews with visitors. The execution of Government schemes and miscellaneous functions, such as panchayats, census, elections and relief measures in times of emergencies like floods, epidemics, etc., also come within his purview.

In recent years the position of Collector as head of district administration has become one of expanding responsibilities. He is responsible for the revenue administration, social development activities and economic developments in the District. The Collector, Dhar, is subordinate to the Commissioner, Indore Division, Indore practically for all purposes, except where Collector is the final authority under the Government or the High Court. The Commissioner inspects the Collectorate and instructs on important matters, especially concerning revenue, development, co-ordination, emergencies and political matters.

The Collector of Dhar has 6 Deputy Collectors to assist him. Three of the Deputy Collectors are each incharge of the three sub-divisions, namely, Dhar and Sardarpur tahsils constituting one sub-division, Badnawar tahsil forming the second sub-division and the tahsils of Kukshi, Manawar and Tappa Dharampuri forming the third sub-division. The Deputy Collectors assist the Collector in the work relating to law and order, development, treasury, food and civil supplies, election, land records, etc. The narrative on the organisational set-up of the Collectorate may be divided into three main groups, *viz.*, (I) Land revenue, Land records and other allied matters, (II) Law and order and (III) Development.

1. *Dhar State Gazetteer*, p. 61.

Land Revenue and Land Records

Dhar District is divided into 5 tahsils and a sub-tahsil (*Tappa*) grouped into three sub-divisions as stated before. One Tahsildar each is placed in charge of the tahsils of Dhar, Badnawar, Sardarpur, Kukshi and Manawar, whereas a Naib-Tahsildar is incharge of *Tappa* Dharampuri. The Tahsildar at Dhar is assisted by 3 Naib-Tahsildars whereas the remaining Tahsildars are assisted by 2 Naib-Tahsildars each. Their main function is to collect revenues.

At the village level the revenue and land records work is carried on by the Patwari whose office in the past was hereditary. The strength of Patwaris in the District is 374. Supervising the work of Patwaris are 17 Revenue Inspectors. At the district level a Superintendent of Land Records assisted by 2 Assistant Superintendents of Land Records, supervises the work of Revenue Inspectors and Patwaris. Besides, for preparation of Record of Rights in the District two Assistant Record of Rights Officers are working since September, 1966. They are assisted by 5 Assistant Superintendents of Land Records (Record of Rights), 3 Draftsmen, 15 Tracers, 65 Additional Revenue Inspectors and 2 Peshi Inspectors.

Law and Order

In the maintenance of law and order the Collector as District Magistrate is assisted by the Magistracy and the police. Six of the seven Deputy Collectors are exercising the powers of Magistrate, Class I and the remaining one, Deputy Collector under Training, exercises the powers of Magistrate, Class III as in December, 1972. The revenue officers of the district are styled Executive Magistrates. They enjoy such magisterial powers under the Criminal Procedure Code as are necessary for effective maintenance of law and order, and prevention and suppression of crimes. Under this arrangement the Sub-Divisional Officers function as Sub-Divisional Magistrates. The Tahsildars exercise powers of Magistrate, Class II and the Naib-Tahsildars, Class III.

Development

The Collector is assisted by the respective Sub-Divisional officers in the work relating to the development in their Sub-Divisions. There are 13 development blocks, *viz.*, Dhar, Nalchha and Tirla in Dhar Tahsil; Badnawar in Badnawar Tahsil; Sardarpur in Sardarpur Tahsil; Bag, Kukshi, Nisarpur and Dahi in Kukshi Tahsil and Gandhwani, Manawar, Bakaner and Dharampuri in Manawar Tahsil and Tappa Dharampuri. Each Block is headed by a Block Development Assistant. Besides, the Block is provided with a team of Extension officers drawn from various departments including Agriculture, Veterinary, Co-operation, Panchayats and Public Works. Further down, there are village-level-workers, both men and women known as Gram-sevaks and Gram-sevikas provided to the blocks.

In order to ensure effective participation of people in planning and execution of development programmes, a Block Advisory Committee is constituted at

each Block, the pattern of which is uniform throughout the State. Convened by the Collector, the Committee consists of local Members of the Parliament and State Assembly, Chairmen of the Janapad Sabhas, Members of Gram Panchayats, etc. A non-official member presides over the meeting of the Committee in which the Collector or his representative acts as Convener. The Committee advises the formulation of working Plans and development programmes of the Block, reviews the progress made, and promotes people's participation and co-operation.

The Collector is also associated with a number of other committees in the District, the most important being the District Advisory Committee, constituted in 1958 in every district, in pursuance of the policy of the Government. The Collector is the Convener of the Committee which consists of several *ex-officio*, such as local M.L.A.s, M.P.s, a representative of each Janapad Panchayat (tahsil) elected by the Chairmen of Gram Panchayats, and the President of the District Co-operative Bank. The functions of the Committee are advisory in nature. The Committee meets at least once in two months and problems purely of local importance are discussed.

Statutory Powers of the Collector

The Collector is also vested with statutory powers under Excise Act, so as to enable him to implement the excise and prohibition policy of the Government. For this purpose, the District is divided into 7 circles. A team of 2 Excise Inspectors, 14 Excise Sub-Inspectors and 15 Excise Constables is earmarked by the Government for this purpose besides the usual clerical staff. The revenue earned by the Excise wing during the past five years ending 31st December 1972 has been Rs. 1,72,20,753.

The control of the District Treasury and Sub-Treasuries is vested in the Collector. An Officer from the Senior Accounts Services of Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts, Madhya Pradesh, functions as Treasury Officer, Dhar, whereas the respective Tahsildars work as Sub-Treasury Officers of the tahsil in their charge in addition to their own duties. The Sub-Treasury Officer at Tappa Dharampuri is a Naib-Tahsildar.

The Collector is also charged with authority under Registration Act. In this work he is assisted by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Dhar, who functions as *ex-officio* District Registrar. The Sub-Registrar's Dhar office having amalgamated in the District Registrar's Office in the Collectorate, the headquartered Sub-Registrar assists the District Registrar, Dhar. In addition to this there are five more Sub-Registrars' offices located each at Badnawar, Manawar, Sardarpur, Kukshi and Tappa Dharampuri. A Sub-Registrar each is incharge of Badnawar and Manawar offices, whereas a Tahsildar each functions as *ex-officio* Sub-Registrar of the remaining offices. At Tappa Dharampuri the Naib-Tahsildar is in the charge.

The Collector is also assigned work relating to many other miscellaneous subjects, such as Elections, Food and Civil Supplies, Mining, etc. In the work

relating to Food and Civil Supplies a Deputy Collector designated as Food Officer looks after the work. In this regard he is assisted by an Assistant Food Inspector. They are posted in the tahsils.

Co-ordination

The Collector works as an Agent to 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 of the district, the State Government during the year 1965 conferred upon him various powers. The Collector has been authorised to issue instructions to any district officer excepting those of Judiciary, Labour and Sales Tax 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, the Commissioner having been authorised to take final decision in consultation with the Head of the Department concerned. Besides, the Collector had also 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 work being done.

Other District Level Officers

The following list of other district-level officers controlled by their own heads of departments gives an idea of the different departments functioning in the District:—

1. District and Sessions Judge.
2. Superintendent of Police.
3. Civil Surgeon.
4. District Family Planning-cum-Health Officer.
5. Divisional Forest Officer.
6. Executive Engineer, P. W. D. (B. and R.).
7. Deputy Director of Agriculture.
8. District Live-stock Officer.
9. Assistant Fisheries Officer.
10. Assistant Engineer, Public Health Engineering.
11. Sub-Divisional Officer, Irrigation.
12. District Panchayat and Social Welfare Officer.
13. District Organiser, Tribal Welfare.
14. District Statistical Officer.
15. District Publicity Officer.
16. Assistant Director of Industries.

17. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies.
18. Inspector of Weights and Measures.
19. Employment Officer.
20. Superintendent of District Jail.
21. Company Commandant, Home Guards.
22. District Educational Officer.
23. Divisional Engineer, Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board.
24. Assistant Engineer, Rural Health Survey.
25. Sales Tax Officer.

Central Government Offices

The organisational set-up of the office of the Government of India located in Dhar is given below:—

Post and Telegraphs Department

A Sub-Post Master is looking after the postal activities in the District. His office is manned by 8 Clerks, 1 Head Postman, 7 Postmen, 2 mail Peons and other usual staff. The Sub-Post Master functions under the administrative control of the Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Indore Division, Indore, and under the over-all control of the Post Master General, Madhya Pradesh Circle, Bhopal.

Phone Inspector

The Telephone Exchange, Dhar, was taken over from the erstwhile State of Dhar on 8th September, 1951. Since then it is managed by the Post and Telegraphs Department, Government of India. The Phone Inspector, Dhar is in charge of the Exchange and has jurisdiction over Dhar, Rajgarh, Kukshi, Bagh, Manawar, Mandu and Ghatabillod. He is assisted by 2 Senior Telephone Operators, one at Dhar and the other at Rajgarh, besides 7 Telephone Operators at Dhar, 2 at Rajgarh and 5 at Kukshi. In addition, he is also assisted by 1 Sub-Inspector, Telegraphs, 13 Linemen and 2 Mechanics.

The Phone Inspector works under the immediate control of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Telegraphs, Indore who in his turn functions under the administrative control of the Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Indore and under the over all control of the Post Master General, Madhya Pradesh Circle, Bhopal.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

Revenue Administration During Early Days

Only fragmentary evidence is available about the system of land revenue assessment which was prevalent in the early times in the areas now constituting the Dhar District. The *Ain-i-Akbari*¹ gives some statistical information about the area and revenue demand of the parganas of Dhar, Dharamgaon and Mando. These parganas which in Akbar's time were part of the Sarkar of Mando of the Suba of Malwa, now forms part of Dhar District. The revenue demand of Dhar, Dharamgaon and Mando were 20,79,306 *dams*, 9,16,442 *dams* and 48,398 *dams*, respectively. The area of Dhar, Dharamgaon and Mando was 38,660 *bighas*, 3,018 *bighas* and 540 *bighas*, respectively. This suggested that Todarmal's system of land revenue settlement was extended to these areas during Akbar's rule (1542-1605).

Under the Mughals, practically the whole province of Malwa was surveyed and the village records were kept in the offices of the Pargana Zamindars and Chaudhari Kanoongos. Every village had its own officer called Mandloi, Chaudhari or Zamindar. The Zamindar of the Pargana was a sort of Government official and was given some Nankar lands in lieu of his services. He also used to receive four to eight *per cent* from the village revenues as *Dami*. He was expected to maintain law and order and had to maintain a number of *Sawars* for this purpose. The village records remained in the office of the Kanoongo and the Zamindar had supervisory powers over him.

First Period : 1734-1820

Next to this, the Dhar State Gazetteer (1908) also gives an evidence of the working of old land revenue system. In the seventeenth century, since custom decreed that all the land comprising the Dhar State was considered the property of the ruler, all the land of the State was treated as such. The contributions paid by the Zamindars or landholders were the land revenue and not rent. The revenue history of the Dhar State fell in five periods. The first period is that of 86 years from the foundation of the State in 1734 to the establishment of peace in 1820. Very little is known about this period. Village lands were divided into holdings and a rate was fixed for each holding. The collection of revenue was made through by the *ijaradars* (farmers) who deposited the amount of the *ijara* (farm) into the State treasury. It is reported that the cultivators were left entirely to the mercy of the *ijaradars* who exercised much petty tyranny over the cultivators. The State exercised a nominal control over the *ijaradars*. Even in *Kholsa* villages, the methods of realising revenue were most oppressive. The regular revenue was not always sufficient for the needs of the Ruler and special cesses, often, of a most oppressive nature, were levied to make good the deficiency

1. *Ain-i-Akbari*, Tr. by Jarrett, Vol. II, pp. 205-206.

Second Period

During the first part of this period, the position remained more or less similar, cultivation expanded rapidly as peace and order came to be established in the State. It was then noticed that many *ijaradars* held land without paying revenue while they employed as smaller *bigha* in their measurements than the standard State *bigha*. In 1837, therefore, a *jarib* survey (using the chain of 166 feet length) was commenced. The survey was completed in 1842 when the revised rates of assessment were imposed. The farm of villages was given out to respectable local men and not as hitherto for to foreigners. The *pattas* (leases) were granted for five years, renewable after that period at an enhanced rate. The rates for land at this settlement were from Rs. 1 to 11 for *govara* (irrigated) land and from 6 annas to Rs. 1-4 for *maletru* (dry) land. The rates were numerous and it was difficult to unravel subtle distinctions made in the soils. The total revenue after this settlement was 1,98,878 *hali* rupees excluding the *Berasia pargana* with revenue of 44,237, the Nimanpur *pargana* which was all forest land and produced no land revenue¹.

The characteristics of this period were the almost unlimited power exercised by *tjaradars* and the subjection of the cultivator to their impositions. During this period, the *tjaradars* enjoyed unlimited powers and suppressed the cultivators

3rd Period : 1858-1864

During this period, salutary checks were placed for the first time on the *ijaradars*. The lands were carefully measured, classed and assessed according to their crop-bearing power. The individual tenants were granted leases in which all the conditions were given. The period of the lease was five years. The farmers were selected from amongst the local men who had an interest in the country and would improve the holdings. The land revenue amounted to Rs. 3,13,970 exclusive of payments made by feudatories in Malwa from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 11 and *maletru* from 8 annas to Rs. 1-6.

4th Period : 1864-99

During this period, some *parganas* were resettled more than once. The Dhar *pargana* was settled six times, Khasgi four, Dharampuri and Thikri seven, Kukshi three, Nalchha twice and Badnawar and Saundarsi once. Patwaris collected the revenue and were responsible for the up-keep of the village records. The *ijaradari* system was maintained only in Bhilali and forest areas, leases being ordinarily given to individual *Khatedars* (landholders). In 1892, a survey by the cross staff and prismatic compass was commenced and it was completed by traverse survey in 1904. The land revenue at the close of this period was Rs. 5,04,387 a rise of 60 per cent. It was proposed to base a new settlement on this survey, but the financial distress caused by the famine of 1899-1900 necessitated its postponement.

1. Dhar State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 72.

5th Period : 1899-1905

This period commenced with the unprecedented famine of 1899-1900 and the state as well as the inhabitants were under serious financial strain. Therefore, the revenue survey could be completed only during 1904. The actual land revenue was Rs. 3,02,620 in 1901-02, Rs. 4,86,629 in 1902-03, Rs. 5,53,033 in 1903-04 and Rs. 5,48,510 in 1904-05 the average for the decades ending in 1890-1900 being Rs. 5.2 lakhs. The basis of this assessment was nature of soil, its crop bearing power, the average value of produce gathered, possibilities of irrigation, proximity of markets and good communications, the class of cultivator and the fiscal history of the tract.

The revenue was collected by the State through Patwaris instead of *ijaradars* as in early days in 4 instalments (*taujis*) in Dhar, Badnawar, Nalchha, Mandu, Kukshi and Sundari *paraganas* and three instalments in Dharampuri and Thikri. The revenue was paid in cash.

The incidence of the land revenue per acre of cultivated land throughout the State was Rs. 2-4-2. Most of the revenue was derived from irrigated land which was though only Rs. 1-25 of the total area cultivated, paid 1/5 of the demand. The average for unirrigated land was Rs. 1.11 per acre and for irrigated Rs. 10.2.

As regards the land tenure, they fell broadly into two categories: (1) *Khalsa* or land held directly by the Darbar, and (2) *jagir* and *Muafi* lands, i. e. alienated land. The *Khalsa* land covered 81 percent of the total area of the State.

Khalsa tenures

Khalsa lands were held either on *ijaradari* or *khatedari* tenure. One of several villages were held by an *ijaradar* who was responsible for the assessed revenue less a fixed commission. He paid the agreed amount to the Darbar and had no power to alter rates or amounts assessed. This form of tenure was originally the commonest. However, it was confined to the poorly developed tracts.

Khatedari tenures

In this system, the cultivator held the land directly from the State without the intervention of a middleman. It was divided into five classes, namely, *ryotwari*, *bilmukhta*, *batai*, *halbandi* and *pagras*.

Ryotwari

The land was held directly from the State on a *patta* (lease) in which all the conditions were defined. The assessment was fixed for the whole term of the settlement and no *khatedar* could be evicted so long as he continued to pay his revenue. He was responsible for the full assessed revenue of the holdings whether the year was bad or good and whether he cultivated the whole or only a part of his land. Almost all the State was held on *ryotwari* tenure. Only backward tract was in the hands of *ijaradars*.

Bilmukhta

When the land was assessed in lump sum, such tenure was called *karari* or *bilmukhta*. They were established almost in every village of the State. The *Batai* were confined to a portion of the revenue of the State.

Batai

On the land held on *batai* (division) tenure, the revenue was paid in kind. The usual share claimed was one-half, but in practice only one-third was taken.

the remaining two-third being shared between the cultivator and the village officials and servants. This term was seldom met with in *khalsa* land but only alienated land and occasionally between landlord and tenant.

Halbandi

This tenure prevailed only in the Bhil region. The rate was levied as per *hal* (plough) of land. The maximum area included in a plough was 18½ acres (30 *bighas*), the minimum 6½ acres (10 *bighas*). It was being abolished in *khalsa* land and replaced by *riyotwari* tenure.

Pagras

Land when first brought under cultivation was held on *pagras* tenure. This form of tenure was progressive, no rent being levied for the first two or three years, after which gradually increasing rates were taken up to the full assessment rate, usually in about six or seven years.

Alienated Land

This was broadly divided into two classes, firstly the land possessed by feudatories who held it on a guarantee from the British Government and secondly the land possessed directly from the State without a guarantee. There were 14 guaranteed feudatories including 4 Thakurs or *talkadars* and 10 *Bhumias*.¹ In order to maintain peace in Malwa region, the British Government granted these feudatories under a guarantee. Accordingly, they were confirmed about the possession of their holdings on the understanding that they would maintain peace in the surrounding country.

State Jagirdars, etc.

This land was held on six forms of tenure, namely, *devasthan*, *chak*, and together covered an area of 1,63,265 acres of land. The first two were for charitable and religious purposes while the third was granted for good service rendered. None of these were burdened with any charge, being classed as *Muafi* or free-grants. The holder of *jagir* paid a share of the revenue to the Darbar in lieu of service. The *istimarari* tenure was a form of permanent settlement. *Chakrana* lands were those given to state servants and usually carried with it an obligation to do service. These lands were not alienable by sale, mortgage, or other form of transfer, except by special sanction.

6th Period : 1907-1908 to 1927-1928

In the year 1905-06 the village Panchayats were inaugurated with Patel as their Presidents. They were established almost in every village of the State. The Patels were entitled to 5 per cent on the realisation of the demand.²

1. (Children of the soil) descendants of the original holders of the country.

2. *ibid.* 1905-07, p. 4.

A Revenue Code was under preparation for the guidance of the Revenue Officer. Land revenue settlement of the State was made in 1907-08. Its term expired in 1927-28 when a fresh settlement was made.¹

7th Period : 1927-28 onwards

The revised settlement operations on scientific lines commenced in 1925-26, when every *mahal* (pargana) was provided with one naib *kamasdar* with a view to assisting the *Kamasdars* in the settlement work as well as land records work. A Revenue Code Committee was formed in April, 1930, to go through the Revenue Code already under consideration. A Rent Rate Report of the revised settlement for Malwa Division was submitted by the Chief Revenue Officer (Inspecting Settlement Officer) in October, 1930 and it was sanctioned in February, 1931. The term of this revised settlement was fixed at 20 years as in the case of the last settlement. The rates of assessment were enhanced by 24 per cent in the Malwa Division. The figures of total assessment for the Dhar State stood at Rs. 9,73,523 in 1930-31, as against Rs. 7,03,929 in the previous settlement. Now *pattas* (leases) were prepared according to the sanctioned rates and distributed in 1930-31 and the subsequent year. The settlement operations were carried out in almost all the *thakurates bhumats*, *jagirdars* and *inamdars* under the supervision of the Inspecting Settlement Officers.² The work of the Final Settlement Report of the villages of the State was completed in 1934-35.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat, Dhar District was reorganised. Besides former Dhar State, Sardarpur District of former Gwalior State, Nisarpur Tahsil, Nimanpur Tahsil and Thikari Circle of former Indore District and Rajgarh, Neemkhera and Jamanya places were included in the present Dhar District.

In the Sardarpur Tahsil previously forming part of erstwhile Gwalior State it is presumed that like the rest of the State, the *Ijaradari* system was gradually replaced by the Zamindari system during the period 1827-1843,³ but was finally abolished in 1853 during the administration of minister Dinkar Rao. The first Zamindari system was introduced in the State on *patta-bandi* system and leases of villages were granted for 12 years. Between 1853 and 1883, three more settlements were made in the State. The settlement of 1870-71 was made for a term of 25 years, but as found unsatisfactory, the survey operations were again started which were completed by 1898. The settlement was fixed for about 20 years, but due to famine, the work of implementation was postponed until 1908, when new

1. *ibid.* 1940-41, p. 8.

2. *ibid.* 1926-27 to 1930-31, pp. 25-26.

3. Madhya Bharat Zamindari Sampatti Report, 1949, pp. 9-10.

settlement operations were commenced. The general principles of settlement were later laid down in the Settlement Manual which was brought into force from 1911.

The resettlement was taken up in near about 1918 which expired in 1930. Again the survey work was taken up in 1932 and was completed during 1932-33.

Similarly in the Indore State region, formerly, the *ijaradari* system was prevalent¹ and it continued till 1865. In 1864, Maharaja Tukoji Rao organised a regular survey Department and steps were taken for carrying out a survey and settlement of the State territories. The term of this Settlement of 1865 was fixed at 11 years. Then the settlement of 1880-81 came into force. A new survey and settlement was sanctioned in 1894-95 which was based on *shanku* (cross staff and chain system of survey). In the year 1905-06, the State was again surveyed and settled. Before the term of this settlement was about to expire, preparations were begun in 1925 for resettlement operations. This was completed by the middle of 1926 at certain places. In the Jamaria and Neemkhera tracts of the District assessments prevalent in the State remained current in the new set-up also. In the constituent units of Dhar District the following settlements were in operation²:—

			Year of settlement
Dhar State	..	..	1927-28
Gwalior State	..	..	1923-24
Holkar State	..	..	1926-27
Jamaria	..	..	1927-28
Neemkhera	..	..	1944-45
Rajgarh	..	..	1951-52 (During Madhya Bharat).

Including the above, there were as many as 31 settlements governing the revenue set-up. These are given below³:—

Table No. XI-1
Settlement in Dhar District

S.No.	Name of settlement	Year of settlement	Period for settlement	No. of villages
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Amjhara-Sardarpur Settlement	.. 1934	20 years	3
2.	Bhopawar-Sardarpur Settlement	.. 1913-14	20 years	13
3.	Songarh Jagir Settlement	.. 1940-41	20 years	1

1. C. U. Wills, *The Land System of the Holkar State*, p. 6.

2. Dhar District Census Handbook, 1961, pp. xii-xiii.

3. *ibid.* pp. xii-xiii.

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Dattigaon Jagir Settlement ..	.. 1912-13	20 Years	50
5.	Amjhara-Sardarpur Settlement ..	.. 1923-24	25 Years	332
6.	Nimkhera Estate Settlement ..	.. 1944-45	15 Years	86
7.	Hanumantiya Jagir Settlement ..	.. 1930-31	20 Years	1
8.	Khammalya Jagir Settlement ..	.. 1927	30 Years	5
9.	Holkar State Settlement ..	.. 1924-28	30 Years	135
10.	Holkar State Jagir Settlement ..	.. 1935-40	20 Years	55
11.	Chhadawad Jagir Settlement ..	.. 1912-13	20 Years	15
12.	Akoliya-Chunyagarhi, etc., Jagir Settlement	1912-13	26 Years	38
13.	Jamniya Estate Settlement ..	.. 1915-16	20 Years	53
14.	Labriya Jagir Settlement ..	.. 1912-13	20 Years	2
15.	Rajod Jagir Settlement ..	.. 1938-39	20 Years	14
16.	Piparni Jagir Settlement ..	.. 1912-13	20 Years	4
17.	Dhar State Settlement ..	.. 1924-28	20 Years	642
18.	Ringnod Jagir Settlement ..	.. 1941-42	20 Years	1
19.	Umrela Jagir Settlement ..	.. 1938-39	20 Years	3
20.	Barmandal Jagir Settlement ..	.. 1938-39	20 Years	1
21.	Dhar State Settlement ..	.. 1907-08	20 Years	2
22.	Sandla-Multhan Jagir Settlement ..	.. 1934-35	20 Years	1
23.	Mangod Jagir Settlement ..	.. 1941-42	20 Years	3
24.	Bada Barkheda Estate Settlement ..	.. 1927-28	20 Years	7
25.	Digthan Jagir Settlement ..	.. 1927-28	15 Years	42
26.	Sagaur Jagir Settlement ..	.. 1922-23	15 Years	24
27.	Sulawad Jagir Settlement ..	.. 1927-28	12 Years	1
28.	Galonda Jagir Settlement ..	.. 1934-35	25 Years	1
29.	Dasai Jagir Settlement ..	.. N.A.	30 Years	1
30.	Holkar State Settlement ..	.. N.A.	20 Years	4
31.	Badnagar Settlement ..	.. 1938-39	26 Years	1

Prior to the formation of Madhya Bharat in 1938, Dhar Land Revenue and Tenancy Act, 1941-42 along with Muafi Rules of Dhar State governed the conditions of the Land tenure. There were corresponding rules of Indore and Gwalior State, viz., Indore Revenue and Tenancy Act, 1931, *Qanoon Mal* of Gwalior State and Manuals governing the conditions of Jagirdars of different States. Some uniformity in administration was introduced after the formation of Madhya Bharat. The settlement work was carried on by the Settlement Officer for Southern Division of Madhya Bharat with headquarters at Indore.

Jagir

Apart from the *khalsa* villages there were also some jagir villages. These villages were assigned to some privileged guarantees. The existence of these quasi-independent administration and judicial powers in the hands of *Jagirdars*

instituting an imperium in imperio, became an anachronism and had to be done away with.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat the Jagir Courts and Revenue Power and Police Ordinance (No. 19 of 1948) was promulgated by which the *jagirdar* ceased to have these powers. It was later replaced by an Act of the legislature. Similarly the Madhya Bharat Jagir Land Records Maintenance Ordinance (No. 21 of 1948) was promulgated under which the work of maintenance of records of right in *jagir* areas was taken over by the State and arrangements were made for the appointment of Patwaris and preparation of records through the tahsils. At the same time, in pursuance of the general policy of elimination of intermediaries between the State and the actual tiller of the soil the Government of India appointed in August, 1949, a committee known as the Rajasthan-Madhya Bharat Jagir Enquiry Committee for examining the question of reforming the land revenue system in these Unions.

In accordance with the recommendations of this Committee the Madhya Bharat Abolition of Jagirs Act, 1951 (Act No. 28 of 1951) was enacted and brought into force from 7th December 1951.

The implementation of this measure was, however, delayed because some *jagirdars* filed a writ petition in the High Court and got an injunction order. The High Court rejected the petition with certain exceptions on 4th December 1952 and the State Government issued a notification on the same day resuming the Jagir land. But this could not be acted upon as some *Jagirdars* filed an appeal in the Supreme Court and the Court passed an order staying further action in pursuance of the notification. Meanwhile, certain complications arose. Realisation of land revenue either by the Government or *jagirdars* became difficult. The *jagirdars* requested the Government to collect the dues for them and remit their share after deducting the collection and other charges. The Government, then collected the land revenue excise dues and forest income. After deducting as realisation charges and *tanka* in proportion to the land revenue realised, the balance was paid to the *jagirdars*.²

On 2nd February 1954 the Supreme Court dismissed the appeal. Thereafter the implementation of the Act was taken in *jagirs* thus stood resumed with effect from 4th December 1952.³ Thus after the adaption of this measure all rights of the *jagirdars* in *jagir* lands, etc., vested in the State free from all encumbrances. They were, however, allowed to retain the possession of lands cultivated personally by them enjoying the same rights as an occupant has in *riyotwari* land. The *jagirdars*' right to recover and levy cesses was abolished and the cultivators were made directly liable for the payment of land revenue or rent that they used to pay to the *jagirdars*. The Act also made provision for the payment of compensation to the *jagirdars* for the loss of their rights.

1. Madhya Bharat Administration Report, 1948-49, p. 98.

2. *ibid.* 1952-53, p. 18.

3. *ibid.*, p. 17, 1953-54, p. 22.

Following the abolition of the *jagirdari* system, a uniform *riyotwari* pattern of land tenure was established in all the villages of the District. No further settlement operations have been conducted in the District with the result that land revenue continues to be paid at the rates assessed at the last settlements.

Income from Land Revenue and Special Cesses

The following Table shows the annual demand and collections of land revenue in the District during the recent period from 1951-52: —

Table No. XI—2

Collection of Land Revenue

(In Rupees)

Year				Demand	Collection
1951-52	..	..	..	15,50,513	12,77,816
1955-56	..	..	..	34,04,418	29,45,489
1960-61	..	..	..	29,97,860	26,52,514
1968-69	..	..	..	8,11,128	3,30,658
1969-70	..	..	..	29,78,553	25,40,240
1970-71	..	..	..	29,45,652	23,95,200
1971-72	..	..	..	30,58,238	22,75,428

Source: Collector, Dhar.

As a measure of relief, M. P. Government by promulgating the M. P. Revenue Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968 (No. 10 of 1968), abolished Land Revenue with effect from 1st July 1968. However, the M. P. Krishi Bhoomi Vikas Kar. Adhyadesh, 1968 (No. 1 of 1968) was enacted, under which Agricultural Land Development Tax was levied. It is payable in respect of each holding used for purpose of agriculture which is in excess of ten acres. The rates of the Tax are the same as those of the Land Revenue, but this has since been withdrawn.

Subsequent to the abolition of proprietary rights, Patels were appointed in all the villages for the collection of land revenue and other Government dues. For their labour they are remunerated by a commission at prescribed rates fixed by the Government. As a measure of progressive decontrol, some selected Gram Panchayats have also been entrusted with this work as an experimental measure.

The land revenue is recovered in two instalments in the District. The first instalment falls due on 15th January and the second on the 15th April. A month after these dates, a defaulters' list is prepared and sent to the Tahsildar for recovery.

Cesses

In Dhar State various cesses were payable by the tenants in early days. Before 1820, when the Chief was short of funds after collecting land revenue, special cesses were often levied to make good the deficiency. The collection was of a most oppressive nature. After 1820 a cess known as *bighoti* was levied at the rate of eight annasa *bigha* on *goyara* and six annas on *miletru land*. Another cess called *tulal* was at two per cent on the assessed revenue. These were collected alongwith the land revenue.

In the former Gwalior State, a certain rebate on the actual assessed revenue was made from each village which was known as *gaonti kharch* to cover the cost of *nazars* paid to State officials. Later on it was abolished. In the former Indore State, *sir deshmushi* was introduced in the latter half of the 19th century. It was of three kinds and was levied at varying rates. It was abolished at the Settlement of 1904. In addition to this Road cess and *Gonti Kharch* were collected at the rate of three pies per rupee and at four annas per *bigha* of land, respectively. These were abolished at the end of Holkar rule.

After the States merger in Madhya Bharat, a Panchayat cess at the rate of half an anna per rupee of land revenue was realised, alongwith the land revenue under the Madhya Bharat Panchayat Act, 1949 and subsequently paid to the Panchayats in the District. Now under the Madhya Pradesh Panchayat Act, 1962, a cess at the rate of 10 paise per rupee is leviable at the Panchayat level.

Relation Between L. Lord and Tenant

It has been stated earlier that the Ruler farmed out the revenues of the villages. The entire management of the areas allotted to a farmer (*ijaradar*) was left to him, and the farmer was responsible only for paying the same agreed upon. Then there were jagirdar areas. Under both the systems, the tenant was left to the mercy of the *ijaradars* or the jagirdar. It has also been seen that the steps were taken to arbitrary acts. However, it was only on 28th March 1941 that the Land Revenue and Tenancy Act was promulgated which gave considerable rights to *ryotwari* tenants. Rights of transfer by way of sale, mortgage, gift, will, and sub-lease under certain conditions and rights in trees and minerals were extended to them. The Act also provided for grazing and *qist* rights of tenants in the village waste. Besides this, in the same year, other reforms were also introduced, viz., the five years *kharam* were introduced, a circular prohibiting realisation of *lags* was issued, and the suits of civil nature pertaining to land were ordered to be instituted in civil courts instead of Revenue Courts. Thus, a beginning was made to protect the cultivators' arbitrary ejectment, rackrenting and harassment through legal enactments. In such areas of former Gwalior State forming the part of present Dhar District, the *Qanoon Mal* (Land Revenue Code) of Gwalior

State was applicable from 1904. This was again amended in 1927 by which many important changes were provided e. g. full proprietary rights to occupancy tenants in respect of their holdings¹. This *Qanoon Mal* was again revised in the year 1948 which continued in the Gwalior State region of Dhar District after the formation of Madhya Bharat. One of the amendment prohibited the eviction of non-occupancy and sub-tenants except in the circumstance in which an occupancy tenant could be evicted.

In the erstwhile Holkar State *ijaradari* system was prevalent in the first half of the 19th century. In view of the vast unrestricted powers enjoyed by the *ijaradar* cultivators had to undergo great hardships shortly after the introduction of the *ijaradar* system. Hence another institution, viz., *tipdari*, was established which further added to the hardships of the cultivators. The *tipdar* was the person who stood security for payment of revenue dues by the cultivators to the State or the *ijaradar* as the case may be. For undertaking this responsibility the *tipdar* enjoyed many concessions from the State, which offered him shelter to oppress the people with impunity. When a cultivator had once given the security of a *tipdar*, he was constrained to put up with all the tyranny the latter chose to inflict upon him. He was not free, if he so wished to offer another *tipdar* as security. The *tipdari* system was widely prevalent in the State. It had so much grown in its that Hoare, the Settlement Officer expressed his views about it, at the time of Settlement that it should be entirely obliterated or largely limited.

Many reforms were introduced by the State to mitigate the evils arising out of the *ijaradari* system. Noteworthy among them was an order issued in 1905 which required that all lands acquired by the *ijaradar* during the term of his land would be resumed by the State on the termination of the *ijaradar*. Further such lands were usually restored to the original owner or his/her or were assigned to the persons who were actually cultivating them. This was followed by the abolition of the *ijaradari Khalsa* system by Hoare's Settlement of 1908.

At the same time steps were also taken to gradually abolish the *tipdari* system.

Then the Government took up the work of codifying law relating to land revenue and land tenures of the State and this culminated in the enactment of the Indore Land Revenue and Tenancy Act of 1931 which was brought into force on 20th April 1931. The provisions of the Act brought into clear relief the rights and privileges of the tenants, conditions governing their tenancy of the land and other ancillary matters. This Act remained in force until the State's merger in Madhya Bharat.

The individual State's Acts were replaced by the Madhya Bharat Land Revenue and Tenancy Act, 1950.

1. Administration Report of Gwalior State, 1917-18, p. 70, 1926-27, p. 1.

Under the prevalent harassment of tenants by *Jagirdars* and to give protection to their rights against forcible ejection, an Act, namely the Jagir Tenants' Land Restoration Act was enacted in the year 1949 to enable the tenants to re-acquire their dispossessed lands. Attempts were also made by the Government to rationalize the land revenue and tenancy laws in the ryotwari villages. For this purpose, the Madhya Bharat Revenue Administration and Ryotwari Land Revenue and Tenancy Act, 1950 was enacted and brought into force from the 15th August 1950. This Act, not only 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 future¹.

The Madhya Bharat Zamindari Abolition Act of 1951 and Madhya Bharat Abolition of Jagirs Act of 1951, besides abolishing the Zamindari and Jagirdari system also aimed at giving greater security and additional rights to the tenants, *e. g.*, every tenant of the ex-zamindari became an occupancy tenant of the land comprised in his holding from the date of vesting. Even a sub-tenant or tenant of a sub-tenant could acquire occupancy rights under specific conditions. After the abolition of the Zamindari system, it was found that in some cases rents charged from tenants were in excess of the rates fixed in the current settlement. An amendment was, therefore, issued to the Zamindari Abolition Act in 1954, according to which rent at the village rate assessed in the current settlement was to be charged from every tenant.

After the formation of new Madhya Pradesh, the whole position regarding land tenures and tenancy reforms in the constituent units was reviewed and, as a result, a unified Land Revenue Code, 1959 was enacted and brought into force from the 2nd October 1959. This code incorporates all the important features of a land reform, such as, uniformity of tenures, protection of tenants, against arbitrary ejection, rackrenting and conferring rights on them.

In place of multiple tenures existing previously, the Code provides for only one class of tenure holders of land from the State to be known as *bhumiswami*. A *Bhumiswami* has 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 has 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 restriction.

The Code protects the rights of sub-tenants. All persons holding land from *bhumiswamis* as lessees, sub-tenants or *shikmis* on the date of coming into force

of the Code were to be termed as occupancy tenants. An occupancy tenant can be conferred *bhumiswami* rights on his paying 15 times the land revenue in five equal instalments. Occupancy tenants have taken advantage of this statutory provision. To protect the existing occupancy tenants of *bhumiswamis* from being rack-rented, it has been laid down that the maximum rent payable by an occupancy tenant shall not exceed four times the land revenue in the case of land under *bandhs* and twice the land in other cases. No sub-letting or leasing of land is now permitted except in cases of emergency one in three years or by certain classes of persons, such as widows, unmarried women, minors, etc. The Code provides for the preparation of a new set of record of rights. The entries in them are kept upto-date by bringing on record annually, all changes that take place after they have been certified by Revenue Officers not below the rank of Naib Tahsildar.

The land reforms indicated above effect more the type of tenure than the size of property. Even so, some restrictions have been imposed in this respect. The maximum of individual holdings in respect of future acquisitions was fixed at 50 acres by former Madhya Bharat Government. In respect of existing holdings, the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh enacted a special law, which was known as the Madhya Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holding Act, 1961. According to this Act, apart from inherited land, no person could acquire more than 25 standard acres per family and additional 5 standard acres were allowed for dependents upto five to the maximum extent of 25 standard acres, depending on the number of dependents, *i. e.*, up to 50 standard acres.

The ceiling has been again lowered to 10 to 18 standard acres, with retrospective effect from January 1st, 1972. According to the amendment, a family of up to five members may acquire up to 18 standard acres, while for an individual it is 10 standard acres. The additional 8 standard acres have been allowed for dependents at the rate of 2 standard acres for every extra dependent member limited to 18 acres. For the purpose of this Act, a standard acre means one acre of irrigated land from Government source available for more than one crop, in a year, or two acres of seasonal irrigated land from Government source available for at least one crop or three acres of dry land.

Size of Holdings

The position of the agricultural holdings, according to the different size (1967-68) is given below:—

Table No. XI—3
Agricultural Holdings by Size

Size of Holdings		No. of Holdings	Area (In Hectare)
1	2	3	
Upto 0.4 ha	..	9,307	1,494
0.4 to 1.01 ha	..	8,642	6,194

1. Patel G. D. *The India Land Problem of Legislation*, p. 335.

	1	2	3
1.01 to 2.02 ha	..	12,500	18,951
2.02 to 3.04 ha	..	9,425	23,504
3.04 to 4.05 ha	..	7,789	27,428
5.05 to 6.07 ha	..	5,779	32,153
6.07 to 7.08 ha	..	4,942	32,393
7.08 to 8.00 ha	..	3,988	29,230
8.09 to 10.12 ha	..	5,836	53,707
10.12 to 12.14 ha	..	4,200	46,538
12.14 to 14.16 ha	..	2,923	38,666
14.16 to 16.19 ha	..	1,961	29,497
16.19 to 18.21 ha	..	1,411	24,361
18.21 to 20.23 ha	..	1,082	20,683
20.23 to 24.28 ha	..	1,293	28,706
24.28 to 30.35 ha	..	974	26,679
30.35 to 40.47 ha	..	609	20,926
40.47 to 60.70 ha	..	292	13,859
60.70 to 80.94 ha	..	54	3,703
80.94 to 121.41 ha	..	17	1,589
121.41 to 202.34 ha	..	4	699
202.34 to 404.69 ha	..	3	866
over 404.69 ha	..	..	..
Total ..		89,490	5,11,618

Nistar and Grazing Rights

After the formation of Madhya Bharat, the cultivators were having the rights of arzing and *nistar* in the village waste and to trees in their holdings. A tenant was given the rights, free of charge to graze his agricultural cattle in the wasteland of his village and to collect from such wasteland, grass, dry wood, thorns and leaves and for his agricultural or domestic purposes. In 1954-55, ten per cent of the village area, if available, was also reserved for grazing. Although the area so reserved continued to be used for grazing other *nistar* rights in *abadi* (habitation) and unoccupied land and its produce (as required in Chapter XVIII of the M. P. Land Revenue Code, 1959) have not yet been determined. Till the

abolition of the rights of intermediaries, the rights of residents of a village in unoccupied land and its produce were defined in the *wazib-ul-arz*.

Now the Land Revenue Code, 1959, has specified the *nistar* and grazing rights of the villagers. Accordingly *nistar patrak* for rights over unoccupied land in a village belonging to the State and a *wazibs-ul-arz* for rights in or over lands belonging to other *bhumiswamis* has been prepared. *Nistar* material is made available to the agriculturists at the concessional rates and to others at commercial rates from the depots established by the Forest Department at convenient places of the District.

Bhoodan

The Bhoodan Yagna or land gift movement was initiated in the country in 1951, by Acharya Vinoba Bhave with the aim of solving the problem of landless labourers. This movement has been helpful in creating a healthy and congenial atmosphere which had its impact in Madhya Pradesh as in the rest of the country. It is a unique and revolutionary way of agrarian reform put through goodwill, persuasion and co-operation. In former Madhya Bharat, a legislation known as the Madhya Bharat Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1955 (No. 3 of 1955) was enacted in 1953 to facilitate the activities in connection with Bhoodan Yagna movement. It was followed by the establishment of Madhya Pradesh Bhoodan Yagan Board with headquarters at Gwalior and was made responsible for the administration of land received under Bhoodan movement. The Board has been empowered to constitute Tahsil Committees which distribute the land among landless persons capable of cultivating it personally.

Many prominent leaders working in Bhoodan Yagna movement visited this District, but it gained momentum when Acharya Vinoba Bhave visited the District in the month of September 1960. Paramhansh Baba Raghav Das also visited this District for this cause in 1956-57. Besides them, Acharya Sankar Rao Deo, Krishan Das Jaju, Hari Bhau Upadhyaya, R.K. Patil, Raghunath Shridhar Dhotra, Jayat Ram Dubey, Bahal Bhai Mehta, Viyogi Hari, Acharya Dada Dharmadhikari, Manmohan Chaudari, Devendra Kumar Gupta, C. Ramchandran, Annashib Sahasrabuddhe, Thakur Das Bang, Shanta Behan Narulkar, Ku. Bimla Thakar and Ku. Nirmala Deshpande, Dada Bhai Naik, Kashi Nath Trivedi and several other social workers of the State have also contributed a great deal to the Bhoodan work. Till the end of 31st March 1971, 740 acres of land had been received in Dhar District as *bhoodan* from 220 donors, out of which 406 acres were distributed among 158 landless persons.¹

1. Annual Report of M. P. Bhoodan Yagan Board for the Year 1970-71,

Other Sources of Revenue

The fiscal system of the District was governed formerly according to the policies prevalent in the former Dhar, Holkar and Gwalior States which were different from what obtains today in Madhya Pradesh. States being independent entities in financial matters, all the sources of revenue were 'States' subjects and, as such, there was no diversion of revenue into Central and State. Besides the income from land revenue, the other important sources of revenue of the States were forest, customs, excise and stamps. At present Central Excise, Income Tax and Estate Duty are the 'Central' sources of revenue, while state Excise, Stamps, Forests, Registration, Sales Tax and Taxes on Motor Vehicles, etc., are the 'States' sources of revenue. A brief account of these items of taxation and income from them, is given below:—

Union Excise.

In the former Dhar State there was no excise department before 1902 when excise affairs were looked after by *kamasdars* incharge of *parganas*. It was levied on spirit drugs and prepared from opium and hemp. Opium was not as excisable article. *Bhang* could be sold without licence. The annual income from excise was Rs.16,018 in 1901, which increased to Rs.34,012 in 1905. At present, the main excisable commodities are cloth, sugar, tobacco, cement, vegetable, non-essential oils, copper, yarn, wireless receiving sets, air conditioning machinery, patent and proprietary medicines, matches, electric fans, etc. The receipts under this head had been Rs.3.60 lakhs in 1970-71 which increased to Rs.7.42 lakhs in 1974-75.

Income Tax and Estate Duty

The separate office of the Income Tax Officer, Dhar was established from 1st July 1969. Previous to this Dhar District was within the jurisdiction of Income Tax Officer at Ratlam and Indore. The Income Tax is collected under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Income from this head was Rs.9 lakhs in the year 1969-70, Rs.17 lakhs during 1970-71 and Rs.19.80 lakhs during 1974-75. The income from the estate duty was Rs. 6,034 in 1970-71, which increased to Rs. 31,578 in 1974-75.

State Sources

Excise:

The income under this head was from the sale of imported liquor country liquor, opium and hemp drugs. Madhya Bharat Excise Act of 1940 became applicable in this district after the formation of Madhya Bharat. The Central Opium Act of 1857 and 1898 and the Dangerous Drugs Act of 1929 were also brought into force. On the coming into being of the new State of Madhya Pradesh, the Madhya Bharat Excise Act of 1940 was replaced by the Madhya Pradesh Excise Act, 1915 as amended by M.P. Act 23 of 1958. This came into force from 1st January 1959. The annual receipts from excise are steadily increasing. They were 11.18 lakhs in 1951-52, Rs. 11.84 lakhs in 1970-71 and Rs. 57.12 lakhs in 1974-75.

Stamps

This source of revenue came into existence in 1872 in the former Dhar State, which made the use of stamps compulsory in all judicial matters. It was amended in 1897. In 1897, Darbar postage stamps of various denominations were introduced and remained in circulation till 1901 when the Darbar postal arrangement was abolished. The collection of revenue was thereafter regulated under the Indore Stamps Act II of 1907, and Indore Court Fee Act upto the year 1956. Now stamp receipts are subject to the Indian Stamps Act (Act II of 1899) and the Court Fee Act, 1870 as applicable to the State of Madhya Pradesh. In the Dhar State annual income from stamps during the first decade ending 1890 was Rs.16,751 which increased to Rs. 18,830 in 1901 and Rs. 21,206 in 1903. The receipts from sales of stamps of various denominations both judicial and non-judicial were recorded as Rs.1.94 lakhs in 1951-52, Rs.2.28 lakhs in 1960-61, Rs.8.23 lakhs in 1970-71 and Rs. 15.44 lakhs in 1974-75.

Forest

The revenue from forest is derived from the sale of timber and other forest produce removed by the Government and consumers, purchasers and from other miscellaneous sources like cattle grazing, etc. The Indian Forest Act, 1927 has been in force since the 15th June 1951 in this District which regulates the protection of forest and collection of forest revenue. The income has increased from Rs.2.96 lakhs in 1951-52, to Rs.2.98 lakhs in 1960-61, and Rs.4.56 lakhs in 1970-71 and Rs.15.58 lakhs in 1974-75.

Registration

The income under this head is derived from the registration fee, chargeable on sale, donation and mortgage deeds of immovable property, etc., copying fee, etc. Registration fees are charged under the Indian Registration Act, 1908 which was in force in Madhya Bharat with effect from 1952. The same Act still continues Registration fees, etc., and collected as per schedules appended to the Act. The rates have been amended from time to time. The following table shows the receipts and number of documents registered:—

Table No. XI-d

Year	Receipts Rs.	Documents Registered
1951-52	7,700	..
1955-56	22,329	..
1960-61	38,515	2,683
1965-66	71,120	4,006
1966-67	65,170	3,073
1967-68	84,343	4,287
1968-69	96,742	4,089
1969-70	1,06,380	4,267
1970-71	1,41,585	5,235

The corresponding amount was Rs. 2.06 lakhs in 1974-75.

Sales Tax

The Madhya Bharat Sales Tax Act, Sambat 2007 was first introduced in this District in 1950. Afterwards, the Madhya Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, 1959 took the place of the former Madhya Bharat Act from 1st April 1959. Besides this, the Sales Tax is also collected under the provision of Central Sales Tax Act, 1957, Madhya Pradesh Sales of Motor Spirit and Lubricants Taxation Act, 1957 and Madhya Pradesh Professional and Employment Tax Act, 1966. The Schedule of Sales Tax has been revised from time to time to net additional income under this head Sales Tax began to be levied on food-grains. Increase in the rate of Sales Tax since 1st September 1967 augmented the receipts under this head. Any set back in production and consequent diminution in trade in agricultural produce adversely affects Sales Tax revenues. The income under this head was Rs. 56,800 in the year 1951-52 which increased to Rs. 93,400 in 1955-56, to Rs. 4,98,700 in 1960-61, to Rs. 20,43,670 in 1970-71 and to Rs. 32,03,150 in 1974-75. The number of assesses under the Sales Tax and professional Tax during the year 1971-72 in the District was 1,417 and 1,629 respectively.

Taxes on Motor Vehicles

The income under this head is derived from the registration of motor vehicles, issue of licences to drivers and conductors, etc. The receipts under this head accrue from the administration of the following Acts; (I) Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 and Rules 1940 and amended on January 17, 1970, in force since February 16, 1939. (II) Madhya Pradesh Motor Vehicle (Taxation of Passenger) Act, 1959 amended in September 1962 and on November 15, 1971 in force since February 1, 1961, (III) Madhya Pradesh Motor Vehicle (Taxation of Goods) Act, 1962 amended in April, 1970 in force since November 1, 1962 and (IV) Madhya Pradesh Motor Vehicle Taxation Act, 1947 and amended in December 1966, January 1968 and on November 15, 1971 in force since March 31, 1947. The annual receipts under this head were nearly Rs. 200 in 1951-52. They increased to Rs. 43,500 in 1955-56, to Rs. 67,800 in 1960-61, to Rs. 3.57 lakhs in 1970-71 and to Rs. 2.95 lakhs in 1974-75.

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE**Early History**

Dhar was one of the nine Ruling States in the Central India Agency in direct treaty relations with the British Government. In early days no regular judicial institutions existed in the District. There were no written laws. The customs and usages took the place of law. Civil justice was administered by Panchayats constituted of the chief men of a caste or village and a similar form of procedure was followed in revenue matters. Criminal justice was in petty case administered by the priests and in more serious cases by the state officials of revenue (Ijardars) who exercised jurisdiction within limits. Banishment, mutilation and fines were the commonest forms of punishment.

Up to about 1840 all cases whether civil or criminal were heard in the *Huzur-Kachahari*. Civil cases were dealt with by the *Kamasadar* of Dhar Pargana. In 1843, a civil court, called the *Nazim Adalat*, was established but its powers were not clearly defined.¹ In 1860 the *Kamasadars* of parganas were granted powers to try criminal cases. In 1868, two new courts were established, those of the *Medar-ul-Muham* and of the *Bakshi-giri*, the latter being a military court.² These two courts and those of the *Nazim Adalat* and the *Kamasadars* were empowered to entertain suits up to Rs. 200 in value, and suits of higher value went to the *Huzur-Kachahari*. In criminal cases the *Kamasadars*, *Kotwal* and *Faujbakshi* were empowered to inflict imprisonment up to one month and fines up to Rs. 10. In 1871, two higher courts were added, the *Sadar Amini* and the *Sadar Faujdari*, the first hearing civil and the latter criminal appeals. They also exercised original jurisdiction. In 1899, the judicial system was reorganised and the powers of certain courts were modified. Out of the 28 courts that then existed, 9 were brought under reduction, and the powers of the other courts were increased so as to bring them more in line with courts in British India. In 1903-04, the *Sadar Amin's* Court was abolished. In its place a *Sadar Court* was reconstituted as a civil and criminal court with two judges who were called the Civil Judge and Chief Criminal Judge. The *Sadar Court* was abolished since 16th May 1906 and three new courts were established, viz. City Magistrate for Dhar City, Magistrate for Malwa and Magistrate for Nimar. The two latter courts were created in order to relieve the *Kamasadars* of Dhar and Dharampuri Parganas of the judicial work. The newly constituted courts were given the criminal powers of 1st Class Magistrate and civil powers up to the value of Rs. 1,000. While the City Magistrate heard civil suits up to Rs. 500. The newly created Bench of Honorary Magistrate at Kukshi exercised the powers of third class Magistrate.³

1. *Dhar State Gazetteer*, 1908, p. 64.

2. *ibid.*

3. *Administration Report of Dhar State*, 1906-07, p. 10.

The separation of judiciary and revenue work in Dharampuri and Dhar parganas¹ was also effected in 1906 while in Kukshi pargana in 1907-08. In the year 1908 there were 34 courts functioning in the State out of which 12 were in *khalsa* territory and remaining 22 in the *Thakurats* and *Bhumis*. The courts at head-quarters were the Darbar Court, the District Magistrate's Court, and the Court of the City Magistrate, Dhar.

The Darbar Court (Chief's Court) was the highest judicial authority in the state exercising full powers under the treaty of 1819. It was presided over by the Raja himself.

The District Magistrate exercised the powers of a first class magistrate, with the additional powers under Section 30 of Criminal Procedure Code, and could pass sentence of imprisonment up to seven years in criminal cases. He also heard appeals from the City Magistrate's Court and the Pargana Courts. Sitting as a Civil Judge, he entertained all original civil suits up to the value of Rs. 2,000 and Small Cause cases up to Rs. 250. The City Magistrate had the powers of a second class Magistrate. As civil judge he could entertain original civil suits upto the value of Rs. 500 and Small Cause suits up to Rs. 50 while the *Kamasdars* exercised various degree of power.

In 1896 and 1903 Government of India recognised the right of the Darbar to exercise jurisdiction in the guaranteed *Thakurats* and *Bhumis* subordinate to it. The Darbar on the recognition of this right at once conceded jurisdictional powers to such of the estate holders as were deemed capable of exercising them. Twenty-two courts were established, of which 13 were guaranteed and 9 non-guaranteed estates. All these courts exercised both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

All civil and criminal cases were first instituted in the lowest courts (*pargana*, *thakurat*, etc.) competent to try them. The first or regular appeal against the decisions of the lowest courts lay in the District Magistrate's Court and the second or the special appeal went to the Darbar Court which was the highest appellate authority in the State. Persons discontented with the decisions of the Darbar could apply to the Political Agent, who in his capacity as Political Officer, could advise the Darbar or dispose of the applications summarily.

The High Court was the highest tribunal in the State. This Court exercised the powers similar to those of British Indian High Court. It had no original jurisdiction both in civil and criminal cases. All appeals and revisions from the *Thakurats* and *Bhumis* were laid in the High Court. Under the High Court there was the District and Sessions Court, which was the first appellate court. This court had jurisdiction in all civil original suits above the value of Rs. 2,000 and in all criminal cases beyond the power of Magistrates. All state courts including the

1, *ibid* p. 3.

2. *ibid*. 1907-08, p. 19.

popular Board and the Village Panchayats were directly subordinate to the District and Sessions Court. The Dhar Munsiff's Court had exclusive civil jurisdiction upto Rs. 2,000 and also tried Small Cause cases exclusively according to the Criminal Procedure Code. He had powers to try summary cases. All other Magistrates in the State, excepting Singhana and Mandu magistrates had judicial powers, both criminal and civil, being invested with 1st Class Magisterial powers and power to try civil cases upto Rs. 2,000 and small cause cases upto Rs. 50.

In 1939-40 some reforms were made in the judiciary of the State.¹ Two permanent courts of Munsiffs were established in the city for trial of civil cases. One of them was also invested with the powers of a Magistrate First Class.

After the formation of Madhy Bharat in 1948, the judiciary of the District was reconstituted on the lines of the judiciary as in the erstwhile British Provinces. The civil courts in Madhya Bharat were regulated by the Madhya Bharat Civil Courts Act of 1949, and those for criminal cases by the Code of Criminal Procedure in India as adopted in Madhya Bharat. Early in 1949, under this Act, Civil and Criminal Courts came to be reconstituted and the entire judiciary of the District was placed under a District and Sessions Judge with headquarters at Dhar and other courts were reconstituted in place of courts existing in the old princely state. Most of them were located at their original headquarters.

Incidence of Crimes

In Dhar District the crimes reported are related to the offences like Dacoity, Robbery, Murder, Rioting, Burglary, Thefts, Cattle-Thefts, Ordinary Thefts, Abduction and Miscellaneous I. P. C. Crimes as depicted in the following table:—

Table No. XII-1

Crime Situation

Year	Dacoity	Robbery	Murder	Riot	House Break-ing	Cattle thefts	Ordinary Thefts	Abduction	Misc. Crimes under I. P. C.
1950 ..	39	40	31	10	409	253	610	15	679
1955 ..	8	8	25	36	259	122	382	20	286
1960 ..	7	25	49	31	389	178	311	17	987
1965 ..	38	74	74	16	311	201	448	118	642
1966 ..	17	66	66	20	442	230	648	25	652
1967 ..	10	63	53	30	502	217	807	27	748
1968 ..	9	34	62	24	384	220	554	20	558

Source: Superintendent of Police, Dhar.

1. *ibid*. 1939-40. pp. 16-17.

Some of the important classes of crimes are discussed in brief in the following paragraphs.

Dacoity

The highest number of dacoity cases recorded was 39 in 1950 and 38 in 1965. There is a decreasing trend in the crime occurrence during recent years. There are no local gangs committing this crime. The stray cases of petty dacoities registered are committed by criminals from adjacent areas.

Robbery

Robbery of a very serious type is not of common occurrence. In this case also the offences reported can be attributed to gangs and professional criminals from outside the District. The highest number of robbery cases registered was 74 in 1965 while the lowest was 8 in 1955. Then years 1966, 1967 and 1968 recorded only 66, 63 and 34 cases, respectively.

Murder

The highest number of murders recorded was 74 in 1965 and the lowest was 31 in 1950. During the other years it varied from 25 in 1955, 49 in 1960, 66 in 1966, 53 in 1967 and 62 in 1968.

House Breaking

House Breaking is of frequent incidence, with the occasional fluctuation it varied between 409 in 1950, 389 in 1960, 311 in 1965 and 384 in 1968.

Cattle-Thefts

The crime situation due to cattle-thefts and kidnapping is not very serious. Compared with other years cattle-theft registered the highest number in 1950 i. e., 253 and the lowest in 1955, i. e., 122 only. The cattle-thefts are committed in an organised manner. Herds of cattle are diverted from their grazing field to far off marketing places and sold off.

Offences under Special Laws

Apart from the crimes already discussed, there are certain offences against the special and local laws such as, Excise Act, Gambling Act and Prohibition Act.

Organisation of Police Force

In Dhar State, the Police force formed a constituent part of the State Army up to 1872. All police duties were performed by military and village *chowkidars*. In that year a body of 30 men was formed for protection of Dhar town. They were given uniform and placed under the town *Kotwal* who was also Police Magistrate. In 1874, their number increased and they were placed under a trained Superintendent on deputation from British India. Small bodies of police were also raised and posted at *Pargana* head quarters under the *Kamardars*. The expenditure on police force amounted to Rs. 28,934 in 1874. In the year 1893, the Police was formed into a single body of men.

Prior to the establishment of regular police, the village *Chowkidars* in Malwa and *Mankars* in Nimar carried out the police duties in Villages. The post of village *Chowkidars* was till lately hereditary, the holders being, in some cases, given free grants of land as remuneration. After the establishment of the regular police, the *Chowkidars* were enrolled under the department as rural police. In 1905-06 the strength of the police force in Dhar State consisted of 1 Superintendent and 1 Assistant Superintendent, 1 Inspector, 11 Sub-Inspectors, 14 Head-Constables, 265 Constables, 15 Mounted Police and 317 Rural Police Force and the total expenditure on the force amounted to Rs. 42,271. The expenditure on the force in the year 1931-32 amounted to Rs. 76,539. In 1940-41, there were 11 Police Station Houses in the State and strength of the subordinate police force consisted of 1 Court Inspector, 2 Circle Inspectors, 17 Sub-Inspectors, 35 Head Constables and 318 Constables. The system of the working was in accordance with rules and regulations followed in British India particularly in Central Provinces. The Dhar State Police Manual was introduced for the working of Department from April, 1945. In the same year force was distributed over 12 Police Stations, 2 Out Posts and 20 Chowkis. The Police Force consisted of one Superintendent of Police, one Deputy Superintendent, two Inspectors, one Probationer Inspector, 19 Sub-Inspectors, 37 Head Constables and 384 Constables.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat in 1948, the Police Force of each District formed a unit which was directed and controlled by the District Superintendent, who was subordinate to the Deputy Inspector General of Police. The force was regulated by the Police Ordinance of Samvat 2005 (1948 A. D.) which provided for a uniform organisation of the Police Force. The formation of new Madhya Pradesh in 1956, marked a further re-organisation of Police Force in the District.

Present Organisation of the Police Force

The District Police is headed by the Superintendent of Police with headquarters at Dhar. He is assisted by a Deputy Superintendent of Police and miscellaneous subordinate staff of Circle Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables. For efficient working the force has been divided into the following categories:—

1. Prosecution Branch:—

The Prosecution Branch is headed by a Police Prosecutor who is assisted by Assistant Police Prosecutors. The Police Prosecutor looks after his office work and also gives guidance to his assistants.

2. Police Headquarters Lines:—

There is a District Reserve Police line at Dhar. The Reserve Inspector is in charge of headquarters line and he is assisted by a Reserve Sub-Inspector.

3. District Special Branch:—

The District Special Branch is incharge of one Sub-Inspector who is assisted by other competent staff.

4. District Crime Branch:—

The District Crime Branch is headed by a Sub-Inspector and assisted by Head Constables and Constables.

At present the whole district has been divided into 16 Police Station Houses as shown in Chapter I.

The following table shows the details regarding strength and cost of Civil Police of the District:—

Table No. XII-2
Strength and Cost of Police

Year	Superintendent & Deputy Superintendent	Inspector and Sub-Inspector	Head Constables	Constables	Cost of Police Force in Rs.
1950-51	1	38	108	667	6,78,097
1955-56	1	38	100	667	6,95,735
1960-61	2	43	78	541	11,79,008
1965-66	2	43	99	538	13,85,988
1966-67	2	43	99	538	13,31,012
1967-68	2	42	98	534	14,96,963

Source:—District Superintendent of Police, Dhar.

Home Guards

The force is a voluntary one 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 force came into being in Dhar District with effect from September, 1961. The administration of the force throughout Madhya Pradesh vests in the Inspector General with the head quarters at Jabalpur, and in this District the Company Commandant at Dhar is the head of District Organization.

The Home Guards are recruited from the rural areas of the District. Any person between the age of 19 and 40 years with minimum height 5'4" satisfying a literacy test is eligible for enrolment. Every Nagar-sainik undergoes a course of training for a period of about two months in Foot Drill, Arms Drill, Weapon Training and Fire Fighting, Field Craft, First Aid, Lathi Training and Social Service, etc. The District Magistrate is empowered to call him up when emergency demands and he is subject to his control during such emergency. The District Staff consists of one Company Commandant, Home Guards and two instructors.

Jails and Lock-ups

In 1908, in former Dhar State there was one Central Jail at Dhar and 9 district lock-ups attached to it. The Central Jail was situated in the fort while the remaining 9 Lock-ups were in the pargana Jails located at the headquarters of each pargana. The State Surgeon was the *ex-officio* Superintendent of the Central Jail, while Sub-Assistant Surgeons were acting as Jailor. The Jailor had under him an Assistant Jailor who was also called a *Daroga*. In 1919-20 the number of lock-ups was 13, four of which belonged to the State and nine to subordinate *Thakurats* and *Bhumats*. By 1930-31, there were 6 Jails in the State and the *Thikanas* maintained their own lock-ups which were 19 in number. The number of Jails and lock-ups in the State was 26 by 1944-45, out of which 20 were maintained by *Thikanas* and *Bhumats*.

Present Location of Jails and Lock-ups

There is one District Jail, one Sub-Jail and three Judicial lock-ups in the District. They are located at the following places:—

A. District Jail at Dhar.

B. Sub-Jail at Sardarpur.

C. Judicial Lock-ups at Manawar, Dharampuri and Badnawar.

In the new set-up of the Jail Department the Dhar Jail has been classified as Class II District Jail. The Inspector General of Prisons is the Chief Supervising Officer and the District Medical Officer is the *ex-officio* Superintendent of this Jail. The Sub-Jail is looked after by the Assistant Jailor. The Magisterial lock-ups are supervised by the respective Tahsildars. The table in Appendix shows the details of prisoners received, discharged and also of those that remained inside during the period 1965-72 in the Dhar District Jail and Sardarpur Sub-Jail.

Classification of Prisoners

The prisoners are mainly divided into four classes, namely, the casuals, the habituals, the adolescents and the Juveniles. The adolescent prisoners are transferred to Borstal Institute, Narsimhapur and the Juveniles to Reformatory School, Seoni, where they are given educational and vocational training to their ages and at the same time, segregating them from each other. The prisoners are being provided to learn various vocations during the term of sentence so as to improve their outlook and make them good citizen after their release.

Board of Visitors

A Board of Visitors has been constituted for the Jail. It consists of official and non-official members appointed by the Government. The Collector, Dhar is its Chairman. The term of its appointment is two years.

Prison Discipline

There is a strict watch over the activities of persons confined in the Jails, Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment are engaged in different working

of trades. Long term prisoners are given temporary release for 10 days in a year besides carrying remissions under the Good Conduct Rules. Prisoners of exemplary conduct become eligible to receive miscellaneous concessions.

Educational Facilities

Deserving prisoners are given facilities to pursue their studies further. They are provided with sports articles, books, etc. District Jail, Dhar has whole time teachers and all prisoners are provided with opportunities to attend classes. The jail has a library with a number of books on moral education, agriculture and gardening. A reformist preacher is also provided for imparting cultural and moral instructions to prisoners. 8 Convicts appeared in Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha Examination, of which 7 were successful while 32 convicts appeared and 25 passed in 1967.

Present Organisation of Civil and Criminal Courts

The Act of 1949 was replaced by the Madhya Pradesh Civil Courts Act No.19 of 1958 from 1st January 1959. The Court of District and Sessions Judge at Dhar is the highest court for Dhar revenue District.

The courts located in the District are as follows :—

1. Court of the District and Sessions Judge, Dhar.
2. Court of First Additional District and Sessions Judge, Dhar.
3. Court of Second Additional District and Sessions Judge, Dhar.
4. Court of Third Additional District and Sessions Judge, Dhar.
5. Court of Civil Judge, Class I, Dhar.
6. Court of Civil Judge, Class II, Dhar.
7. Court of Civil Judge, Class II, Kukshi.
8. Court of Civil Judge, Class II, Manawar.
9. Court of Civil Judge, Class II, Sardarpur.
10. Court of Civil Judge, Class II, Badnawar.
11. Court of Civil Judge, Class II, Dharampuri.

The Collector is invested with the powers of a District Magistrate. The Deputy Collectors incharge of Sub-divisions are invested with powers of Magistrate, First Class and they deal with the cases filed under the provisions of Criminal Procedure Code for security proceedings.

Separation of Judiciary from Executive

The Scheme of separation of Judiciary from Executive was introduced in the Dhar State since 1906-07 in Dhar and Dharampuri Pargana¹. In 1907-08, it was extended to Kukshi pargana also by appointing a whole-time Magistrate to carry out the judicial functions.² The judicial powers (except powers under the preventive sections of Indian Penal Code) were transferred to a

1. Administration Report of Dhar State, 1906-07 p. 3.

2. Ibid. 1907-08 p. 19.

separate body of officers who were solely responsible for disposal of civil and criminal cases. By 1942-43, there was complete separation of judiciary from executive in Dhar State except in Nimanpur Pargana, where the judicial work being light, was done by the Mahal officer¹. When this District formed a part 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. The cases under chapter VIII and XI of the Criminal Procedure Code were tried by Sub-Divisional Magistrates, Second Class who were actually Sub-Divisional Officers and the Tahsildars were also exercising powers of Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Second Class. Later on the Tahsildars were relieved of this work and the powers were conferred on the Deputy Collectors, who were made Magistrate of First Class.

Nyaya Panchayats

The Nyaya Panchayats are to provide the village folk with cheaper, speedier and simple justice. Thus the Nyaya Panchayats function within the framework of ordinary laws and enable the representatives of the people to participate in the administration of justice in civil and criminal cases of petty nature.

Each Nyaya Panchayat normally covered an area of a Revenue Inspector's Circle. The number of members of each Nyaya Panchayat ranges from 5 to 10. The Members are elected by the *Panchas* of the Gram Panchayats of the area. The *Sarpanch* is elected by the *Panchas* and the normal term of a Nyaya Panchayats is one year. The Nyaya Panchayats enjoy a number of civil and criminal powers. The judgements, decrees, and orders of the Nyaya Panchayats are final, though the Sessions Judge in criminal cases and the District Judge in civil cases are empowered to call for and examine records of such a case and may pass such orders as they think fit. The table below shows the period wise details regarding the disposal of Nyaya Panchayat cases in the District:—

Table No. XII—3
Nyaya Panchayat Cases

Year	Number of cases disposed	
	Civil	Criminal
1952-53	187	504
1955-56	617	297
1960-61	222	410
1965-66	176	334
1966-67	193	415
1967-68	171	539
1968-69	178	570
1969-70	170	584
1970-71	..	..
1971-72	..	..

Source.—District Panchayat and Social Welfare Officer, Dhar.

1. *ibid.* 1942-43., p. 21.

Nature of Cases Handled by Courts

The various cases involving following offences were handled by the courts in Dhar District, during the period given in the accompanying tables :—

(1) Criminal Cases

1. Offences against the State.—Public Tranquility, Safety and Justice.
2. Serious offences against the person.
3. Serious offences against property.
4. Minor offences against person.
5. Minor offences against property.
6. Other offences under Criminal Procedure Code, Special and Local Laws.

(2) Civil Cases

1. Suits instituted for money or movable property.
2. Suits for possession or recovery of immovable property other than pre-emption suits and mortgage suits.
3. Suits to establish right to pre-emption.
4. Mortgage suits.
5. Suits for specific relief.

Criminal Cases

1. Disposal of Cases by Magistrates.—The table below shows the number of cases and number of persons dealt with by various courts from the year 1957:—

*Table No. XII—4**Disposal of Cases*

Year	Cases		Persons	
	No. disposed	No. pending	No. disposed	No. pending
1957	2113	781	4500	2190
1961	4341	1135	8938	3195
1967	4460	2770	8934	6745
1968	5616	3145	11653	8161
1969	3231	1880	7063	4727
1970	3080	1602	6756	4408
1971				

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Dhar.

(II) Conviction under Various Offences.—The table below shows the details regarding the number of persons convicted under various offences during some years :—

*Table No. XII—5**Conviction*

Year	Offences affecting human body	Offences against property	Offences affecting Public Health
1957	58	119	4
1961	325	280	11
1967	183	275	6
1968	232	344	10
1969	222	176	2
1970	144	139	10

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Dhar.

(III) Number of persons punished.—The table below shows the various punishments inflicted on persons in criminal cases from the year 1957 :—

*Table No. XII—6**Number of Persons Punished*

Year	Imprisonment	Fines	Security taken	Persons dealt with under Borstal Act	Death
1957	125	725	87	..	..
1961	816	1430	310	..	2
1967	466	1517	142	..	..
1968	719	1981	206	..	1
1969	264	1417	58	..	..
1970	252	1065	45	..	..

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Dhar.

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DHAR

Civil Cases

(1) Number of Suits Instituted and Disposed.—The table below gives the details regarding the civil suits during some years in the District.

Table No. XII—7
Number of Suits Disposed

Year	Total Number of suits for money and movable property	Total Number of Title and other suits	Disposal of suits by various courts		
			District Courts	Subordinate Civil Courts	Courts of Small Causes
1957	1075	229	3	1316	195
1961	1476	352	41	1011	1046
1967	1040	431	23	985	671
1968	1510	614	21	1274	753
1969	808	610	17	703	786
1970	834	587	48	687	505

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Dhar.

(2) Duration of Civil Cases.—The table below shows the various points regarding the duration of civil cases in the District:—

Table No. XII—8
Duration of Civil Cases

Year	Without trial	Exparte	Admission	Compromised	After full trial	Referred to arbitration
1957	256	100	24	109	352	13
1961	145	100	66	148	320	718
1967	282	177	86	205	434	66
1968	210	179	49	174	425	..
1969	329	173	61	214	385	..
1970	392	170	47	185	418	150

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Dhar.

(3) Civil Suits Pending :—The following table gives a picture of the suits pending during some year from 1957.

Table No. XII—9
Suits Pending

Items of suits	Years					
	1957	1961	1967	1968	1969	1970
1. Suits pending at the beginning of year.	1206	899	1232	1123	1103	1043
2. Instituted during the year.	1279	1831	1471	2124	1418	1421
3. Revived during the year.	65	55	54	38	9	14
4. Otherwise received during the year.	191	100	45	227	19	111
5. Total for Disposal during the year.	2741	2885	2802	3512	2549	2589
6. Disposed by transfer	177	342	30	234	1	100
7. Otherwise disposed of during the year.	1337	1756	..	..	..	..
8. Pending at the close of year.	1227	787	1123	1464	1043	1259

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Dhar.

(4) Revisions and Appellate Cases.—

The following table shows the details regarding the revisions and appellate cases by various courts from the year 1957:—

Table No. XII—10
Revisions and Appellate Cases

	Years					
	1957	1961	1967	1968	1969	1970
1. Pending at the beginning of year.	730	323	325	421	450	530
2. Instituted and re-instituted during the year.	558	352	840	281	209	182
3. Otherwise received during the year.	197	39	9	..	38	378

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Dhar.

Legal Profession and Bar Associations

In early period there were no law graduates and the legal practice was then carried on by some unlicensed and even uneducated persons. Professional qualification was found to be lacking in most of them. In the state time a *vakil* or *Mukhtar* used to be appointed. In the year 1911-12 the number of pleaders practising in courts was 22 in Dhar State. At present there are six Bar Associations in the District which are located at Dhar, Kukshi, Manawar, Sardarpur, Badnawar and Dharampuri.

District Bar Association, Dhar

It is the oldest Bar Association of the District. It was formed in the year 1919 and number of members was 8. The present strength of the Bar is 65. The Association has a library and also a written constitution of its own.

Bar Association, Manawar

The Association was formed in the year 1952. The membership at the date of formation was 10 and at present is 17. There is a written constitution of the Association.

Bar Association, Kukshi

The Association was founded in the year 1950 and there were only seven members at that time as against 13 in 1972. It has a written constitution.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Organisational set-up of some other offices of the State Government, located in the District is given below.

Agriculture

The Office of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Dhar, was established on 1st April 1965. The office has jurisdiction over the whole District. It functions under the administrative control of the Joint Director of Agriculture, Indore Division, Indore and under the overall control of the Director of Agriculture, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The Deputy Director, as in 1969, is assisted by 1 Assistant Director, 3 Assistant Soil Conservation Officers, 3 Technical Assistants, 6 Agricultural Assistants, 2 Farm Superintendents, 2 Compost Inspectors, 2 Agricultural Overseers, 12 Agriculture Extension Officers, 9 Demonstrators and 1 Investigator along with the office staff in the District Office and subordinate offices. The Assistant Director has his headquarters at Dhar, whereas the three Assistant Soil Conservation Officers in the subordinate offices, are posted one each at Dhar, Rajgarh-Sardarpur and Manawar, respectively. Agriculture Extension Officers are posted at the block headquarters, one each at Dhar, Nalcha, Sardarpur, Badnawar, Bagh, Kukshi, Dahi, Nisarpur, Manawar, Bakaner, Dharampuri and Gandhwani.

Co-operation

An office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Dhar, was established in 1957. The office has jurisdiction over the whole District. It functions under the administrative control of the Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Indore Division, Indore, and under the over-all control of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The Assistant Registrar, as in 1969, is assisted by 1 Audit Officer, 4 Senior Co-operative Inspectors, 6 Co-operative Inspectors, 8 Co-operative Extension Officers for the Development Blocks, 2 Valuers, 14 Sub-Auditors, 1 Senior Supervisor (Handloom), and usual staff.

Education

The office of the District Educational Officer, Dhar, functions under the administrative control of the Divisional Superintendent of Education, Indore Division, Indore and under the over-all control of the Director of Public Instruction, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. The District Educational Officer controls all the Primary and Middle Schools in the District. In his duties he is assisted by 19 Assistant District Inspectors of Schools, 1 Assistant Attendant Officer and usual staff.

Employment Exchange

The Employment Exchange headed by a District Employment Officer was established on 1st March 1962 with headquarters at Dhar. The Officer has jurisdiction over the whole district in respect of employment data and opportunities. He works under the administrative control of the Director of Employment and Training, Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur.

The Employment Officer guides and assists those seeking employment on the one hand and the prospective employers on the other. He is assisted by a Statistical Assistant and usual staff at Dhar. There is also an Employment Information and Assistance Bureau functioning at Nalcha, the Block-headquarters. The Bureau is headed by a Junior Employment Officer who works under the administrative control of the Employment Officer, Dhar.

Forest

The Office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Dhar Forest Division, was established in 1962 with headquarters at Dhar. The Division's jurisdiction coincides with that of the revenue district of Dhar. It functions under the immediate control of the Conservator of Forests, Indore Circle and under the over-all control of the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The Divisional Forest Officer is mainly assisted by one Assistant Conservator of Forests and 7 Range Officers alongwith usual staff. As shown in the table below, the Ranges are further divided into Range Assistant Circles to be again divided into Beats.

Table No. XIII—1

No.	Name of Range	No. of Range Assistant Circles	No. of Beats
1.	Dhar	2	25
2.	Dhamnod	2	21
3.	Sardarpur	2	19
4.	Tanda	1	9
5.	Bagh	2	15
		9	89

Fisheries

The office of the Assistant Fishery Officer, Dhar and Jhabua, was established in the year 1954-55 with headquarters at Dhar. The Office functions under the administrative control of the Assistant Director of Fisheries, Khandwa.

The Assistant Fishery Officer is assisted by 2 Fishery Inspectors and usual Staff.

Home Guards

To organise civil defence activities in the District and to help police in law and order, when required, an office of the Company Commander, Home Guards, Dhar is functioning since September, 1961 with headquarters at Dhar. It functions under the administrative control of the Divisional Commandant, Home Guards, Indore and under the over-all control of the Commandant General, Home Guards, Jabalpur.

The Company Commandant is assisted by 2 Instructors, each with headquarters at Dhar and Manawar.

Industries

The office of the Assistant Director of Industries was established at Dhar in 1959. The Office helps the establishment and development of industries in Dhar District. It functions under the immediate control of the Deputy Director of Industries, Indore Division, Indore, and under the over-all control of the Director of Industries, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The Assistant Director is assisted by 1 Inspector of Industries and 4 Extension Officers with usual staff. The Extension Officers are posted each at Dhar, Manawar, Kukshi and Badnawar.

Irrigation

To look after the irrigational works an office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Irrigation Sub-Division is functioning with headquarters at Dhamnod. The officer has jurisdiction over the tahsils of Manawar, Kukshi and Sardarpur. He works under the administrative control of the Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division, Jhabua.

The Sub-Divisional Officer is assisted by 6 Overseers, one Assistant Draftsman, one tracer and the usual staff.

There is yet another office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Small Irrigation Divisions, Sardarpur, which has been functioning since July, 1971.

Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board

The Office of the Divisional Engineer, Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board, was established at Dhar in 1958. The office has jurisdiction over the districts of Dhar and Jhabua. It functions under the control of the Superintending Engineer, M. P. Electricity Board, Indore. The Divisional Engineer is mainly assisted by 4 Sub-Divisional Officers with headquarters at Dhar, Rajgarh, Manawar and Jhabua.

Public Health

Civil Surgeon is the first responsible officer for the public health activities in the District. An office of the Civil Surgeon has been functioning at Dhar since

1912. The office controls all Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the District. It functions under the administrative control of the Directorate of Health Services, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The Civil Surgeon is assisted, as in 1969, by Assistant Surgeons, Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 34 Compounders, 2 Laboratory Assistants, 2 X-Ray Assistants, 2 Nursing Sisters, 3 Staff Nurses, 1 Sister Tutor, 14 Dressers, 2 Lady Health Visitors, 23 Nurses and a number of non-technical subordinate staff.

District Family Planning-Cum-Health Officer

The office of the District Family Planning-Cum-Health Officer is also functioning at Dhar since 1968, under the Directorate of Health Services. The office controls and supervises the Primary Health Centres, Health Centres and Ayurvedic Dispensaries in the District.

The District Family Planning-Cum-Health Officer is assisted by a team of officers which includes Assistant Surgeons, District Extension Educator, Mass Education Information Officer and Vaidyas alongwith the usual staff.

Assistant Director of Health Services (Malaria)

This Office is functioning at Dhar since 1964. It is responsible for the implementation of the National Malaria Eradication Programme in Dhar, Jhabua and West-Nimar districts. The office functions under the immediate control of the Deputy Director of Health Services (Malaria), Indore in the Department of Health Services, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

Public Health Engineering

For purposes of investigation, survey and execution of the water supply schemes in the District, an office of the Assistant Engineer, Public Health Sub-Division, Dhar has been functioning since 1962. He works under the control of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Division, Indore.

The Assistant Engineer used to be assisted by 5 Overseers, 1 Tracer and usual staff in 1969.

Publicity

The Office of the District Publicity Officer was established at Dhar in 1956. It publicises the Government policies, Plans and views. It also keeps the Collector in touch with the public opinion expressed in private presses. The office works under the Director of Information and Publicity, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

Statistical Department

The Office of the District Statistical Officer was established in 1956 at Dhar to collect statistics for planning and development in Dhar and Jhabua districts. It functions under the administrative control of the Director of Economics and Statistics, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The Statistical Officer is assisted by 2 District Statistical Assistants and usual staff.

Sales Tax

The Office of the Sales Tax Officer, Dhar was established on 1st July 1966. The First Sales Tax Officer has jurisdiction over Dhar and Jhabua districts. He works under the immediate control of the Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax, Ujjain and under the over-all control of the Commissioner of Sales Tax, Madhya Pradesh, Indore.

The Sales Tax Officer is assisted by two Assistant Sales Tax Officers with headquarters at Dhar and one Assistant Sales Tax Officer having headquarters at Jhabua. Besides there are three Inspectors of Sales Tax of whom two are posted at Dhar and one at Jhabua.

Social Welfare

The office of the District Panchayat and Social Welfare Officer functions under the immediate control of the Deputy Director of Panchayat and Social Welfare, Indore Division, Indore. The Directorate of Panchayat and Social Welfare, Madhya Pradesh is located at Bhopal.

The District Panchayat and Social Welfare Officer is assisted by 13 Panchayat and Social Education Organisers, 6 Lady Social Education Organisers, 44 Gram Sevikas, 7 Kalakars, 1 District Auditor, 5 Sub-Auditors and usual staff.

Veterinary

The Office of the District Live-Stock Officer, Dhar was established in 1956. It functions under the immediate control of the Deputy Director of Veterinary Services, Indore Division, Indore and under the over-all control of Director of Veterinary Services, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The Live-Stock Officer is assisted by 15 Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, 6 Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 2 Stock Supervisors, 35 Stockmen and usual staff. There are 15 Veterinary Hospitals and 26 Dispensaries in the District as in 1969.

Weights and Measures

Two Offices of the Inspectors of Weights and Measures are functioning in the District, one each with headquarters at Dhar and Sardarpur. The Inspector at Dhar has jurisdiction over Dhar and Badnawar tahsils, whereas the Inspector at Sardarpur has jurisdiction over the remaining three tahsils of Sardarpur, Kukshi and Manawar. Both the Inspectors work under the immediate control of the Assistant Controller, Weights and Measures, Indore Division, Indore and under the over-all control of the Controller, Weights and Measures, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The Inspectors are assisted by one Laboratory Assistant each and the usual staff,

Excise

For the Excise administration in the District, the District Excise Officer works under the immediate control of the Collector, Dhar. Departmentally his office is subordinate to the Assistant Commissioner, Excise, Indore. He is assisted by twelve Excise Sub-Inspectors in charge of various circles and warehouses in the District. In addition there is a Distillery Inspector, Dhar, whose jurisdiction extends to the whole of Dhar, Indore, Dewas and Jhabua districts. A band of Excise Constables and Head Constables assists the Officer and Inspectors as a ready force for detection and control.

Record of Rights

The office, located at Dhar, prepares the record of rights in Dhar Division. The Record of Rights Officer is assisted by an Assistant Record of Rights Officer whose office was created at Dhar on the 1st September 1966. The subordinate office is presently working for Dhar tahsil only but aims at completing the work of the whole District in due course of time.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Panchayats

Panchayat in villages is an age-old institution with village servants and State servants enjoying autonomy.¹ The characteristic of the traditional constitution is evident in the form of 12 balutedars or co-shares popularly recognised in villages. Official recognition was granted to village panchayats in the erstwhile Dhar State before 1884² but it seems that the institution ceased to function in the official form after some time. Village panchayats were again inaugurated in the State in 1905-06. The Patel was the nominated President who also collected land-revenue on a commission of 5 per cent of the collections. The village panchayats settled minor disputes including those of castes and field boundaries.³ The rules were revised to introduce more elected element in the village panchayats in 1919-20. They provided for 5 to 15 elected Panchas but the Sarpanch continued to be nominated by the State who worked under the guidance of Kameshdars (Tahsildars). The panchayats were given powers to hear petty criminal cases and suits up to a value of Rs. 25.00 only. Mahal was the final appellate court against the decisions of the village panchayats. Further, a Village Uplift Department was created in 1936. In the erstwhile Nisarpur tahsil of Indore State also panchayats were introduced in 1920. In the former Sardarpar and Manawan tahsils of the erstwhile Gwalior State, now merged in the District, the panchayats were governed by the Gwalior State Panchayat Boards Act, Samvat 1979 (1922-3 A.D.). However, in all the three States the village panchayats were dominated by the nominated elements and worked under official controls. The finances were poor, mostly depending on state-grants.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat State, the Madhya Bharat Panchayat Act, 1949 was implemented in Dhar District also. The main feature of the Act was the three tier Panchayat System which created gram (village) panchayats for one or more villages, Kendra Panchayats for small areas comparable to present development blocks and a Mandal Panchayat for the District. These Panchayats at different levels were independent on certain matters but supporting the lower panchayats on more important matters of wider impact or mostly schemes. After the Re-organisation of States the Rural Local Self-Government Committee (1957-59) recommended adoption of the three tier system at village, block and district levels. This was adopted in the Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act, 1962, but the Kendra Panchayats have been renamed as Jappad Panchayats and the Mandal Panchayat is known as Zila Panchayat.

1. Dhar State gazetteer p. 61.

2. Dhar State Administration Report, 1939-40, p. 21; and 1940-41, p. 24.

3. ibid, 1905-06, p. 4.

Municipalities

In the urban areas the local self-government was initiated with the creation of a municipal committee at Dhar in 1862. This was one of the earliest municipalities in Central India. To regularise this Act *Bagaraj Banawat Chalaya Jane Karobar Municipality Mutalik Shahar Kar*, Samvat 1922-23 (1866-67 A.D.) was passed by the Darbar.

A few sweepers and conservancy carts were employed on the first occasion. They were placed under a sanitary committee, called Kachra committee with four Officials and the Dewan as its Chairman. In 1967 it was entrusted to two of the officials. A paid manager was appointed for the work in 1887.

The first municipal taxes levied were known as house tax *Charma Patti* and *Tankha Patti* for *charma* of shops and for an amount of pay drawn above Rs. 10 respectively.

By the year 1903-04, though the municipality was not self-supporting it was providing public latrines and street-lights (lamps) to the town. It was also using refuse carts and a limited number of Washington gaslights.¹ The public was provided with plague-huts continuously for several years by the urban body. Improvement of sanitation and pucca road-side drains were planned the following year. It has been claimed that the municipality had a constitution in whose business non-official classes had a voice. The city was divided into 11 wards, each consisting of several blocks.² In the same year a beginning was made to improve the sanitation of district-towns of Dharampuri, Kukahi, Badnawar and Nalcha where the municipal arrangements of some sort were supervised by the respective *Kamasdars* (*Tahsildars*) of Dhar State. Probably the sanitation of some of the towns in Dhar State was so managed since 1886, the date when the Municipality of Badnawar claims its origin. Dharampuri municipal committee also claims its nominal existence since 1902, but in fact the municipal boards were established on proper lines at Dharampuri, Kukshi³ and Kesur only after 1905-06. This necessitated enactment of the Dhar State Municipal Act, 1908 which was passed by the Darbar⁴. The respective local officials presided over the boards. By the year 1915 five more municipalities were working in the State at Badnawar, Kadod, Nalcha, Mandu and Thikri⁵. A revised Municipal Act, *vis* Dhar Town Act, introducing elected members was passed in 1923. During the period 1926-31 the names of municipalities mentioned in addition are Kanwas Gandhwani and Udainagar (Nimanpura) while dropping Kaod and Mandu⁶.

1. *ibid.* 1903-04, p. 18.

2. *ibid.* 1901-05, p. 12.

3. *ibid.* 1905-06, p. 14.

4. *ibid.* 1908-09, p. 25.

5. *ibid.* 1915-16, p. 72.

6. *ibid.* 1924-27, to 1930-31, p. 89-92.

Elections

The Dhar Towns Act of Dhar as revised in 1922-23 gave a regular constitution transferring the civic responsibilities to the representatives of the people. But even then Dhar Municipality had 11 elected and 14 nominated members which include the President¹. The Manager was replaced by a Secretary to the committee. The only change effected during 1926-31 was that its affairs were looked after by the Home Member of the State council since long, was placed directly under the Dewan.

The first President from among the elected members assumed office in 1941-42 in accordance with the Dhar Town Municipal Act, 1941-42 of Dhar State. It was this Act which provided the elections to the General (Municipal) Committee on the basis of adult franchise and increased the ratio of elected members. However, the choice of appointing the President still rested with the Ruler till the merger of the State in 1948. After the municipal elections the 12 elected and 8 nominated members drew up a panel of four members, one of whom was appointed President by the Ruler. The proceedings were conducted by a Darbar official. Some *ad hoc* arrangements were made after 1948 but the old State Acts could be replaced only by the Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act, 1954 passed on the 26th January of that year.

The erstwhile, Local bodies of Sardarpur and Manawar tahsils were working on similar lines under the Gwalior State while the rural bodies in Nisarpur tahsil functioned under the Acts of Indore Darbar. The Municipal Committee Sardarpur-Rajgarh was created under Gwalior State Municipal Act, Samvat 1968 (1912 A.D.) on the 26th October 1926. Manawar was the next important municipality governed by the Gwalior State Municipal Act.

The Madhya Bharat Municipal Act, 1954

When the States of Central India merged to form Madhya Bharat, there were 19 municipalities working in Dhar District². These were classed as 1st, 2nd and 3rd class municipalities³. Of these Nimanpura (Udainagar) was abolished⁴ before 1952. Many others as in other parts of Madhya Bharat were found to be nominal. These were also governed by the Acts of various Princely States. In order to bring about uniformity, giving real autonomy and better powers to the urban bodies the Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act, 1954 was passed by the Legislature. The Act abolished the municipalities with meagre population (less than 5,000) and resources, excluding those at tahsil headquarters.

1. *ibid.* 1940-41, p. 56.

2. A Brief Survey of Municipalities in Madhya Bharat Local Self-Government Department (Urban), Gwalior, 1952, pp. 1, 2.

3. *ibid.* p. 4.

4. All India Institute of Local Self Government-Series No. 1, Pub. No. 3, 1952, p. 56.

In Dhar District the municipalities at Amjhera, Bagh, Dedla, Dhammod, Gandhwani, Gardawad, Kanwan, Kesur, Nalchha, Theekri, Mandu and Singhana were downgraded to the status of Gram Panchayats. Having an annual income above Rs.75,000 and a population above 15,000 Dhar was placed among class I municipalities while the remaining five at Manawar, Sardarpur, Rajgarh, Badnawar, Kukshi and Dharampuri were considered Class II municipalities.

The most important features of Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act, 1954 were that it abolished the system of nominations, provided special representation for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the basis of their population and authorised the urban bodies to sanction their own budgets. They could also impose certain taxes. Supervision and control over municipalities were exercised by the Inspector-General of Municipalities, for some time, and later by the Local Self-Government Department. All executive appointments were assigned to him while subordinate posts were filled up either by the respective councilors or by the Chief Executive Officers. In the First Class Municipalities, like Dhar, the Chief Executive Officer was invested with executive powers who worked under the guidance of the president who was responsible for policies as well as execution.

Madhya Pradesh Municipal Act, 1961

After the re-organisation of States in 1956 the Urban Local Self-Government Committee (1957-59) recommended a uniform Municipal Act which was passed in 1961 and effected from the middle of 1962. Under this Act, the Municipal Committees are constituted by elected members who elect their own President and Vice Presidents. Seats have been reserved for at least one woman candidate in addition to those representatives who belong to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.

The constitution, finances, functions and selected achievements of the Municipal Committees are described below:—

Municipal Committee, Dhar

The area of the Municipality is 17.48 sq. km. with a population of 36,17 in 1971. There are 18 elected and 4 selected members in the Municipal Committee, Dhar. One member is elected from each of the 18 wards. Of these one seat is reserved for Scheduled Castes candidate and another for a woman.

The President and the Vice-Presidents are elected from among the elector members or the electorate. The President presides over the committee meetings and keeps an eye on financial and administrative matters. In emergencies he can take up any executive decision only to be reported later to the standing committee concerned.

The Chief Executive Officer is mainly responsible for proper execution of resolutions passed by the committee. The Municipal Committee is properly

manned and equipped with vehicles and material for maintenance of sanitation. It maintains 5 public latrines and 25 public urinals.

The Water-supply is controlled by the Public Health Engineering Department of the State Government. The public wells are, however, often looked after by the urban body and disinfected with Potassium permanganate, bleaching powder, etc. The street-lighting arrangement was started in the year 1931.

There are 914 poles in the year 1972 including mercury vapour lamps at important sites. Some of the special achievements are mentioned below:—

- (1) A Hairjan Colony was constructed in 1930 with 100 quarters which are now having facilities for drinking water and electricity.
- (2) The construction of Silver Jubilee Market was started on 7th May, 1935 and completed on the 30th March, 1936.
- (3) Construction of 17.6 km. tar-road, 5 km. cement concrete road and 6.4 km., metalled roads and 14.4 km. water bound macadam roads have been completed by the Municipal Committee.
- (4) Two old and 7 new children's parks are being maintained.
- (5) Construction of 35 km. of public drains has been completed.
- (6) Statues of late Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, Ravindra Nath Tagore, Martyr Bakhtawar Singh, etc., have been installed at important cross-roads of the town.
- (7) Construction of motor stand, 21 tubewells, 6 Octroi posts and other utility places, like public water stands has been done.
- (8) The Municipality purchased a fire-fighter van, and
- (9) Undertook fish farming in Munj Sagar tank.

The following is the statement of income and expenditure of the committee or a few selected years:—

Table No. XIV—2
Annual Income and Expenditure (In Rupees)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1910-11	20,576	29,789
1920-21	29,408	28,950
1930-31	40,379	42,619
1940-41	71,780	63,904
1950-51	1,84,050	1,73,062
1960-61	2,83,664	2,45,874
1966-67	4,30,610	3,28,423
1970-71	8,77,532	8,69,907
1971-72	9,03,617	8,06,096

(Source:—Chief Municipal Officer, Dhar.)

The main sources of income are octroi, terminal tax, wheel-tax, house-tax-registration fees, cattle pond, market fees, etc., whereas the main items of expenditure are Public Health, Public Works, Street-lighting, etc.

The table below gives the expenditure on the items mentioned above for a few selected years:—

Table No. XIV—3

Expenditure on Public Health, Public Works and Street-lighting

Year	Public Health	Public Works	Street lighting
1950-51	50,854	12,413	N.A.
1960-61	50,699	28,011	22,986
1970-71	14,63,345	91,386	53,304
1971-72	1,29,691	1,06,678	46,716

(Source:—Chief Municipal Officer, Dhar).

The expenditure of committee on public utility services was balanced and regular.

Municipal Committee, Sardarpur-Rajgarh

It is serving the twin towns of Sardarpur and Rajgarh situated closely. The area under its jurisdiction is 9.2 sq. km. and the population according to 1971 Census is 9,790.

A Town Committee was established in Samvat 1968 under the Gwalior State Municipal Act, Samvat 1968 (1914 A.D.). In Samvat 1983 on 2nd October 1926 it was converted into a class III municipality with 4 officials and 4 non-official nominated members under the Chairmanship of Subah (Collector). Under the Gwalior Municipal Act, Samvat 1993 (1936 A.D.). The Municipality had seven elected members representing the seven wards. It could also realise taxes on houses, etc. An elected Chairman could take charge only in 1955 under the Madhya Bharat Municipal Act, 1954. Since 1964 there are 8 elected and 2 selected members, under the Madhya Pradesh Municipal Act, 1961. The number of wards is 8. One seat each is reserved for candidates representing Scheduled Tribes and Women. The Committee elects its own President and two Vice-Presidents.

The main activities of the committee are sanitation, street-lighting, water-supply and public-works. The electrification of road was started in 1963.

Compost is prepared by lifting the dirt, dust and sewage of the area by hand-carts and buffalo-carts.

Stone paving work has been done in dirty streets and V-shaped and U-shaped-open surface drains have been constructed. There are 9 public latrines and 6 public urinals.

The water works at Sardarpur, constructed in 1942, has the capacity of supplying 20,000 gallons of water per day. Another water-works constructed at Rajgarh in the year 1964-65 at a cost of Rs.3 lakhs has the capacity of 40,000 gallons of water per day. The Committee does not run any school or hospital. The total income from all sources and expenditure on all items have been tabulated below for a few selected years:—

Table No. XIV—4

Total Income and Expenditure of the Municipal Committee
Rajgarh-Sardarpur

(In Rupees)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1961-62	1,62,450	81,638
1966-67	1,15,342	93,864
1969-70	1,54,740	1,55,254
1970-71	2,10,158	2,17,348
1971-72	2,25,121	2,21,749

(Source:—Chief Municipal Officer, Rajgarh-Sardarpur).

The annual income from water-works was Rs.25,142 in 1971-72 while the expenditure was Rs.24,317 only. The statement given below shows the income from and expenditure on water-supply for a few selected years for the two water works separately:—

Table No. XIV—5

Income from and Expenditure on Water-Supply

(In Rupees)

Year	Sardarpur		Rajgarh	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
1961-62	..	..	1,791	2,909
1964-65	2,744	5,425	8,155	2,363
1966-67	4,057	3,178	14,689	3,386
1967-68	5,293	4,818	17,111	10,362
1970-71	4,406	8,511	18,450	21,701
1971-72	6,284	8,400	18,758	15,918

(Source:—Chief Municipal Officer, Rajgarh-Sardarpur.)

A comparative statement of expenditure on selected items in the following tables is attempted below :—

Table No. XIV—6

Expenditure on Public Works, Roads, Street-lights, etc.

(In Rupees)

Year	Public Works	Roads	Street-lights	Veterinary services	Cattle Pourd
1961-62	9,740	8,595	8,624	120	320
1966-67	2,350	524	5,779	120	120
1967-68	4,642	1,356	8,977	120	120

(Source:—Chief Municipal Officer, Rajgarh and Sardarpur).

Municipal Committee, Kukshi

The population of the Kukshi town according to 1971 Census is 13,313 and its area 10.24 square kilometres. There are 15 members in the Committee, 12 elected and 3 selected, one member is to be elected from outside.

There are 12 wards in the town. Earlier there were seats for a scheduled caste and a women candidate only. Now, two seats have been reserved for scheduled tribe candidates also.

The President and the Vice President are elected from among the elected members. The resolutions are executed by the Chief Municipal Officer. The street-lighting was done since long by about 60 petromax lamps before the arrival of electricity in the town. The electricity was first switched on in the town on 7th February, 1965. Now, there are 255 poles in 1972. There are 6 public latrines and 6 urinals maintained by the Local Body in the town.

The Municipality owns a waterworks since 1st February 1964. It was initially run by oil-engines but later on electric motors were employed.

The capacity of the waterworks is 50,000 gallons. Water is supplied twice in a day at the rate of 10 gallons per head. A Bal Vidhya Mandir is run by the municipality since 1965. Expenditure incurred on it in 1967-68 was Rs. 4,182. It started with 86 children in 1965-66 but the number gradually fell to 48 in 1967-68. The construction of Vidya Mandir's building has been planned.

A tractor with a trolley and a tanker was purchased in 1960. It is being used for multifarious activities such as removal of garbage, supply of water in emergency cases, fire fighting, etc., Cementation of drains and also the main roads and busy streets has been done.

During the last decade, i.e., 1961-69, the main achievements were the construction of a vegetable market, erection of water works, electrification of the town, construction of *pakka* cemented water-sheds with tenkeys, construction of metalled and tar roads with cemented footpath, construction of Harijan Colony, etc.

Harijans have also been provided with handcarts and wheel-burrows during this period. Also, land has been purchased for trenching ground and Bal Vidya Mandir.

The total income and expenditure of the municipality for a few selected years has been tabulated below :—

Table No. XIV—7

Income and Expenditure

Year	Income	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	1,03,030	75,300
1966-67	1,62,177	1,63,215
1967-68	1,97,982	1,65,825
1970-71	3,18,281	3,02,264
1971-72	3,07,901	2,57,749

(Source :—Chief Municipal Officer, Kukshi.)

The income from and expenditure on water-supply is, given separately in the following table:—

Table No. XIV—8

Income from and Expenditure on Water-Supply

Year	Income	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1963-64	1,186	1,517
1966-67	20,194	25,027
1967-68	22,046	26,993

(Source :—Chief Municipal Officer, Kukshi.)

The expenditure on water-supply has been exceeding the income from this item in Kukshi Municipal Committee.

The gradual increase in the expenditure on other important items has been shown in the following table:—

Table No. XIV—9

Expenditure on Public Health, Public Works and Street-lighting

year	Public Health	Public Works	Street-lighting
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	21,458	2,025	8,732
1966-67	42,723	13,650	10,919
1967-68	44,090	4,856	12,592

(Source :—Chief Municipal Officer, Kukshi.)

Municipal Committee, Badnawar

According to 1971 Census, the population is 9,130. There are 7 wards within the municipal area. The members are elected from each ward. One seat each is reserved for the members of Scheduled castes and Schedule tribes as also for a woman candidate under the Municipal Act, 1961.

Initially lighting was done with the help of 18 petromax-lamps and 22 lanterns. Electricity was first switched on in the town on 11th August 1962. Since then the number of poles has risen from 120 to 180 in 1969-70. A water works with an estimated cost of Rs.1,15,000 is under construction. Tractor-trolleys and wheel burrows, etc., are being used for the removal of dirt, dust and garbage.

There are 21 public latrines and 14 lavatories. Tractor and a tank are used for free supply of water in summer. The total receipts and expenditure for a few selected years have been shown in the following table:—

Table No. XIV—10

Total Income and Expenditure

Year	Income	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
1951-52	8,326	11,572
1960-61	55,453	61,823
1966-67	89,044	72,428
1967-68	1,01,278	96,115
1968-69	1,23,103	1,03,957

(Source :—Chief Municipal Officer, Badnawar.)

*From the figures given in the table above the Committee seems to have incurred losses in 1950-51 and 1960-61 but has balanced its budget in 1966-67 onwards.

The expenditure on important items is shown in the following table :—

Table No. XIV—11

Expenditure on Public Health, Public Works, etc.

Year	Public Health	Public Works	Street lighting	Water Supply
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	12,992	2,358	4,782	303
1966-67	21,251	7,450	4,347	..
1967-68	22,729	14,645	7,012	..
1968-69	25,204	20,645	..	..

Source :—Chief Municipal Officer, Badnawar.)

Municipal Committee, Dharampuri

In the erstwhile Dhar State, this municipality was re-established on 30th October 1953 under Dhar Municipal Act.

According to 1961 Census the population of the town is 7,106. Since the year 1962, the number of elected members as well as wards is six. The area of the municipality is 4.45 sq. km.

Among the two selected seats one is reserved for the Scheduled Castes and another for a woman member.

The electricity was first switched on in the town of 26th January, 1965. The number of street-light poles was 146 in the year 1971-72 for which the annual expenditure of Rs. 8,767. was incurred. There are arrangements for cleaning the streets and drains.

There are 5 public urinals and latrines maintained by Municipal Committee.

The total income and expenditure of the committee has been given in the table below:—

Table No. XIV—12

Income and Expenditure

Year	Income	Expenditure
	(In Rs.)	(In Rs.)
1961-62	59,483	57,443
1966-67	47,862	42,695
1967-68	49,956	46,278
1968-69	68,036	56,752

(In Rs.)

year					Income	Expenditure
1969-70	..	..	..	..	75,274	62,980
1970-71	.	..	..	..	76,263	82,352
1971-72	..	..	..	..	90,640	77,879

(Source:—Chief Municipal Officer, Dharampuri.)

The expenditure pattern of the committee has been shown in the table given below on some important activities:—

Table No. XIV—13

Expenditure on Public Health, Public Works, Veterinary, etc.

Year			Public Health	Public Works	Veterinary	Street-lighting
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	..	..	9,461	1,873	180	3,920
1965-67	..	..	16,856	829	180	3,489
1967-68	..	..	17,099	1,802	100	4,266
1968-69	..	..	24,739	2,273	180	5,263
1969-70	..	..	26,667	2,828	180	7,578
1970-71	..	..	33,235	7,300	180	9,950
1971-72	..	..	35,601	5,391	180	8,767

(Source:—Chief Municipal Officer, Dharampuri.)

Municipal Committee, Manawar

The municipal area is 1.19 sq. km. According to 1971 Census, the provisional population is 10,136. The Municipal Committee is constituted of the elected members with reserved seats for the backward sections and the women's representative. The President is elected by the councillors from among the elected members.

The tax-revenue, which was Rs. 9,229 in 1951-52 has increased to Rs. 31,524 in 1960-61. The non-tax revenue has been nearly static from Rs. 1,021 in 1951-52 to Rs. 1,228 in 1960-61.

Income from other items has increased from Rs. 18,467 in 1951-52 to Rs. 15,205 in 1960-61.

The expenditure of the Municipal Committee was Rs. 939 on public safety including lighting, Rs. 4,209 on public health and Rs. 12,085 on miscellaneous items, in 1951-52. It has increased to Rs. 5,019, Rs. 6,308 and Rs. 19,477 respectively, in 1960-61. Expenditure on public works activities has been nominal except Rs. 4,241 in 1954-55 and Rs. 7,191 in 1958-59.¹

1. Census of India, 1961, District Dhar, p. 319.

Panchayats Organisation and Structure

There are 1,589 inhabited villages in the District. Of these 1,574 are covered by 284 Gram Panchayats. Above them there are 8 Janpad Panchayats, viz. Badnawar, Kukshi, Nalchha, Manawar, Sardarpur, Nisarpur, Dhar and Dharampuri in the District. Parallel to the 8 Janpad Panchayats and linked with their budget are 14 Nyay Panchayats. Above the Gram Panchayats and Janpad Panchayats functions the Zila Panchayat, Dhar, which covers the whole District. These Panchayats are constituted by duly elected members under the Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act, 1962. The nominated and co-opted element is kept in a minor ratio to secure the representation of weaker and most desirable sections of the society.

The elections of 282 gram panchayats with 3,996 wards were arranged in May, 1970. With the result that 2,801 Panchas (members) were returned un-animously and 785 by contest. The remaining 410 seats remained vacant.

There are in all 826 members of Gram Panchayats co-opted from among the women. Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the representatives of Co-operative Societies. The Sarpanchas (Presidents) and UP-Sarpanchas (Vice-Presidents) are elected. The gram panchayats started functioning since 15th August 1970 after a training in Panchayati Raj Scheme was imparted to the Panchas. The routine business is carried out by the group-secretaries, who may be incharge of one or more Panchayats also.

Following the formation of Gram Panchayats, the Janpad Panchayats were constituted on the 15th August 1971, by indirect elections held on the 18th December 1970. The Janpad Panchayats are constituted by the elected members from 159 wards constituencies and 128 members co-opted from among the Women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and the representatives of co-operative societies and municipalities. The Presidents and Vice-Presidents are also elected (Please refer the four tables on the Elections of Gram Panchayats and Janpad Panchayats in Appendix A.). However, the Chief Executive Officers, who were formerly the sole authority, each in a Kendra (Janpad) Panchayat in the interim period continue to execute the resolutions and routing business.

The Zila Panchayat, Dhar, is still to be formed by the elected, nominated and co-opted members after an election to be held early in the year 1973. An Administrator nominated by the Collector, continues to hold charge of the Mandal (Zila) Panchayat. The Mandal Panchayat, Dhar, was established under the

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Madhya Bharat Panchayats Act on 1st April 1952. Its income and expenditure are given in the following table:—

Table No. XIV—14

Year					Income (Rs.)	Expendi- ture(Rs.)
1969-70	..	..	..	..	42,706	40,384
1970-71	..	..	..	..	86,450	44,415
1971-72	..	..	..	..	34,406	45,913

Apart from these 14 Nyaya Panchayats more or less comprising a Revenue Inspector's Circle each was constituted in Madhya Bharat State which existed up to 1956. These were regular civil and criminal courts with a total of 154 members whose powers were clearly defined. These panchayats are proposed to be re-constituted under the new Act by 26 January, 1973. Income from and expenditure of the Nyaya Panchayats are accounted with the Janpad Panchayats. Details regarding the Nyaya Panchayats are given in the chapter on Law and Order and Justice.

Duties and Functions

The Gram Panchayats are responsible for development of activities in the nature of public convenience within their respective jurisdictions. The Janpad Panchayats and Zila Panchayats provide necessary guidance to them and supervise their functions.

Such functions which can not possibly be performed by the Gram Panchayats are taken up by the Janpad Panchayats and the Zila Panchayat. For example provision of technical assistance to Gram Panchayats, construction works through overseer, etc., are the responsibilities of the Janpad Panchayats. Distribution of grants-in-aid, collection of basic information, formulation, of various schemes etc., are the other functions. The Zila Panchayat assists and controls the Janpad Panchayats and Gram Panchayats.

Financial Position

During the post-Independence Village Panchayat Acts were passed by the State Governments empowering them for realising certain taxes.

The following taxes were provided as compulsory:—

(i) Tax based on the previous year's revenue at the rate of six pies per rupee. This is divided among the Gram Panchayats, Kendra (Janpad) Panchayat and Mandal (Zila) Panchayat.

(ii) Tax on buildings.

(iii) Labour tax on males of 21 years to 50 years of age involving the rendering of the manual labour for 5 days per annum. This tax was commutable into a cash payment.

There were 13 taxes listed under optional ones, which included tolls on vehicles and on pack animals, fees for sarais, slaughter houses, water and lighting, licence fee on brokers, entertainment-tax, etc. The resources can now be classified under the following three heads:—

- (1) Tax-revenue,
- (2) Non-tax revenue, and
- (3) State assistance in the form of share of land revenue or grants-in-aid.

It is a well-known fact that the staff available to a village panchayat is negligible and in this context, the taxes assigned to these institutions are expected to be simple to assess and cheap to collect.

The rate of Government grants-in-aid to the Gram Panchayats were as under:—

- (i) 50% of expenditure for all development works,
- (ii) 75% of expenditure for water-supply schemes,
- (iii) 75% of expenditure for all development works in Scheduled Tribes areas, and
- (iv) 50% grant by Panchayats and Social Welfare Department for development works. The rate is 75% in Scheduled Tribes areas.

The accounts of the Mandal (Zila) Panchayats were audited by the Local Fund Audit Department and those of the rest of the Panchayats by the departmental auditors and sub-auditors. One auditor for each district and one sub-auditor for every block area have been provided for the audit work.

The main items of expenditure are establishment, development work such as agriculture, veterinary, irrigation, health, village sanitation, social-education, etc.

The following table shows the total income and expenditure of Gram Panchayats for a few selected years:—

Table No. XIV—15

Total Income and Expenditure of Gram Panchayats

(In Rs.)

Year	Income	Expendi- ture
1961-62	10,35,720	7,25,018
1966-67	8,10,461	8,04,079
1967-68	8,35,472	7,85,196
1968-69	9,31,425	6,96,528

(Source—District Panchayat and Welfare Officer Dhar.

The income and expenditure of Mandal (Zila) Panchayat, Dhar, up to 1960-61 is given below:—

Table No. XIV—16

Income and Expenditure of Mandal (Zila) Panchayat, Dhar
(1957 to 1960-61)

(In. Rs.)

Year	Income			Expenditure			
	Tax Revenue	Non-Tax Revenue	Other Income	Public Safety Lighting	Public Health	Public works	Others
1951-52	..	..	17,000	22	..	..	614
1952-53	..	7,778	36,517	678	668	1,000	14,299
1953-54	..	24,462	24,462	13,965	51	5,000	23,000
1956-57	..	4,091	26,861	5,779	2,200	1,800	45,087
1957-58	..	..	27,700	9,813	2,155	900	2,700
1960-61	..	..	26,269	24,495	..	..	1,722
							35,285
						(carried over)	

(Source:—District Statistical Hand Book, Dhar, Annual 1961.)

Special Achievements

Apart from the day-to-day duties, the following construction activities were taken-up in hand and completed till the year 1958-59.

Table No. XIV—17

S. o.	Name of works	Number of Particulars
1.	Construction of wells in 284 villages	896
2.	Cleaning of wells	..
3.	Cleaning of tanks	..
4.	Deepening of wells	..
5.	Deepening of tanks	..
6.	Sewage trenches	..
7.	Panchayat Bhavans Constructed	..
8.	Construction of roads	..
9.	Repairs of road	..
		94 Km.
		72 Km.

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Historical Background

Dhar has been a famous seat of learning under the Parmaras who ruled Malwa from the 9th to 13th century, with Dhar as their capital. Munja Vakpati (973-997 A.D.), the seventh ruler of the dynasty, and Raja Bhoja (1010-1055 A.D.) the ninth ruler, were not only patrons of learning, but were themselves scholars and authors. Bhoja is reputed to have written the *Saraswati-Kanthabharana* and the *Rajavartanda* on the *Yogashastra* and various other works. The great Hindu and Jain scholars, who flourished in those days, resorted to Dhar from where they disseminated Sanskrit learning. The poets like Dhanika, author of the *Dasarupa*: Padmagupta, poet laureate under Munja Vakpati and author of the *Navasahsanka Charita*, a poem in honour of Raja Sindhuraja, the father of Raja Bhoja; Halayudha, author of the *Pingalachhan-lashtika* and the Buddhist writer Basabala, author of the *Tilthisaranika*, Revata of Vadnagar, who wrote a commentary on the *Vajasneya*, frequented the Dhar court, and Bilhana, the author of the *Vikramankadevacharita*, lamented that he could not visit Dhar while Bhoja was ruling.¹

The mosque at Dhar, known as Raja Bhoja's school, contains numerous slabs used for paving the floor; they are inscribed with the rules of Sanskrit grammar. That is evidence of a school or a university on the site.

During the rule of Malwa Sultans, many religious teachers came to Dhar among whom Kamal Maula (Shaikh Kamal) and Maulana Ghias were well known scholars of the time². Mandu, another important place of the District, was also a seat of Muhammadan learning. It is said that Mahmud Khalji founded a Muslim University there.

During the Maratha rule, a Persian school was established in Dhar town in 1850, A.D. This was the first public school which started functioning. This was followed by an English and a Marathi school in 1854. A Hindi school and a girls' school in 1864, and a Sanskrit school in 1874, were also established in the area. Primary schools were started at the headquarters of the Nalchha, Kukshi, Dharampuri and Badnawar Parganas of the State in 1864.³

In 1872, regular Education Department was organised in Dhar State. In the same year, the English school of Dhar was raised to the status of a High School. In 1874-75, there were five schools (English, Marathi, Persian, Sanskrit, and Hindi), besides a girls' school in Dhar town. Two candidates of the English school of Dhar (later called Anand High School, Dhar) appeared for the first time

1. *Dhar State Gazetteer*, p. 88.

2. *Ain-i-Akhbari*, Tr. by H. S. Jarret (1892), Vol. III, p. 365.

3. *Dhar State Gazetteer*, p. 89.

at the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University in 1875-76.¹ But in 1879, the Principal of the Daly College, Indore, introduced 'Central India Schools' Examinations in the high schools of Central India States. This scheme gave a great impetus to English Education in Dhar also.

Anand Rao III (1857-98), the ruler of Dhar State, took keen interest in education. He opened primary schools in some larger villages of the State. The scholarships were liberally granted for promotion of higher education and suitable school-houses were provided, of which the Anand High School (now called Anand College) at Dhar is an example. At the time of his death in 1898, there were 23 State schools with an attendance of 1,137 pupils.

Progress during 1901-10

In the beginning of the first decade of the 20th century, the State had 42 schools, comprising 37 primary schools, 4 special schools and one high school. The primary schools included 28 Hindi, 2 Marathi, 3 Persian, 1 Sanskrit, two special and one Kindergarten school for children. The supervision of the village schools rested with an Inspector. The special schools included a Drawing class (1899), which was attended by the students of Anand High School, Dhar. The Drawing class sent up boys for First and Second Grade Drawing Examinations of the Jamestji Jijibhoy School of Arts, Bombay. It was, however, temporarily suspended for three years in 1905-06, but was restarted in the year 1908-09 and attached to the High School, Dhar. Special schools also included a Carpentry class (1902), a Music class and Patwari class (1904), which were added to the High School.² But in 1905-06, the Carpentry class along with the Night school was closed and the Patwari class was transferred to the Revenue Department of the State.

In those days, though there was no arrangement for University education in the State, the ruler promoted the higher education through liberal grant of scholarships to such students of the High School who wished to prosecute their studies at a college, out side the State. The scholarships varied from Rs. 8 to Rs. 20 per month, and were continued till the completion of the prescribed course. Most of these scholarship-holders were later take-up in the service of the State. During the years 1879 to 1905, nearly 73 students passed the Matriculation Examination from the State High School, affiliated to the Calcutta University. In 1905, the affiliation of Dhar High School was transferred to the Allahabad University. This was the only institution for secondary and middle education in the State, which sent up boys for the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University. The Headmaster of the High school also looked after the newly formed Archaeological Department (1902-03) of the State.³ The average daily attendance at the High School was 80 in 1901, which rose to 107 in 1904.

Besides these State schools, there were about 30 private schools, chiefly in Dhar town, attended by about 600 pupils. Of these private schools, three were

1. Dhar State Administration Report, 1875-76 to 1876-77, p. 26.

2. Dhar State Gazetteer p. 90.

3. Dhar State Administration Report, 1902-03, p. 6.

Muhammadan mosque schools, one girls' school maintained by the Canadian Mission, and the rest Marathi and Hindi schools.

In the year 1905-06 a Sardar's Boarding House was started and attached to the High School with a view to imparting education to the sons of the Sardars, Thakurs and *Bhumias* of the State. Later a few more boarding houses were also opened, and by the year 1908-09, the State had five boarding houses at Kukshi Thikri, Badnawar, Kanwan and Dhar, besides the Sardars' Boarding House.

In 1906-07, a Teachers' Training Class of four months' duration was also started at Nalchha to train village school masters in the art of teaching. Two Sub-Inspectors of the Education Department acted as instructors in the Training Class. The State Government also sanctioned certain prizes to give incentive to the teachers of the schools.

Progress during 1911-20

The number of Government primary schools increased from 42, a decade ago to 53 (50 boys' schools and 3 girls' schools), with an enrolment of 3,214 students in 1911-12.

The schools were inspected by an Inspector and two Sub-Inspectors of the Education Department. As regards girls' education, the State had three girls' primary schools at Dhar (1902), Kukshi and Thikri, with an enrolment of 200 students. Reading, writing, knitting and simple arithmetic were taught in these schools. The scheme for a Normal school was prepared during the year 1914-15, and the foundation stone of the building was laid. Dhar being a great seat of Sanskrit learning in olden days, a Sanskrit school was opened here under the supervision of a competent *Shastri*, with an enrolment of 28 students in 1915-16. By this time about 37 per cent of the boys' population of school going age attended the schools. English classes were also opened in Kukshi and Dharampur schools during the year.² In order to encourage the students of Sanskrit and Drawing, two gold medals were awarded to the best students in these subjects in 1916-17. A boarding house at Dharampuri was also started during this year.

Progress during 1921-30

By the year 1911-20, as a result of the progressive policy of the State Government, the number of primary schools increased to 73, of these, 6 were girls' school and 67 boys' schools. These included 12 private schools also. During this decade (1921-30), steps were taken to introduce instrumental and vocal music in the Girls' school, Dhar (1926-27). Boy Scouts' Association for the whole State was inaugurated and a Kindergarten Class was started at Dhar in the year 1928-29, with two posts of Kindergarten teachers. Two preachers appointed in 1930, delivered discourses of a non-sectarian character to the boys and girls of the Government schools in the State. The post of Inspector of Primary Schools was also upgraded to that of Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools in the year 1929-30.

1. Dhar State Administration Report, 1914-15, pp. 70-71.

2. *ibid.* 1915. 16, pp. 67-71.

Progressive measures were also taken in regard to middle and high school education in the State. For ensuring uniformity in curriculum, the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh) syllabus was adopted in all Hindi schools from July 1929. In order to secure complete co-ordination of different branches of the Education Department in the State, a Board of Education, was formed in that year. In the year 1930, Anand High School, Dhar was upgraded to an Intermediate College and in 1930-31, the system of medical examination of the student in all schools (Government and aided) was also introduced.

The affiliation of Anand High School, Dhar to United Provinces' Board, lasted till the end of academic year 1928-29, when it was transferred to the Board of High School and Intermediate Examination, Rajputana, Gwalior and Central India.

Progress during 'thirties (1931-40)

The expenditure of the primary and middle schools was Rs. 64,070 in 1930-31. The Public Library at Dhar (1856 A.D.), called the Victoria General Library, was maintained by subscriptions and the annual donations by the ruler of the State.¹ The Library was managed by an elected body, the *Diwan* being its *ex-officio* President.²

During the thirties, efforts were also made to build up a library for the use of the primary schools, and sets of books on various subjects were distributed to important schools during the year 1934-35. In some towns and villages of the State, teachers were entrusted with post office work, for which they were paid separate allowances by the Postal Department.³

Till March, 1940 the Education Department of the State remained under the direct control of the *Diwan*. Consequent upon the reshuffling of portfolios in that year, the Department was transferred to the Judicial Member, who was appointed Director of Education. An Arts School, called Shri Laxmi Kala Bhawan, was established at Dhar in December, 1939.

Progress during the 'forties (1941-50)

The sustained growth of education in the area was the result of liberal and progressive policy of the then State Government and fostering care on the part of the Department of Education.

The Anand College and its High School section had 55 and 322 students, respectively, in 1940-41. The teaching staff in these institutions consisted of 20 teachers in that year. For teaching Physiology and Hygiene to High School class, a doctor's services were also made available. During the year 1939-40, IX class was also added to the Girls' School, Dhar. Girls' education was free at all stages.

1. *ibid.* 1926-27 to 1930-31, pp. 106-20.

2. *ibid.* 1932-33 and 1933-34, p. 77.

3. *ibid.* 1934-35, p. 74.

By the year 1940-41, the number of primary and middle schools in the State increased to 90 and that of teaching staff 207 as against 89 schools and 203 teachers in 1930-31. Two aided schools at Taolai in Dharampuri *Pargana* and Agriculture School at Pipalkheda were started during the year. Total number of students on roll in all the schools was 5,471 of whom 502 were girls. The number of students in *Harijan* school was 23, and there were 18 boys in Agriculture School.

The Victoria General Library (founded in 1856 A. D.) at Dhar had 5,178 books in 1940-41 and it subscribed for 53 periodicals. The State Government spent a sum of Rs. 62,494 on primary and middle schools during this year against an income of Rs. 1,165 through fees, etc.

The 'forties of the century witnessed momentous changes all over the country and during the late years, after the formation of the erstwhile Madhya Bharat State in 1948, Dhar District formed a part thereof.

By the year 1950-51, Dhar had 2,135 primary or junior basic schools, 17 middle schools and one high school. The number of students also increased to 10,677 in primary (1,228 girls), 1,024 in middle and 759 (girls only) in high school. The number of teachers in primary schools numbered 410, in middle schools 235 (males only) and in high school 30 (females only).

Literacy and Educational Standards

Literacy

Dhar District had a low literacy percentage of 9.2 in 1951, as compared with the high literacy percentages of some districts of the former Madhya Bharat Union. During the next decade (1951-1961), however, there had been considerable progress in the field of literacy. There were 86,607 persons or 13.45 per cent who had been returned as literates in 1961. Thus Dhar District was then not much below the State average (17.13) in the matter of literacy. The number of literates in the decade (1951-61) had almost doubled and Manawar Tahsil of the District led in the increase. In no tahsil of the District was the increase in literates less than 95.50 per cent. Despite this, the literacy rate recorded 4.25 point increase over 1951 literacy percentage. This was mainly due to the fact that more than half of the population of the District was tribal, whose literacy was very low, being 2.03 per cent only. Of these literates, a little more than four-fifths were males. Only in Dhar Tahsil a little over one-fifth were females. Female literacy was thus lagging behind in the District.

According to the Census of 1971 the literacy percentage of Dhar District rose to 16.64, as was the case with other districts of the State. Among males, literacy in 1961 was 21.40 per cent which rose to 25.28 in 1971. In case of females, the literacy percentage was 5.19 in 1961, which increased to 7.67 per cent in 1971.

The following Table shows the growth of literacy in the District since 1951:—

Table No. XV-1

Growth of Literacy in 1951-61

Year	Literate Persons			Literacy percentage		
	Person	Males	Females	Person	Males	Females
1951	46,697	39,820	6,877	9.2	15.5	2.8
1961	86,607	70,232	16,375	13.45	21.40	5.19
1971	140,201	108,528	31,673	16.64	25.28	7.67

Source.—Census Reports, 1951 to 1971.

Educational Standards

In 1951, out of 46,697 literate and educated persons in the District, 43,800 had been returned as without any educational levels. Persons with Matriculation or Higher Secondary or Intermediate level education numbered 747. In all 261 persons were either degree or diploma-holders in technical or non-technical branches.

During 1951-61 decade, the number of literate and educated persons in the District increased to 86,607, of which 73,066 were returned as without any educational levels. Those who had been returned with primary or junior basic levels were 10,564 in number. Persons with Matriculation or higher educational levels numbered only 2,977. The Table given below shows the educational standards of all literates and educated persons according to Census 1951 and 1961:—

Table No. XV-2

Educational Standards, 1951 and 1961

	1951			1961		
	Person (1)	Males (2)	Females (3)	Person (4)	Males (5)	Females (6)
Total literate and educated	46,697	39,820	6,877	86,607	70,232	16,375
Literate (without educational level).	43,800	37,145	6,655	73,066	58,735	14,331
Primary or Junior Basic	..	..	..	10,564	8,878	1,686
Middle School	1,889	1,747	142	..	..	..
Matriculation and above	1,008	928	80	2,997	2,619	358

Source.—Census Reports, 1951 and 1961.

Literacy among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Comprising roughly over half of the District population, these classes are still at the lowest rising of the ladder. In 1961, only 6.67 per cent of the Scheduled Castes were found literate and educated as compared with 13.45 per cent in the general population of the District. Similarly, Scheduled Tribes recorded a literacy rate of 2.13 per cent only.

The following Table gives us an idea of the level of education attained by the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the District:—

Table No. XV-3

Education in all Areas for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 1961

Educational Standard	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Person	Males	Females	Person	Males	Females
Total population	47,553	23,825	23,728	3,28,867	166,433	162,434
Illiterate	44,379	20,809	23,570	3,21,860	1,59,804	162,056
Literate (without Educational level).	2,957	2,818	139	6,780	6,412	368
Primary/Junior basic	204	186	18	213	203	10
Matriculation and above.	13	12	1	14	14	..

Spread of Education among Women

The first girls school in the District was opened at Dhar in 1864, A. D., Later a girls school, maintained by the Canadian Mission was also established at Dhar in about 1898 A. D. During this period a Muhammadan Rote school also existed in Dhar, attended by a few girls¹. The number of pupils in the three girls schools, in 1901, was 108,88 and 14, respectively. It was estimated that about 1.8 per cent of the girls of the schools-going age attended these schools in 1901. They were given elementary instruction in reading, writing, *Devnagri* and in simple arithmetic. Sewing, knitting, elementary drawing and general knowledge were also added to this. It was recorded that early marriage of the girls' and dearth of trained female teachers posed formidable problem in the advance of girls' education².

In 1910-11 the number of girls' schools in Dhar State was 3, which rose to 6 in 1919-20. The number of students was 287 and that of teachers was 14

1. Dhar State Gazetteer, PP. 89, 90, 91.

2. *ibid.*

In 1944-45, there were in all 13 girls' primary schools in the erstwhile Dhar State. It was during the post-Independence period that the girls' education received an impetus at the hands of the Government. The progress of girls education from 1956-57 and onwards is given hereunder :—

Year	Primary/Junior Basic		Middle/Senior Basic		Higher Secondary School	
	Schools	Students	Schools	Students	Schools	Students
1956-57	57	3,441	2	380	1	804
1960-61	..	5,415	..	1,024	..	1,247
1966-67	..	9,104	..	5,061	..	1,368
1970-71	54	8,155	17	6,641	2	1,311

Tribal Welfare Department of the State started primary, middle and higher secondary schools in certain Development Block of the District having considerable population of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These schools are inspected by the officers of this Department as well as by the officers of the Education Department. During the year 1971-72, in all 52 primary, 21 middle and 2 higher secondary schools were managed by the Department in Dhar District. Besides these, 64 hostels and 8 ashrams were also being run by the Department in the District.

1. *ibid.* 1939-40, p. 56.
2. *ibid.* 1944-45, p. 55.

Year	Number of Hostels for Scheduled Tribes		Number of Seats		Number of Ashrams(Girls) for Scheduled Tribes		Number of Harijan hostels (Boys)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	No.	Seats	No.	Seats
1967-68	29	9	704	180	4	110	..	..
1968-69	29	12	704	240	4	110	..	..
1969-70	32	12	764	240	5	170	1	20
1970-71	39	12	904	240	7	210	2	40
1971-72	49	12	1,134	240	8	250	3	60

Year	Harjan Students		Tribal Students		Other Backwards Classes Students		
	No. of Scholarships	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Scholarships	Amount (Rs.)	No. of Scholarships	Amount (Rs.)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1956-57							
Pre-Matric	..	1,471	11,998	3,190	27,521	73	117
Post-Matric	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1960-61							
Pre-Matric	..	177	7,200	5,713	49,847	9	364
Post Matric	..	12	3,964	12	4,194	5	1,873
(1963-64)							

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1965-66							
Pre-Matric ..	396	29,293	354	39,579	204	5,903	
Post-Matric ..	14	3,721	14	3,425	15	4,805	
1971-72							
Pre-Matric ..	786	65,000	1,249	1,19,548	372	9,175	
Post-Matric ..	52	18,652	84	28,569	16	5,759	

The candidates of these classes are also awarded scholarship for the training of *Fatwaris*. The seats are reserved for the candidates of these classes in the Basic Training Institutes and Training Colleges of the State. A few female teachers of Departmental schools are also sent for the training of *Balsevikas*. Six coaching classes have been started for the candidates of these classes to prepare them for the pre-medical Tests, held at the cities having Medical Colleges (Indore, Bhopal, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Raipur and Rewa). They are given stipends at the rate of Rs. 45 per month and free-lodging during the period of coaching.

At the capital town (Bhopal), a training centre has been established to prepare candidates of these classes for competitive examinations conducted by the Public Service Commission. The Trainees are given free-lodging and stipends at the rate of Rs. 75 per month during the period of training. Efforts have also been made for the welfare of *Vimukta Jatis* of the State. *Ashram* schools, *Kalyan Kendras*, hostels, *Sanskar Kendras* and *Balwadis* have been started for the students of these classes. Mid-day meals are being provided to the students of primary schools of the Department with the aid received from Co-operative American Relief Everywhere (CARE), since 1966. The students of primary schools get text books and stationary material free of charge from the Department. The rates of stipends have also been revised recently by the State Government.

General Education

Pre-primary Schools

A Kindergarten school was in existence at Dhar in the year 1903-04. This may be said to be the beginning of pre-primary education in the District.¹ This school was later amalgamated with the primary school of Dhar in 1905-06. It was in the post-Independence period that the pre-primary education gained importance and a few schools were started in the District. In 1960-61, the number of pre-primary schools in the District was 9 which rose to 14 in 1970-71. The following Table gives the progress of pre-primary education in the District.

1. Dhar State Administration Report, 1903-04, p. 16.

Table No. XV-7

Progress of Pre-Primary Schools (1960-61 to 1971-72)

Year	No. of Schools	No. of Students		No. of Teachers		Expenditure (Rs.)
		Boys	Girls	Trained	Un-trained	
1960-61 ..	9	329	242	2	12	22,914
1965-66 ..	7	194	207	3	8	26,766
1966-67 ..	13	311	309	7	12	35,568
1967-68 ..	15	359	352	9	12	39,673
1968-69 ..	19	325	372	7	15	49,090
1969-70 ..	13	317	336	11	8	47,445
1970-71 ..	14	340	334	14	6	39,049
1971-72 ..	14	398	380	11	8	43,619

Primary Schools

The first primary school was started at Dhar in 1850 A. D. It was a Persian school and was followed by an English and a Marathi school in 1854. Later a Hindi school and a Girls' School (1864), and a Sanskrit school (1874) were also started. Primary schools were also started at the headquarters of the Nalchha, Kukshi, Dharampuri and Badnawar *Parganas* in 1864. Later, a few larger villages of the State were also provided with schools. In 1908-09, the number of primary schools in the State was 38, which rose to 89 in 1944-45. In the post-Independence era, the number of schools increased many-folds in the District and by 1960-61, their number was 560.

During the Third Five-year Plan period, 1961-62 to 1965-66 the expansion of primary education was rapid. The number of schools increased from 560 to 652, and the number of students from 21,753 in 1960-61 to 35,705 in 1965-66. Since then it was the period of consolidation, and as such there was no spectacular increase neither in the number of schools nor that of students. The expenditure, however, increased from over Rs. 12 lakhs in 1965-66 to Rs. 26.35 lakhs in 1970-71 and to Rs. 28.21 lakhs in the ensuing year.

The following Table shows the progress of primary education during the decade 1961-71:—

Table No. XV-8
Progress of Primary Schools (1960-61 to 1971-72)

Year	No. of Schools	No. of Students		No. of Teachers		Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
		Boys	Girls	Males	Females	
1960-61 ..	560	16,676	5,087	633	109	7.88
1965-66 ..	652	26,972	8,733	809	109	12.05
1966-67 ..	656	28,019	8,927	842	118	15.05
1967-68 ..	669	28,798	8,616	886	132	16.04
1968-69 ..	660	28,324	8,462	887	141	21.12
1969-70 ..	670	27,934	8,177	922	110	25.13
1970-71 ..	668	26,479	8,063	916	137	26.35
1971-72 ..	711	29,007	8,507	1,063	149	28.21

Basic Education

The scheme of conversion of primary schools to junior basic and middle schools to senior basic schools was introduced in the District during the First Plan period. This scheme was also included in the Second and Third Five-year Plans of the new State of Madhya Pradesh. In order to have a speedy change from traditional type of education to the basic type of education, the new integrated syllabi, prepared on basic pattern, was introduced in all primary and middle schools from the year 1957-58.¹ In 1960-61, the number of junior basic schools in the District was 44 which decreased to 14 in 1970-71. The following Table gives an idea of basic education in the District:—

Table No. XV-9
Progress of Junior Basic Schools (1960-61 to 1971-72)

Year	No. of Schools	No. of Students		No. of Teachers		Expenditure (Rs.)
		Boys	Girls	Trained	Untrained	
1960-61 ..	44	1,701	328	45	33	1,24,834
1965-66 ..	26	1,160	256	31	4	72,319
1966-67 ..	16	772	177	18	5	59,852
1967-68 ..	16	758	153	19	4	62,023
1968-69 ..	16	712	150	17	5	49,681
1969-70 ..	16	699	159	18	8	57,310
1970-71 ..	14	462	92	13	5	46,773
1971-72 ..	14	466	109	11	10	62,414

1. Development of Education in M. P. (1947-1964), p. 20.

Similarly, at the end of the Third Plan period, there were 3 Senior Basic schools with a strength of 1,517 students. The number of teachers was 63. No significant progress was made in regard to Senior Basic education since then. The following Table shows the same:—

Table No. XV-10
Progress of Senior Basic Schools (1965-66 to 1971-72)

Year	No. of Schools	No. of Students		No. of Teachers		Expenditure (Rs.)
		Boys	Girls	Trained	Untrained	
1965-66 ..	3	1,488	29	43	20	1,44,374
1966-67 ..	3	1,330	38	31	21	1,59,549
1967-68 ..	3	1,396	44	35	13	1,66,082
1968-69 ..	3	1,400	43	37	10	1,23,769
1969-70 ..	3	1,402	62	40	11	1,37,847
1970-71 ..	3	1,310	58	45	4	1,47,439
1971-72 ..	3	1,235	67	45	6	1,68,561

Middle Schools

The 20th century inherited the only institution in the State for secondary education called the Anand High School, Dhar. This may be called the first middle school of the State. In 1932-33, the number of middle schools in the State was 8 which rose to 9 in 1944-45. It was in the post-Independence period that the number of middle schools in the District increased rapidly. In 1951-52, the number of middle schools in the District was 18 which rose to 72 in 1964 and to 133 in 1970-71. The following Table shows the progress of Middle Schools in the District:—

Table No. XV-11
Progress of Middle Schools (1960-61 to 1971-72)

Year	No. of Schools	No. of Students		No. of Teachers		Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
		Boys	Girls	Males	Females	
1960-61 ..	49	9,203	1,024	464	31	5.96
1965-66 ..	103	13,946	4,167	563	117	10.42
1966-67 ..	123	15,899	5,023	603	129	13.78
1967-68 ..	124	15,794	5,151	675	151	14.82
1968-69 ..	124	15,052	6,092	648	176	18.23
1969-70 ..	128	14,883	6,369	634	190	22.71
1970-71 ..	133	15,400	6,583	652	192	23.31
1971-72 ..	141	15,302	7,260	776	240	26.26

Higher Secondary Schools

The first High school of the District was established in 1972 when the English School of Dhar was raised to the status of a high school. This was later called Anand High School, Dhar. During the year 1939-40, IX Class was opened in the Girls' Middle School of Dhar. This was, therefore, the beginning of first Girls' High school in the District. There were only two high schools in the District till the year 1956-57. In the following year the number of high schools/higher secondary schools increased to 5 and then rose to 26 in 1970-71. The following Table shows the progress of higher secondary schools in the District :—

Table No. XV-12

Progress of Higher Secondary Schools (1960-61 to 1971-72)

Year	No. of Schools	No. of Students		No. of Teachers		Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
		Boys	Girls	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1960-61 ..	11	3,512	1,247	181	47	3.45
1965-66 ..	18	5,116	1,263	256	50	8.40
1966-67 ..	19	5,515	1,368	277	47	9.67
1967-68 ..	21	6,575	1,543	307	49	12.91
1968-69 ..	24	8,442	1,082	360	33	15.28
1969-70 ..	26	8,368	1,186	380	34	17.79
1970-71 ..	26	9,577	1,311	397	32	18.69
1971-72 ..	28	8,750	1,305	447	30	21.79

*University Education**Government College, Dhar*

An educational institution was started as a High School at Dhar in 1872. In 1930 it was upgraded to an Intermediate College. On 15th August, 1957 the college was again upgraded to a Degree College. Later on Law Classes and Post-Graduate Classes in Chemistry, History, Commerce, Economics, Political Science and Hindi were started in the college. It is now the only Post-Graduate college of the District. The college is affiliated to the Vikram University, Ujjain and is a centre for its examinations.

The college is under the administrative control of the Education Department of Madhya Pradesh Government. Since 1957-58, the college has registered many-folds increase in its strength. From 21 in 1957-58 the number of students increased to 136 in 1960-61, to 646 in 1965-66 and to 824 in 1971-72. The number of teachers also increased from 22 in 1957-58 to 29 in 1960-61, to 36 in 1965-66 and to 824 in 1971-72.

The college has a library with about 16,000 books on its shelves (1971-72). The reading-room of the college subscribes to nearly 80 newspapers and periodicals,

The college has also hostel facilities for nearly 15 students. The college provides for two years' N. C. C. Training to students.

*Professional and Technical Education**Industrial Training Institute, Dhamnod*

The Industrial Training Institute, Dhamnod started functioning from August, 1963, specially for training young tribals of the State. It was then located in a rented building belonging to the ruler of the erstwhile Dhar State. Later, the Institute was shifted to its new buildings on 5th January 1968. It imparts training in 10 trades with a maximum intake capacity of 296 students. The syllabi of the courses have been prescribed by the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades, Directorate General of Employment and Training, Government of India, New Delhi. The trainees in the Institute come from nearly half of the districts of the State. The number of trainees as on 31st 1969 was 192 which decreased to 149 in July 1970. A dispensary is also attached to the Institute with a separate ward for sick trainees. All trainees are given free medical aid in the Institute as per rules. The trainees are given a stipend of Rs. 50 per month. They are also provided with free hostel accommodation, free work shop, clothing and free training. The essential qualifications for the trainees are Matric, or 2 standards below Matric for all trades except the Electricians' Trade for which Matric or Higher Secondary with Science is necessary. The trainees of this Institute are working in a number of Industries of the State.

Government Secondary Technical School, Dhar

The Technical School was established in 1961 at the District headquarters. The Institution imparts instructions in certain trades along with regular courses prescribed for the higher secondary schools of the State. It is under the administrative control of the Director, Technical Education, Madhya Pradesh. The final examination, after the completion of a three Years' course, is conducted by the Board of Technical Education, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. It has an intake capacity of 60 students for each year of the course. The number of students in the Institution was 60 in 1961-62, which rose to 130 in 1964-65. The number of teachers was 9 in 1963-64, which increased to 13 in 1968-69. The school has a library and is provided with hostel facilities. The Institution, however, has not admitted students for the said course since 1966-67, on account of the scheme of reorganization of technical schools being under the consideration of the State Government. As a result of which the number of students declined to 21 in 1968-69.

*Schools and Colleges for the Cultivation of Fine Arts**Government Fine Arts College, Dhar*

The Government Fine Arts College was established in 1939 at the capital town of the erstwhile Dhar State. The college was affiliated to Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay. Since 1963-64, the institution is under the administrative control of the Board of Technical Education, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal and also

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conducts classes for 'Diploma in Fine and Applied Arts' of the Technical Board. The number of students on rolls of the college was 21 in 1964-65, which increased to 28 in 1968-69. The expenditure of the institution was Rs. 12,058 in 1964-65 which rose to Rs. 14,327 in 1969-70.

Anand Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, Dhar

The Anand Sangeet College was opened at Dhar in the year 1945 with the classes of vocal music. Later, the subject of instrumental music was also introduced in the college. Till 1957, the college was recognised by the Madhya Bharat Music Examination Board, Gwalior. Since 1958 the college has been affiliated to the Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya, Khairagarh. The institution is under the administrative control of the Director of Public Instructions, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. The number of students on rolls was 105 in 1960, which rose to 111 in 1965 but decreased to 58 in 1970. The number of teachers in the college was 9 in 1960 which decreased to 5 in 1970.

The college imparts instructions in vocal and instrumental music up to the degree level. The expenditure of the college was Rs. 9,184 in 1960, which rose to Rs. 17,665 in 1970.

*Oriental Schools and Colleges**Sanskrit*

There are 3 Sanskrit schools in the District. Sanskrit school at Dhar was established in 1915, and conducts courses of Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi leading to *Acharya* examinations.

The Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Mandu was established in 1943, and in 1955, the Government took over the reins of this institution. Affiliated for *Shastri* Examination of the Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi, the school had 25 students and one teacher in 1971-72.

The Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Amjhera was established in 1920 as a private school, but was taken over by the Government in 1923. Affiliated with *Bangiyas* Sanskrit Shiksha Parishad, Calcutta for *teerth* examination, and with *Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan*, Bombay for *Kovid* examination, the school had 98 students on roll in 1971-72. Two teachers were on the staff.

Urdu

Apart from these, there were 6 Urdu Primary schools and one Urdu Middle school in Dhar District. Six of these, including the middle school, were running at Dhar city, and one school at Amjhera in the year 1971-72. The Urdu school of Amjhera was established in 1930, and had 125 students and 4 teachers in 1971-72. Of the six primary schools at Dhar town, the Badariya Urdu School and the Kamaliya Urdu School were aided-institutions with 72 and 112 students, respec-

tively in 1971-72. The former school received grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 2,475 and the latter Rs. 5,234 in the same year. The Urdu Middle School, Dhar had 129 students and 4 teachers in 1971-72.

Adult Literacy and Social Education

A number of activities have been started by the Panchayat and Social Welfare Department of the State for the adult literacy and social education, as well as for the diffusion of culture among the masses. The main activities of the Department in Dhar District are as follows:—

1. Scholarships are awarded to the students of primary, middle and higher secondary schools, who are either physically handicapped or deaf, dumb and blind, at the rate of Rs. 20, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30, respectively.
2. To eradicate illiteracy among the masses, adult education classes are being run either by the Gram Panchayats or private organisations with the assistance of the Department. Form 23 such classes in 1965-66, the number increased to 52 in 1971-72. From 514 adults, in 1965-66, the enrolment increased to 899 in 1971-72. The Government spent Rs. 5,400 on these classes in that year.
3. Gram Panchayats are being given grants to establish and run the village circulating libraries and reading rooms. In the year 1971-72 there were 147 circulating and other libraries in Dhar and 20 reading rooms.
4. Radio-sets have been provided to Gram Panchayats under 'Social Education Scheme'.
5. New literates are being provided with book-lets, folders, posters and journals to keep them in constant touch with whatever they have learnt so far.
6. A *Kalapathak*, consisting of seven artists, has been organised at the District headquarters to diffuse culture among the masses. In the year 1971-72 the *Kalapathak* party gave 97 programmes in the District.
7. Village *Kala Mandalis* are given grants-in-aid by the Department.
8. Film-shows are arranged in villages to educate the masses of rural areas. In 1971-72, in all 151 cinema-shows were organised benefiting 87,400 persons.
9. Grants are being given to Clubs, *Akhadas*, *Vyayam Shalas* and other physical welfare organisations of the District.
10. *Balwadis*, *Yuvak Mandals*, *Mahila Mandals* are being managed by the Department in the District. In the year 1971-72 there were 30 *Balwadis*, 30 *Yuvak Mandals*, and 85 *Mahila Mandals*. It was estimated that 500 students were admitted to *Balwadis*. The *Yuvak Mandals* and *Mahila Mandals* benefited 975 and 1,560 persons respectively in that year.
11. Adults' Tournament are being arranged every year in the District,

Cultural, Literary and Scientific Societies

Zila Shiksha Prasara Samiti, Dhar

The Samiti was established in 1962 at Dhar with the object of spreading education among the masses. It is a registered body and runs the following institutions :—

1. Adarsh Shishu Mandir
2. Bal Gopal Vidyalaya
3. Dayanand Vidyapeeth
4. Prantiya Bhasha Shikshan Kendra
5. Sadhana Samiti
6. Satbhavana Pustakalaya

It is managed by Araya Samaj, Dhar and was affiliated to Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha for Hindi examinations. Most of its members are honorary workers. The Samiti also carries on a number of cultural and literary activities.

Sahitya Samiti, Dhar

The Samiti was established in 1959 with the object of creating literary taste among the people. It also conducts classes for a number of Hindi Examinations. The Samiti has also started a separate examination centre for the prisoners in the Government Central Jail, Dhar. It also conducts cultural Programmes from time to time. It is a registered body.

Vikram Gyan Mandir, Dhar

Established in the year 1856, the institution aims at the promotion of literary and cultural activities at Dhar. It receives grants-in-aid from the Government and runs a library containing about 12,000 books. On an average 200 persons are benefited daily from the library.

Cultural, Literary and Scientific Periodicals

The periodicals being published in the District are *Usha*, a monthly Hindi magazine and *Kiran*, a weekly Hindi magazine. Both of these periodicals are being published from Bhoj Prakashan, Dhar. The *Usha* and the *Kiran* started their publication from the years 1951 and 1960, respectively. Both of these periodicals are literary and cultural in nature.

The details regarding the dailies and periodicals published in the District, and the papers published outside the District but in common circulation within the District, have been given in Chapter — XVIII.

Libraries

The first general library in the District was established at Dhar in 1856 A.D. It was then called Vicotria General Library, Dhar. It received grant from the

State and raised public subscriptions for its maintenance. The number of books in the library gradually rose to 4,884 in 1937-38 and to 5,398 in 1944-45. The library also subscribed a number of periodicals for its readers.

A brief description of a few important libraries of the District is being given here under:—

Shri Ram Pustakalaya Eyam Yachnalaya, Mandu

The library was established in the year 1945. It is being run by Shri Ram Mandir, Mandu. It also receives grants-in-aid from the State Government. The number of books in the library was 1,750 during the year 1972. It also subscribes a few dailies and periodicals. The average number of persons benefited daily by it is about 30.

Azad Urdu Library, Dhar

The library was established at the District Headquarters in 1945. It is maintained by grants-in-aid, subscriptions and donations. In 1972, the number of books on the shelves of the library was 2,700. It also subscribes a few news papers and periodicals for its readers. The average number of persons benefited is about 150 per year.

Anand Vachanalaya, Dharampuri

It was established in 1945 at Dharampuri by the local people. It is being run by a managing committee which is elected periodically. The library is maintained by the grants-in-aid and subscriptions. The income and expenditure of the library during the year 1971-72, were Rs.1,839 and Rs.1,659 respectively. The number of books in the library was 2,000 during the year 1972. The average number of members is 100. It is a registered body under the Societies Registration Act.

Sharda Mandir Yachnalaya, Kukshi

The library was established in 1914 at Kukshi. It is a registered body and is managed by a duly elected Executive Committee. It is maintained by grants received from the Education Department, funds of the Municipal Committee and subscriptions from its members, etc. The income and expenditure of the library in 1971-72 amounted to Rs.1,672 and Rs.1,346 respectively. The number of books in the library was 808 in 1972. The number of members was 40 in 1971-72. It also subscribes to nearly 14 periodicals for its readers.

Shri Prince Yashwant Library, Nisarpur

The library was established in 1929 at Nisarpur. It is a registered body and is managed by a duly elected committee. The sources of its income are grants-in-aid, donation and subscriptions. In 1971-72 the library contained only 624 books, as large number of books were destroyed in the floods of 1970. It also subscribes a few dailies and periodicals.

*Museum**Archaeological Museum, Dhar*

The discovery of archaeological finds from the debris of the City Palace of Dhar in about 1872, formed the nucleus of the present Museum at Dhar. The then State Government formed an Archaeological Department at Dhar in 1902-03, under the guidance of the then Political Agent. The Department undertook the work of collecting archaeological objects and placed them in a small museum attached to the Anand High School, Dhar. In 1939, the present Museum building was acquired and the entire collection was arranged in it, consisting of 5 sections, namely, (1) Sculptures, (2) Stone Inscriptions, (3) Coins, (4) Terracotta and (5) Miscellaneous. Most of the objects in the Museum relate to the Parmara period.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Before the introduction of allopathic system of medicine *ayurvedic* and *unani* systems of medicines alongwith *mantrik* and *tantrik* methods of cures were in vogue in Dhar State as elsewhere. The introduction of the western system of medicine in the former Dhar State can be traced back to the existence of a branch charitable dispensary before 1864. It was a branch of the Charitable Hospital, Indore.¹ It was in 1864 that the first hospital was established at Dhar which was followed by the opening of dispensaries at the *pargana* headquarters and some of the villages.

In the year 1902-03, there were 13 medical institutions in Dhar State including Jail Dispensary² as detailed below:—

1. Dhar State Hospital.
2. Kukshi Dispensary.
3. Dharampuri Dispensary.
4. Badnawar Dispensary.
5. Nalcha Dispensary.
6. Mandu Dispensary.
7. Katur Dispensary.
8. Nishanpur Dispensary.
9. Thikri Dispensary.
10. Gandhwani Branch Dispensary.
11. Gujri Branch Dispensary.
12. Kanwan Branch Dispensary.

The number of patients treated at all these institutions in 1902-03 was 60,893 as against 55,423 of the previous year.

In 1903-04, Dhar State gave 20 *Bighas* of land to the Canadian Presbyterian Mission for establishing a Leper Asylum near Dhar Town³. The revenue and village officials were also instructed to help the men of the Mission's Asylum in inducing the lepers to join the Asylum⁴.

During the year 1906-07, a Plague Hospital was also constructed at Nagnra for treating the cases of plague⁵. The hospital had facilities for 20 indoor patients. Arrangements for accommodation of the relatives of the patients and medical, police and municipal staff were also made⁶.

1. Dhar State Administration Report, 1940-41, p. 74.
 2. *ibid.* 1902-03, Appendix IX.
 3. *ibid.* 1903-04 p. 15.
 4. *ibid.* 1906-07, p. 27.
 5. *ibid.*
 6. *ibid.* 1907-8, p. 63.

In order to provide more medical facilities, a scheme for the reorganization of Medical Department of the State was proposed by Major Burden, Agency Surgeon, Bhopawar. This scheme was accepted by Dhar State in 1907-08 and certain changes in the staff were made accordingly. The 13 medical institutions mentioned above were also classified as under:-

1. 4 First class dispensaries.

2. 5 Second class dispensaries.

3. 4 Third class dispensaries.

In all the first class dispensaries accommodation for indoor patients was available while the second class and third class dispensaries had facilities for outdoor treatment only. All these dispensaries were equipped with the necessary instruments and medicines according to requirements. The number of persons who availed of the medical facilities provided at these institutions during the first decade of 19th century remained between 50,934 and 92,784.

During the second decade of the present century there was further expansion of medical facilities. In 1914-15 two new wards were added to the existing building of the State Hospital as the old accommodation was found insufficient because of the increase in the number of indoor patients. The number of third class dispensaries increased to six in 1917-18 when two new dispensaries were opened¹ in Nimanpur pargana, one at Ratanpur and the other at Durgapura. Thus the total number of medical institutions in the State became fifteen. In this very year the construction of King Edward Memorial Hospital was also completed². An expenditure of Rs.75,070 was incurred on its construction³. It had accommodation for 58 indoor patients⁴. A Maternity Home was also attached to it⁵. The number of patients treated at these institutions during this decade fluctuated from 70,081 to 1,00,608.

The number of medical institutions increased to 18 when one first class branch dispensary was opened in Dhar Town in 1927 and one second class dispensary at Dhamnod in 1930. Of these dispensaries, eight were first class, six second class and the rest third class⁶. The number of patients treated in 1930 was 1,25,477.

In 1936-37, one *Unani shafakhana* was opened in Dhar City under a qualified Hakim⁷. In order to provide medical facilities to the inhabitants of villages situated away from the dispensary centres and to poor villagers in

1. *ibid.* p. 62.

2. *ibid.* 1914-15 p. 59.

3. *ibid.* 1917-18 to 1919-20, p. 45.

4. *ibid.* p. 47.

5. *ibid.* p. 39.

6. *ibid.* 1932-33 to 1933-34, p. 83.

7. *ibid.* 1926-27 to 1930-31, p. 127.

8. *ibid.* p. 122.

9. *ibid.* 1936-37, p. 69.

re note parts on the state a travelling dispensary was started in 1939-40. A part-time Dispensary was also being run in the sweepers' colony. Besides, arrangements were also made to treat the lepers at the State Hospital.

Thus by 1940-41 the number of medical institutions in the State was 17, out of which 7 were first class, 6 second class and the rest third class dispensaries. This did not include the Palace Dispensary, Travelling Dispensary and Dispensary at the sweepers' colony. Besides, there was the United Church of Canadian Mission Women's Hospital at Dhar, which was run by the Canadian Mission and a Leper Asylum. The King Edward Memorial Hospital was well-equipped with modern and up-to-date apparatus like X-ray, Diathermy and Ultra Violet Rays and provided 68 beds for in-patients and adequate arrangements for out-patients. There was also a branch Dispensary in the City of Dhar. The District dispensaries were also well-equipped and had arrangements for in-patients. Three *ayurvedic* dispensaries were started in the three Khasgi villages of Kadol, Gadarwad and Dedla under qualified *vaid*s. The *Unani* aided *Shafakhana* opened in 1936-37, continued to work. The work of Child Welfare Centre, opened during 1938-39, was also continued under a qualified nurse and 2,268 visits were paid by her in the City. The number of outdoor and indoor patients treated in these institutions was 5,46,428¹.

In Nisarpur area of Dhar District which formed a part of former Indore State before the formation of Madhya Bharat, there was an *ayurvedic* dispensary. The Sardarpur and Manawar tahsils of the present Dhar District were, before 1948, included in the erstwhile Gwalior State. According to the Gwalior State Gazetteer (1907) a hospital was located at each of these two places². Allopathic dispensaries were functioning at Amjhera, Bagh and Manawar³. Besides these, Sardarpur Dispensary was also there in 1920-21⁴. Sometime during the fourth decade of this century a dispensary was opened at Rajgarh also⁵. Jagir dispensaries were located at Sagore, Rajod and Dasai⁶. In 1945-46 a *Unani* dispensary was opened at Tanda⁷.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat rapid progress was made in this field also. In 1951, the district of Dhar had a total of 42 medical institutions which included two hospitals, 16 graded dispensaries, 15 ungraded dispensaries, 18 *ayurvedic* dispensaries and one homoeopathic dispensary. The private hospital at the headquarters of the District with attached maternity home and general wards was well-equipped with X-ray facilities. It had a branch also in the city. A T.B. Clinic has also been opened here in 1950⁸.

1. *ibid.* 1940-41, p. 74-75.

2. *Indore State Gazetteer*, 1908, p. 316; *Gazetteer of Holkar State* 1931, p. 524.

3. *Gwalior State Gazetteer*, 1907, p.p. 65 and 286.

4. *Gwalior State Administration Report*, 1910-11, p. 322.

5. *ibid.* 1920-21, p. 253.

6. *ibid.* 1930-31, p. 305-06; 1940-41, p. 228.

7. *ibid.* 1940-41, p. 233.

8. *ibid.* 1945-46, p. 299.

9. *District Census Handbook*, Dhar, 1951, p. 1.

*Public Hospitals and Dispensaries**Organization of Medical Department*

The details regarding organizational set-up of Medical Department in Dhar district have already been given in Chapter XIII.

In 1960-61 the total number of medical institutions in Dhar District was 94. Of these nine were primary health centres, three hospitals including nursing homes, 71 dispensaries, eight maternity and child welfare centres, one leprosy hospital and one T. B. clinic. Besides these, 77 family planning clinics were also functioning in the same year. Out of 71 dispensaries mentioned above, 16 were civil dispensaries and one hospital. The total bed strength of these 17 institutions was 312, 156 for male and 156 for female. The number of patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of the District from 1951 to 1960 is given in the Table below:—

*Table No. XVI—1**Number of Patients Treated*

Year	Indoor	Outdoor	Total
1951 ..	2,856	3,19,610	3,22,466
1952 ..	3,443	3,62,872	3,66,315
1953 ..	3,533	4,38,198	4,41,731
1954 ..	3,975	4,53,930	4,57,905
1955 ..	4,266	5,23,844	5,28,110
1956 ..	5,262	5,63,694	5,68,956
1957 ..	5,975	9,11,664	9,17,639
1958 ..	8,539	5,95,218	6,03,757
1959 ..	35,588	22,17,169	22,52,757
1960 ..	60,287	22,06,691	22,66,978

Jail Dispensary, Dhar

This Dispensary was established sometime during the 19th Century and is continuing since then. It is staffed with one assistant medical officer, one nurse and one part-time compounder. There is no arrangement for indoor treatment as it is meant for prisoners. The following Table gives the number of patients treated at this dispensary from 1956 to 1971.

1. District Census Handbook, Dhar District, 1961, p. 324.

*Table No. XVI—2**Patients Treated in Jail Dispensary*

Year	No. of Patients
1956 ..	699
1957 ..	1,142
1958 ..	2,365
1959 ..	2,743
1960 ..	4,471
1961 ..	3,960
1962 ..	5,147
1963 ..	5,413
1964 ..	6,250
1965 ..	1,154
1966 ..	1,367
1967 ..	1,085
1968 ..	1,227
1969 ..	1,470
1970 ..	10,610
1971 ..	9,580

Police Hospital, Dhar

The Police Hospital was established in 1968. Cost of the building was Rs. 20,000. Fifty per cent of this amount was given by the Government while the remaining amount was collected through charity show. The bed strength of the hospital was eight. It is under the charge of a doctor. The number of patients treated was as follows:—

Year	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 upto August
No. of Patients ..	9,012	8,642	13,270	11,131	6,988

Family Welfare

There is one Family Welfare-cum-Health Officer at Dhar for the propagation of family welfare programme in the District. On 31st March, 1972 there

were 12 Family Welfare Centres and 36 Sub-Centres. The details of these centres are given below:—

Table No. XVI-3
Family Planning Centres

S. No.	Name and Location of Family Welfare		Date of Opening	Staff			
				Doctors	Nurses	Dais	Others
	Centres	Sub-Centres					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Badnawar	Kanwan	1970	1	1	2	9
		Khiledi	..	..	..	..	..
		Chhayan	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Kukshi	Haldi	1969	1	1	2	..
		Rampura	1970	..	1	..	..
		Longsari	1969	..	1	..	..
3.	Nalchha	Kunwarsi	1963	..	1	..	..
		Basdari	..	..	1	..	1
		Dehri	..	..	1	..	..
4.	Sardarpur	Chhulet	..	..	1	..	1
		Labariya	..	..	1	..	1
		Ledgaon	..	..	1	..	1
5.	Manawar	Sirsi	..	1	2	..	6
		Valipur	1970	..	1	..	..
		Karoli	1970	..	1	..	..
6.	Nisarpur	Lingwa	1969	1	..	..	..
		Naneda	1969	..	1	..	..
		Kopda	1969	..	1	..	..
7.	Dhamnod	Bhuvnia	..	1	1	1	..
		Bengda	..	..	3	..	..
		Dhani	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Gandhwani	Balodi	..	1	1	..	2
		Keshwi	1972	..	..	..	..
		Balwasi	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Bakaner	Mirzapur	..	1	1	..	1
		Tankasda	..	..	1	..	..
		Kuwad	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Dahi	Gajota	1964	1	4	1	9
		Katarkheda	1964	..	..	..	..
		Dharamrai	1964	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Tesgaon	Kherod	1969	2	1	6	19
		Tornod	1969	..	1	..	..
		Berchha	1969	..	1	..	..
12.	Bagh	Jhirpanya	..	..	..	..	..
		Narwali	..	..	..	..	..
		Bachi	..	..	..	..	..

Expenditure on Medical and Public Health Activities

The expenditure incurred on medical and public health activities by Government hospitals and dispensaries annually from 1952-53 to 1960-61 is given below:—

Table No. XVI-4
Expenditure on Medical and Public Health

	Year	Expenditure
1952-53		2,23,741
1953-54		1,81,940
1954-55		1,80,587
1955-56		4,14,473
1956-57		4,93,933
1957-58		6,95,107
1958-59		..
1959-60		8,37,648
1960-61		8,06,630

Medicine Chest to Gram Panchayats

The idea of keeping medicine chests with the Gram Panchayats in the District materialized in 1952 so as to enable them to render immediate help to the people in time of distress. There were 310 Gram Panchayats in the District. The number of refilling centres was 40. The Medicine Chest Inspector supervised the whole work for which he toured throughout the District.

Private Hospitals and Dispensaries

There are three private Hospitals the District. All these hospitals are run by the Missionaries. The Mission Hospital at Dhar deals with maternity cases and children's diseases. A mention has already been made of the Leprosy Hospital, Dhar which is also run by the Missionaries. The third Mission Hospital is located at Dhani.

Cases of Mortality

Cholera, typhoid, smallpox, tetanus, tuberculosis, cancer, gastroenteritis, pneumonia and burn injuries are some of the causes of mortality in the District in general. Traumatic injuries, especially arrow injuries which are very common in the District due to a sizable population of the tribals, are also responsible for a considerable proportion of mortality. Formerly, malaria also used to claim many lives. But this disease has now been wiped out.

Infant Mortality

The main causes of infant mortality are generally pre-maternity, malnutrition, diarrhoea, respiratory diseases, smallpox and fevers. The extension of medical facilities to the very interior of the District through different types of medical institutions, some of which also take prenatal and postnatal care of mothers, and provision for the supply of milk powder to underfed infants, have considerably checked infant mortality in recent years. The annual rate of infant mortality per 1000 live births for the period from 1961 to 1970 is given below:—

Table No. XVI-5
Rate of Infant Mortality

Year	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births		
1961	..	..	86.00
1962	..	..	73.36
1963	..	..	267.35
1964	..	..	102.00
1965	..	..	70.00
1966	..	..	69.00
1967	..	..	88.19
1968	..	..	50.46
1969	..	..	83.60
1970	..	..	59.97

*Diseases Common to the District**Cholera*

During the first half of the present century cholera had visited some parts of the District many times.¹ In 1908-09, it appeared in 10 villages of the former Dhar State. The number of seizures was 118 of which 49 proved fatal. In 1912-13 it attacked in a virulent form when the number of seizures was 1,099 with 457 deaths. In 1916-17 a few cases of cholera were detected. As many as 231 persons were then attacked by this disease in 1933 of whom 76 died. The number of seiz-

ures and deaths from this disease in 1936-37 was 16 and 34 respectively. Of the 812 persons who were attacked by it in 1937-38, 315 cases proved fatal. In 1944-45, 91 persons lost their lives on account of cholera. The number of seizures in this year was 180. On each of these occasions, adequate arrangements were made by the medical department for the prevention of the disease and treatment of the patients. These measures appear to have checked mortality to a great extent. In order to prevent the outbreak of this disease inoculation has been started. The number of persons inoculated annually is shown below:—

Table No. XVI-6
Anti-Cholera inoculations

Year	No. of persons inoculated		
1951	..	..	8,499
1952	..	..	18,229
1953	..	..	91,892
1954	..	..	44,728
1955	..	..	54,041
1956	..	..	41,041
1957	..	..	59,243
1958	..	..	1,85,347
1959	..	..	1,02,445
1960	..	..	95,736

Small-pox

The administration reports of former Dhar State reveal that smallpox has been a frequent visitor to the area now included in Dhar District. Small pox broke out in an epidemic form in the former Dhar State in 1914-15. The extent of mortality caused by the disease at that time is not known for want of data. In 1935 there were 338 seizures and 50 deaths from this disease. The number of seizures and deaths from smallpox in the years 1936-37, 1938-39 and 1939-40 was 90,183,357 and 10,19 and 98, respectively. There were some cases of small pox in 1941 also. In 1942 it attacked 182 persons causing 23 deaths while in 1944-45 it attacked 156 persons and caused 41 deaths.

Vaccination is the only effective measure to stamp out this disease. The details of vaccination work are given below:—

1. Dhar State Administration Reports from 1908-09 to 44-45, Chapter on Medical.

Table No. XVI-7
Vaccination

Year	No. of persons vaccinated		
1951	..	..	20,360
1952	..	..	25,339
1953	..	..	26,745
1954	..	..	24,327
1955	..	..	25,207
1956	..	..	35,870
1957	..	..	45,873
1958	..	..	35,749
1959	..	..	39,016
1960	..	..	28,510

Plague

During the early years of the present century, plague visited the District several times. All the necessary measures were adopted whenever the disease broke out. The following Table shows the years of the appearance of plague in the territories of former Dhar State alongwith the number of seizures and deaths caused by this disease:—

Table No. XVI-8
Incidence of Plague

Year	No. of		
	Seizures	Deaths	
1904-05	..	..	367 259
1906-07	..	..	825 615
1910-11	..	..	379 305
1911-12	..	..	14 10
1915-16	..	..	10 10
1916-17	..	..	144 102
1917-18 to 1919-20	197 133		

Malaria

The administration reports of erstwhile Dhar State have reported cases of malarial fever time and again. It had assumed the form of epidemic once during

the thirties of the present century. But in the absence of relevant data the intensity of its incidence during these years can not be assessed.

The anti-malaria measures were speeded up after the formation of Madhya Bharat. Under the National Malaria Control Programme launched in the Districts these activities gained momentum. The National Malaria Eradication Programme Unit, Dhar was established in 1959. Prior to it, the District was under the jurisdiction of the National Malaria Control Programme Units, Indore and Ratlam. The jurisdiction of the Dhar Unit covered Jhabua district also besides Dhar District. The Unit is under the charge of a Malaria Unit Officer, assisted by Asstt. Malaria Officers. The Unit is further divided into Sub-Units. The Sub-Units, Dhar and Manawar (With headquarters at Kukshi) covered Dhar District. Each Sub-Unit is under the charge of a Senior Malaria Inspector. The Sub-Units are again divided into sectors. The Junior Malaria Inspectors (Surveillance) are in charge of these sections. There are three or more sections in every sector. These sections are under the charge of Surveillance Malaria Workers. Besides the persons belonging to the categories described above, there are a number of medical and non-medical personnel in the Unit.

The D. D. T. spraying is done twice a year during the transmission season. The yearwise number of villages where D. D. T. spraying has been done is shown below:—

Table No. XVI-9
D. D. T. Spraying

Year	No. of Villages	
	1st Round	2nd Round
1962	..	1,474 + 6 Towns 1,474 + 6 towns
1963	..	N. A. N. A.
1964	..	1,234 737
1965	..	1,266 .
1966	..	1,500 + 2 towns 833
1967	..	1,503 + 6 towns 653
1968	..	1,483 + 6 towns ..
1969	..	1,483 + 6 towns 1,482 + 6 towns
1970	..	2,814 827
1971	..	2,193 + 11 towns 299 + 2 towns

1. Dhar State Administration Report, 1932-33 and 1933-34, p. 84.

The Surveillance workers make fortnightly house to house visits in all the villages under their respective sectors to find out fever cases and collect blood slides for examination at the Unit laboratory. Presumptive treatment is given in fever cases. After the examination of blood slides radical treatment is given in positive cases. In positive cases blood slides are taken every month for 12 months. Besides this other remedial measures such as collection of contact blood slides, mass blood slides and focal spray work in the affected villages are also taken. The Table below gives the annual number of fever cases detected, blood smears collected and their result:—

Table No. XVI—10
Surveillance Work

Year	No. of fever cases detected		No. of blood smears collected		No. of cases found positive	
	Active	Passive	Active	Passive	Active	Passive
1961	12,552	20,061	12,399	2,195	..	..
1962	30,106	22,309	31,828	11,852	68	23
1963	36,365	9,322	56,575	7,664	8	16
1964	38,865	11,529	39,440	13,022	41	81
1965	33,251	16,143	32,886	16,144	33	46
1966	24,498	23,163	22,863	27,385	13	83
1967	34,195	20,354	32,499	25,604	129	245
1968	39,137	22,861	35,670	21,681	103	286
1969	38,761	22,190	36,746	32,994	456	1,083
1970*	2,24,108	..	2,13,763	..	11,120	..
1971*	2,64,454	..	2,54,371	..	14,727	..

Leprosy

In the absence of relevant data it is difficult to assess the extent and incidence of leprosy in the District but the fact that the Canadian Presbyterian Mission established a Leper Asylum called the Handerson Memorial Leprosy Home near Dhar in 1903-04, as described earlier, denotes that the incidence of the disease must have been fairly high. A 25 bedded leprosy Hospital was established by the Government also during the Second Five Year Plan. Subsequently, it was converted into Lepers Home and Hospital with an accommodation for 33 indoor patients. Two S. E. T. Centres have also been opened in the District. At the Lepers Home and Hospital arrangements exist to give free accommodation, treatment and diet to the indoor patients. A modern Physio-therapy Machine has been supplied to the Lepers Home and Hospital for removal of the bodily deformities of the lepers. From 1956 to 1960 the number of outdoor leprosy patients was 52,134,

*Active and Passive cases both.

184,170 and 164, respectively. The amount allotted to the two S. E. T. Centres and Lepers Home and Hospital during the last three years was as follows:—

Table No. XVI-11
Amount Allotted to Leprosy Institutions

Year	S. E. T. Centres	Lepers Home and Hospital
1969-70	2,640	19,700
1970-71	9,610	80,800
1971-72	..	65,500

The number of patients registered for treatment at these institutions upto the end of December, 1971 was 855.

Tuberculosis

The statistics regarding tuberculosis show that incidence of the disease is on the increase in the District. An idea regarding incidence of tuberculosis can be had from the following figures of indoor and outdoor patients from 1952 to 1960:—

Table No. XVI-12
No. of Tuberculosis Patients

Year	Indoor	Outdoor
1952 ..	9	125
1953 ..	5	111
1954 ..	4	120
1955 ..	3	182
1956 ..	6	190
1957 ..	442	3,209
1958 ..	306	1,817
1959 ..	354	1,605
1960 ..	240	1,082

The preventive measures mainly consist of B. C. G. vaccination. The following Table shows the B. C. G. vaccination figures from 1962 to 1969:—

Table No. XVI-12 A

B. C. G. Vaccination

Year	Registered	Vaccination	Tested	Vaccinated
1962	23,557	1,167	4,990	1,879
1963	72,530	3,902	12,577	3,945
1964	1,68,295	4,422	11,096	4,495
1965	78,259	5,058	12,225	4,751
1966	1,15,974	15,106	4,493	1,379
1967	76,848	17,920	176	33
1968	1,33,128	25,882	..	..
1969	72,741	13,363	..	..

No work was done under B. C. G. Vaccination programme from 1970:-

Table No. XVI-13

No. of T. B. Patients

Year	New outdoor Patients	New Indoor patients
1965	3,272	113
1966	3,344	107
1967	2,736	110
1968	2,484	112
1969	2,714	142
1970	3,312	281
1971	2,807	182

Eye Camps

Several eye camps have been organized in the district from time to time. The details of these eye camps are shown below :-

Table No. XVI-14

Eye Camps

Place	Duration	Operation performed
1. Jobat	10-12-53 to 22-12-53	90
2. Manawar	6-12-54 to 15-12-54	203
3. Kukshi	10-1-55 to 19-1-55	251
4. Sardarpur	16-12-56 to 26-2-56	95

Vital Statistics

It appears from the administration reports of former Dhan State that the work of collection of vital statistics was started in the State some time during the early part of the second decade of the present century. In the former Indore State vital statistics were collected after the census operation of 1881. But in the absence of any rules regarding compulsory registration and due to some other factors, these figures were not reliable.

In the erstwhile state of Gwalior the mode of registration of vital statistics was more or less voluntary until 1913, when instructions for collection and maintenance of vital statistics were issued and incorporated in the Police Manual. In Madhya Bharat legislative measures were undertaken to set matters right in this direction. The municipalities and Gram Panchayats were empowered under the Municipal Act and Gram Panchayat Act to impose fines in the matter of vital statistics.

Under the present arrangements the vital statistics are collected by the municipal committees and police stations in urban areas and the Kotwars and police stations in rural areas. These figures are then passed on to the civil surgeon who, in turn, passes them on to the Director of Health Services and the Director of Economics and Statistics, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. The table below gives the number of births and deaths, along with their rates per mille of population, in the District for a few years :-

Table No. XVI-15

Births and Deaths

Year	Births	Rate per Mille	Deaths	Rate per Mille
1961	2,409	3.7	1,257	1.9
1962	1,943	2.94	1,318	1.97
1963	1,455	2.12	1,050	1.53
1966	2,650	3.59	1,932	2.61
1967	3,005	3.95	1,935	2.55
1968	4,238	5.37	2,211	2.80
1969	4,306	5.28	2,509	3.07
1970	3,452	4.14	2,492	2.99

Sanitation

The responsibility of looking after sanitary arrangements rests with the municipal committees in the urban areas. There is no underground drainage in the District. The municipal committees of the District are maintaining public latrines, urinals and lavatories.

Water Supply

The water supply in Dhar Town is controlled by the public Health Engineering Department while the Kukshi, Sardarpur and Rajgarh Municipalities are having their own water works. Water supply schemes have been sanctioned for Badnawar and Dharampuri towns. There is no water work at Manawar. Detailed description of the existing water supply arrangements has been given in chapter XIV Local Self-Government..

In rural areas the Development Blocks make necessary arrangements for adequate supply of drinking water. These arrangements include conversion of step wells into draw wells, repairs of existing wells and construction of new sanitary wells. Up to 1960 a total number of 48 step wells were converted into draw wells and 281 new wells were sunk. Details of the work done in this direction in each Development Block in the District up to 1969-70 are shown below:—

Table No. XVI-16

Water supply and Sanitation

No.	Name of Block	New wells Constr-ucted	Existing wells Repaired	Step wells Closed	Latrines Construc-ted	Sekage pits Con-structed	Urinals Con-structed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Badnawar	..	6	128	2	49	17	7
2. Kukshi	..	46	625	17	31	284	60
3. Sardarpur	..	2	27	9	60	1,150	100
4. Manawar	..	8	20	5	40	86	..
5. Dhar(Teesgaon)	..	14	179	22	4	79	..
6. Gandhwani	..	4	73	3	4	32	..
7. Dharampuri	..	10	28	17	..	161	..
8. Nisarpur	..	..	..	..	16	108	..
9. Bagh	..	..	..	..	35	139	..

Work relating to slum clearance is not undertaken in the District.

There are no research Centres in the District.

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Prohibition

Consumption of liquor has never been prohibited in any of the parts of Dhar District. However, with a view to making the people conscious of the evils of liquor and other intoxicants a Prohibition Week is annually celebrated in the District from the 2nd of October, when propaganda in favour of prohibition is carried out by organising processions, meetings, etc. Opium is totally prohibited in the District from the 1st April 1953.

Advancement of Backward classes and Tribes

The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 declared the Gond, Korku and Seharia of the District and Bhils and Bhilalas, inclusive of their subtribes, in Sardarpur, Kukshi and Dhar Tahsils as Scheduled Tribes. According to the Census of 1951, their population in the District was 2,31,734 or about 46 per cent of the total population of the District. The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 declared 19 Castes as Scheduled Castes. In 1951 their population in the District was 36,199 or about 7 per cent. Thus the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes together formed about 53 per cent of the total population of the District. Besides, there was a population of 41,187 enumerated as Backward Classes.

Subsequently, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956 declared 21 castes and Bhils—Bhilals (including Barela Patelia and other sub-Tribes) as the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, respectively. According to the Census of 1961, these Castes and Tribes together formed 58.47 per cent of the total population of the District. Among them the Scheduled Castes shared 7.39 per cent or a population of 47,553 persons. The Scheduled Tribes numbering 3,28,867 persons formed the remaining 51.08 per cent of the total population.

Participation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Industries

Agriculture continued to be the main stay of economy of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Out of their total population as enumerated in 1961 about 57 per cent among the Scheduled Castes and about 58 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes were economically active. The participation rate among the former was higher than that even of the District, being 570 persons per thousand as against 537 for the latter. The Scheduled Tribes had also a high rate of participation, even higher than that for the Scheduled Castes. About 588 Scheduled Tribes person out of 1,000 of their population were workers

Industrial Classification of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, 1961

Out of the total number of workers among the Scheduled Castes (27,091 persons) as many as 19,846 were engaged in agriculture either as cultivators (6,839 persons) or as agricultural labourers (13,007 persons). The number of agricultural labourers was pretty higher than that of the cultivators among them. In the economy of the Scheduled Castes 'household industry' occupied the second position. The third important category of occupation in their economy was 'other services'. The remaining Scheduled Caste workers were in all other categories of industries like scavenging, tanning and currying of hides and skins, trade and commerce, transport and communication, mining quarrying, etc. This indicates that economically these Castes were backward. As regards the Schedule Tribes, the data provided by the Census of 1961 made it clear that their economy was overwhelmingly agricultural. Out of their total number of workers, i.e. 1,93,411 as many as 1,52,556 and 34,066 (i.e., 1,86,622) workers were as cultivators and agricultural labourers, respectively. The second position in their economy went to 'other services' leaving the third position for mining, quarrying, hunting, etc.

Their Agricultural Economy, 1961

Thus, about 84.3 per cent Scheduled Castes workers and about 96.5 per cent Scheduled Tribes working force were wholly dependent on agriculture. But the percentages of Scheduled Caste cultivators and agricultural labourers were about 30 and 70, respectively, as against about 82 and 18 found among the Scheduled Tribes.

Sample Survey of their Rural Households, 1961

During the Census operations of 1961 a data for 20 per cent sample households engaged in cultivation belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes of rural areas of Dhar District was collected. This data based on 20 per cent sample house holds survey revealed that of these 20 per cent Scheduled Castes cultivating-households about 74.9 per cent had either their own land or held it from the Government. Land of private persons or institutions was held by about 9.2 per cent of them for payment in money, kind or share, while the remaining about 16 per cent held land partly from Government and partly from private persons for payment in money, kind or share. Similarly, about 82.5 per cent households of the Scheduled Tribes in rural areas of the District were having their own or Government land. The percentage of the households having land of private persons or institutions was about 8.2 as against 9.3 per cent households holding land partly from Government and partly from private persons. Both the latter categories of households had to pay either in money, kind or share. The following table gives the sample households engaged in cultivation classified by size of land cultivated by them in rural areas only, in 1961.

Table No. XVII-1

Sample Survey of Households

Size of land in Hectares	No. of Households	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1. Less than 0.404	47	47
2. 0.404 to 0.977	123	574
3. 1.01 to 1.98	125	1,519
4. 2.2 to 3.00	86	1,842
5. 3.04 to 4.00	62	1,178
6. 4.05 to 5.02	55	1,377
7. 5.06 to 6.03	41	566
8. 6.07 to 12.10	65	1,902
9. 12.14 to 20.30	14	289
10. 20.24 and above	4	64
11. Unspecified	..	8

According to the Census of 1971 the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes persons numbered 60,519 and 4,49,700, respectively in the District and they constituted 7.18 and 53.18 per cent of the total population of the District. When compared with the figures of Census of 1961, the 1971 figures for the former shows a slight decrease in their number while those for the Tribes shows an increase of above 2 per cent in their proportion.

Agricultural Subsidy

For the economic welfare of cultivators belonging to these Castes, Tribes and other Backward Classes the Government of the State have introduced a scheme of giving agricultural subsidy to the needful among them for improving their land, purchasing bullocks, agricultural implements, improved seeds, manure, fertilisers, etc. Thus, during the year 1956-57 to 1968-69 the Agriculture Department distributed agricultural subsidy worth about Rs.1,51,905 among 654 Scheduled Castes cultivators of Dhar Sub-Division and Sardarpur division. In Tribal Development Block of Manawar one Scheduled Caste and 6 Scheduled Tribes persons were given Rs.300 and Rs.3,000 for purchasing bullocks during the years 1961-62 to 1965-66. In the same period 18 Scheduled Tribes persons were granted subsidy worth Rs.1,600 for bunding of their fields. In the year 1968-69 Rs.5,000 were distributed among 25 Scheduled Tribes families for cultivating high-yielding crop. In Bagh Tribal Development Block, 232 Tribals received subsidy to the tune of Rs.11,700 in the years commencing from 1961-62

and ending with 1968-69. During the years 1956-57 to 1968-69 agricultural subsidy worth Rs.5,22,330 was given by the Agriculture Department to 1,628 Scheduled Tribes cultivators of Sardarpur division and Dhar sub-division. An amount of about Rs.6,08,388 was given to 1,728 persons engaged in agriculture and belonging to other Backward Classes in the same period. During the years from 1961-62 to 1963-64 Rs.64,500 were given to 129 Harijan and Adiwasī families as agricultural subsidy.

Construction of Wells

The Agriculture Department constructed as many as 71 wells spending about Rs.73,977 and 1,456 wells at the cost of about 8.95,320 for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes of Sardarpur division and Dhar Sub-Division of Dhar District, respectively, during the years 1951-52 to 1968-69. In Tribal Development Block of Dharampuri Rs.15,000 were spent on constructing 10 wells for the use of the Scheduled Tribes. In Bagh Tribal Development Block 4 wells for *Harifans* and 76 wells for *Adiwasīs* were constructed in 1961-62 to 1965-66 at the cost of Rs.5,500 and Rs.1,06,055. In subsequent three years 12 wells were constructed for *Adiwasīs* spending Rs.9,000.

Distribution of Improved Seeds, etc.

In Bagh Tribal Development Block the scheme of distributing improved seeds and fertilisers to *Adiwasī* farmers was introduced in 1961-62. The quantity of improved seeds in quintals and fertilisers in tons is given in the table below:-

Table No. XVII-2

Distribution of Improved Seeds and Fertilisers

Name	In years			
	1961-62 to 1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Cotton	426.20	237.15	274.50	133.50
Groundnut	1,281.45	125.00	282.00	277.96
Maize	1,317.42	297.00	1.16	7.75
Jwar	..	12.75	106.43	11.46
Wheat	663.78	..	8.80	4.20
Gram	149.63	5.00	4.78	1.58
Nitrogenous	83.04	42.04	16.07	9.03
Phosphatic	46.05	25.00	2.08	5.09

Land Distribution

For the benefit of landless *Harifan*, *Adiwasī* and Other Backward Class families interested in cultivation of lands, the State Government have started the scheme of allotting fallow lands to such needy families of the District. Thus in Kukhshi and Manawar Tribal Development Blocks, during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 *Adiwasī* families, 100 in number, were given 542 acres (219.34 hectares) of fallow land and a grant of about Rs. Rs. 56,000 to cultivate the land in Kukhi. Here again Rs. 18,800 were given as grant to the families of Other Backward Classes during the same period. In the latter Block 29 *Warijan* landless families were given about 150 acres (60.71 hectares) of fallow land during the years from 1965-66 to 1967-68. In the same period 1,315.21 hectares (about 3,250 acres) of land was distributed among 533 *Adiwasī* families. In 1967-68 Other Backward Class families numbering 158 were given 175.54 hectares (372.64 acres) of fallow land for cultivation.

Craft Training

For the economic welfare of Backward classes and Tribes of Dhar District two cottage industries centres for handloom weaving were started by the Harijan and *Adiwasī* Department of Madhya Bharat in April, 1950 at Bagh and in September, 1952 at Andu. There were facilities for training the candidates interested in handloom weaving industry. Till the year 1954-55 the centres at Bagh and Andu each trained 12 trainees. Then the number of trainees was 14 at Bagh and 12 at Andu. During the Second Five Year Plan period (1955-56 to 1960-61) two *Adiwasī* training centres in the crafts of blacksmithy and carpentry were functioning at Manawar. These centres run by the Industries Department trained 37 and 35 candidates during the Plan period. Besides, one sewing centre and one grass mat weaving centre were started in the District during the same period and Rs.13,000 and Rs. 19,000 were spent, respectively on them in the Plan period. These two centres were for the economic welfare of the *Adiwasī*. For them also started a centre at Dhar for developing silk production. During the Plan period Rs. 84,000 were spent on the centre.

Training Centres

With a view to providing training in various arts, crafts and trades to the candidates of all Backward classes and Tribes, training centres were started from time-to-time in the various Development Blocks of Dhar District under the scheme of Rural Arts and Crafts of the Planning and Development Department of Madhya Bharat and Madhya Pradesh. Advantage of these centres was taken mostly by the trainees belonging to the Scheduled castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

The duration of training period in these centres varied from six months to one year depending on the nature of trade, art or craft. During the training period the trainees were awarded stipends. After the completion of training, the trained personnel were advised and helped in forming their industrial co-operative societies to which financial aid and loans were given under the State Aid to Industries Act.

Industrial Loans

When such co-operative societies were not organised the individuals, trained in those centres, were given loans for starting their own industrial concerns. Thus in the last year (1955-56) of the First Five Year Plan period (1951-52 to 1955-56) three trained individuals were given loans worth Rs. 13,000 for running their small-scale or cottage industries of weaving and match-box manufacturing. During the Second Five Year Plan period (1956-57 to 1960-61) 204 persons of the Scheduled Castes were in receipt of loans of Rs. 65,700 for their industries of carpentry, ready-made garments, shoe and *Chappal* making, tanning and currying of hide and skin, tailoring, cane and bamboo. In the same period 19 *Adiwasl* trained persons received loans of Rs. 4,700 for their crafts like carpentry, blacksmithy and grass-mat weaving. As many as 119 persons of Other Backward Classes were given loans to the tune of Rs. 86,500 in the period under review. These persons were engaged in the industries of cotton-ginning, tin works, calico printing, perfumery, tailoring, blacksmithy, carpentry, ready-made garments, spray-painting, cap-making, embroidery, etc. In the Third Five Year Plan Period 25 *Harijans* were granted loans of the value of Rs. 32,000 for their industries related to bamboo, cane, hide and skin, carpentry, tailoring, etc. In the same period, loans of Rs. 15,375 were sanctioned for 14 *Adiwasl* persons busy in industries of silk, carpentry, blacksmithy and tailoring. Loans of Rs. 1,01,680 were given to 138, Other Backward Class persons interested in the industries related to tin, bricks, silk, perfumes, cotton, comb, hosiery, etc.

During the years from 1966-67 to 1968-69 loans of Rs. 10,700 were given to 14 *Harijans* engaged in the industries of cement screen, shoe and *Chappal* manufacturing, tanning and currying hide and skin, weaving etc. Rs. 2,400 in loans were received by 11 *Adiwasls* for their crafts like carpentry, tailoring, blacksmithy, etc. during the same period. Candidates of Other Backward Classes numbering 51 received loans of the value of Rs. 1,10,250 for their various trades and industries which included *dal*-crushing, manufacture of cement screens, bricks, brass-metal, vessels, soap and crafts like gas-welding, embroidery, etc. Since 1970-71 no provisions for loans were made in budgets of the Department.

Industrial Training Institute

Adiwasl and *Harijan* Welfare Department of Madhya Pradesh have started one Industrial Training Institute at village Dhamnodd in Dhar District in 1963, to impart training in various trades to the students belonging to these Castes and Tribes. The table below gives the details regarding the increase in training facilities in the Institute.

Table No. XVII—3
Training Facilities in Dhamnodd Institute

Session	Duration with date	No. of Seats	No. of Trades
I	15-8-1963 ..	48	3
II	1-5-1964 ..	124	5
III	1-2-1965 ..	176	7
IV	1-11-1965 ..	248	10
V	1-8-1966 ..	296	10

The department have constructed new buildings at a cost of about Rs. 10 lakhs in 1968 for the Institute. Besides the main building, there are staff quarters, hostel and workshop. Rs. 5 lakhs were spent on the purchase of tools, machines, etc., required for the Institute. In January, 1968 the Institute was shifted to this new building. Details about the training are shown below :—

Table No. XVII—4
Trades, Duration and Accommodation

Name of the Trade	Duration of Training (In years)	Accommodation
Electrician	2	32
Wireman	2	32
Fitter	2	32
Turner	2	24
Machinist	2	24
Motor Mechanic	1	32
Welder	1	24
Blacksmith	1	32
Carpenter	1	32
Sheet-metal-worker	1	32
Total		296

Training in New Trades

From 1968 training in blacksmithy, carpentry and sheet-metal was discontinued as no candidate wanted to offer them. Taking into consideration the increased demand for personnel trained in the mechanism of irrigation pumping

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sets, diesel machines, tube-well boring machines, the Institute proposed to start training in these also. Till the end of June, 1971 the Institute trained as many as 718 *Adiwas*i and 3 *Harijan* candidates in different trades.

Facilities Provided

Each candidate belonging to the Scheduled Tribes is given stipend at the rate of Rs. 50 per month. Some other facilities such as uniform required for work shop practice, accommodation in hostel, entertainment and medical facilities are also provided free of charge. After the completion of training, efforts are made by the Principal to get jobs for the trained candidates in the public or private sector. He also periodically visits those concerns in which his ex pupils are employed and tries to remove their difficulties, if any.

Co-operative Societies

The most important weakness in the economy of the *Adiwas*i and *Harijans* has been the non-availability of cheap credit facilities to them. They normally receive debt from the money-lenders at a considerably high rate of interest. This made them bankrupt. To provide cheap credit facilities to them a move to organise co-operative societies of *Adiwas*i, *Harijans* and Other Backward Classes was initiated in Dhar District. As early as 1952 the Bunkar (Weavers) Co-operative Society was formed at Kukshi. Subsequent period witnessed slow growth of them. In the year 1960-61 there were 24 co-operative societies of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. Of these 21 were industrial societies while amongst the remaining three were non-agricultural credit societies, one labourers society and one store. About 1,265 persons were member of these societies, share capital of which was Rs. 30,531 and working capital Rs. 75,665.

In the year 1965-66 the number of such societies in Dhar District increased to 75 of which 32 were multipurpose co-operative societies, 30 industrial co-operative societies and nine labourers co-operative societies, nine fishermen co-operative societies, one non-agricultural credit society and one co-operative store. The number of members of these societies was 2,667. Their share and working capital was Rs. 74,239 and Rs. 4,89,002, respectively. In the next year the number of these societies increased to 87 which were having 2,822 members. The number of multipurpose co-operative societies was 41. The industrial co-operative societies numbered 28, while 11 were of labourers, 5 of fishermen, one non-agricultural co-operative society and one co-operative store. Their share capital was Rs. 72,993 and working capital Rs. 5,12,657. In 1967-68, co-operative societies numbering 85 were functioning. Besides one Co-operative Store and one non-agricultural co-operative society, 47 were multipurpose, 20 industrial, 11 of labourers and five of fishermen co-operative societies. The share capital was Rs. 63,081, while working capital was Rs. 8,82,508. The Government also granted Rs. 7,162 as loan and Rs. 85,706 as subsidy to some of these societies during the year. During the next year the number of these societies remained unchanged. As

many as, 3,484 persons were their members. The share capital was Rs. 2,07,205 and working capital Rs. 9,35,066. The subsidy granted by the Government during this year amounted to Rs. 47,000. The number of multipurpose co-operative societies was 47 while 21 were industrial, nine of labourers, five of fishermen, one of poultry farmers, one non-agricultural and one co-operative store. In 1969-70 and 1970-71 the number of societies was 76 and 77, respectively. Of these, 45 were multipurpose, 13 industrial (which increased to 14 in 1970-71), nine of labourers, five of fishermen, two related to poultry farms, one non-agricultural and one co-operative store. The share and working capital was Rs. 48,912 and Rs. 8,61,369, respectively, in 1969-70 and Rs. 40,374 and Rs. 8,92,45, respectively in 1970-71.

Poultry Farming

In order to improve the economic conditions of the Tribes, many poultry farms have been established by the Veterinary Department at different places in the Backward Areas of the District. The total number of such farms was 13 in the District. Of these, three were in Development Block, Kukshi, three in Development Block, Bagh, three in Development Block, Badnawar, two in Development Block, Sardarpur and two in Development Block, Manawar.

Construction of Hutments

In Manawar Development Block 42 hutments were constructed for *Adiwas*i at the cost of Rs. 29,400 during the years from 1956-57 to 1960-61. In the same period 23 hutments for *Harijans* were constructed in the same Block at a cost of Rs. 11,500. In Bagh Development Block Rs. 33,600 were spent in housing 48 *Adiwas*i families during the same period. During the year 1962-63 hutments for 50 families belonging to ex-criminal Tribes were erected in Badnawar and Dhar Development Blocks. Rs. 800 for each hutment was sanctioned. In 1963-64, similar hutments numbering 25 for ex-criminal Tribes of Dhar Development Block were constructed. In Development Blocks of Kukshi, Badnawar, Manawar, Sardarpur and Dharampuri (in Dhamnod Gram Panchayat area) 30 houses for sweepers were built each at the cost of Rs. 900 in the years 1964-65 and 1965-66. Their distribution was as follows: Kukshi 15, Badnawar 5, Manawar 5, Sardarpur 2 and Dharampuri 3. Next two years i.e., 1966-67 and 1967-68 witnessed the construction of 25 houses for sweeper families of circles of Badnawar (15), Manawar (5), Nisarpur (3) and Dhar (2). In subsequent years 10 hutments for sweepers were built at a cost of Rs. 9,000 in Manawar Block.

Colonisation

A colony of 23 hutments, constructed for 23 *Harijan* families was established at village Pipri of Manawar Development Block in 1959-60. In 1959-60 and 1960-61 a colony of 50 *Adiwas*i families was established under the Griyakhui Pilot-Project Scheme. Each of the families was given Rs. 1,950 as financial aid. Another colony consisting of 25 hutments, built for the families of ex-criminal

Tribes was established in 1963-64 and 1964-65 in Dahi Development Block of Dhar District. Each family colonised here was given Rs. 1,150, as financial aid. In 1967-68 Rs. 500 were granted to each of the 10 *Harijan* families to purchase a plot of land for their use. These families were of Dhar (2), Badnawar (2), Manawar (1), Bakaner (3), Dharampuri (2) circles.

Medical Facilities

Efforts are being made to provide more and more medical facilities to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the District. With this aim in view medical institutions have been established at various places. In 1969 there were 12 Primary health centres, 24 Apathic dispensaries and 27 Ayurvedic dispensaries and 6 Maternity and Child welfare centres. Barring one primary health centre, three apathic dispensaries, five *Ayurvedic* dispensaries and two maternity and child welfare centres, all the remaining institutions were in the rural areas of the District. Besides these institutions run by the Medical and Public Health Department, the Tribal Welfare Department has also established Dispensaries at Awaldamas, Duttigaon, Chhayas, Narwali and Gajgot in Dhar District.

Work done by Local Bodies

Apart from the Government efforts for the all round betterment of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, the Local Bodies of the District are also paying adequate attention to improve the living and working conditions of their *Harijan* employees engaged in sanitary work. There are some facilities which are given uniformly by all the local bodies in accordance with the rules and regulations framed by the Government from time-to-time for this purpose. These facilities include benefit of leave, service conditions, supply of uniforms, medical facilities, etc. Almost all the Municipal Committees of the District have made adequate arrangements for lighting and drinking water in the *Harijan* localities in their respective areas. All the Municipalities have tried to abolish the age-old inhuman practice of carrying night-soil as head-loads by the sweepers. For this purpose wheel-barrows have been supplied to scavengers. The Municipal Committee, Badnawar purchased 12 such barrows in 1961-62 at a cost of Rs.1,560. The Municipal Committee, Dharampuri spends Rs.300 per year on this account. As many as 48 wheel barrows were purchased by Municipal Committee, Kukshi in 1962-63 and 1963-64. An expenditure of Rs.6,118 was incurred on them. It received grant-in-aid also from the Government for this purpose. Dhar Municipal Committee spent an amount of Rs.10,400 on the purchase of 80 wheel barrows in 1962-63. An amount of Rs.2,227 was given by the Government as grant-in-aid to the Municipality. Manawar Municipality which received Government grant of Rs.22,271 also contributed Rs.747 to purchase wheel barrows. Wheel barrows have been purchased by the Rajgarh-Sardarpur Municipality also.

Some work has also been done to provide better housing facilities to the *Harijans* who are in the service of local bodies. In 1965-66, the Government gave a grant of Rs.900 per family to five *Harijan* employees of Badnawar Municipality. Six *Harijan* employees of Dharampuri Municipality were also in receipt of this grant from the Government at the same rate. The Municipal Committee of Kukshi was given an amount of Rs.13,500 for ten houses of its *Harijan* employees. The Municipality also spent additional amount of Rs.4,469 on the construction of these houses. The *Harijan* employees to whom these houses were allotted are required to pay Rs.300 per house in monthly instalment of Rs.8.00. After the full repayment of this sum, the houses are proposed to be transferred to the allottees. Manawar Municipality has given plots free of charge to its five *Harijan* employees who are in receipt of Government grant of Rs. 900 per family for construction of houses. In 1966 two houses were constructed for the *Harijan* employees of Rajgarh-Sardarpur Municipality. The Municipality gave grant for this purpose to the extent of 75 per cent of the construction cost.

Drinking Water-wells

In Bagh Tribal Development Block, 12 drinking water-wells were sunk at the cost of Rs.17,166 during the years from 1956-57 to 1960-61. Rs.1,11,535 were spent on 80 wells from 1961-62 to 1965-66 in the same block. In the subsequent three years, 2 such wells were constructed there, spending Rs. 9,000. In Tribal Development Block of Manawar, 26 wells were built for *Harijans* during the years from 1956-57 to 1960-61 and Rs.23,377 were spent on them. Similarly, 39 wells at a cost of Rs. 30,398 were constructed for *Adiwasis* in the years 1951-52 to 1955-56. The number of wells constructed for *Adiwasis* increased to 49 during the years from 1956-57 to 1960-61 while the expenditure on them also increased to Rs. 46,876. During the years from 1961-62 to 1965-66 Rs. 35,366 were spent on constructing 39 wells for *Adiwasis*. Years from 1966-67 to 1968-69 witnessed the construction of 18 wells for *Adiwasis*. The total expenditure incurred on them was Rs. 20,200.

Social Welfare

These Castes and Tribes remained backward in all respects. The *Harijans* were considered to be untouchables by the so-called Caste-Hindus who enforced social disabilities on the *Harijans*. During the princely regime over the region the respective State Governments tried to remove the social disabilities of the *Harijans*. But the feelings of Caste-Hindus being deep-rooted, the observance of untouchability continued. After independence, the Madhya Bharat State Government passed and applied the *Harijan Social Disabilities Removal Act* in 1948-49 and declared untouchability as an offence. Discrimination between the *Harijans* and Caste-Hindus in matter of social occupations, employment, etc., and at public places like public wells, schools, hotels, etc., was an offence under the said Act. In spite of this measure it was felt that the Act could not

combat effectively the evils of untouchability. Necessity of a more effective measure was felt. This was fulfilled to a certain extent by the Untouchability (offences) Act, 1955, an enactment of the Central Government. This new Central Act replaced the State Act. The Central Act is more elaborate and provides legal safeguards to *Harijans* against the so-called untouchability associated with or enjoined on them. The table appended at the end of this volume shows the number of offences registered in the District under the Act from the year 1956 to 1971-72.

Charitable Endowments

Public Trusts

Trusts established in the District for the welfare of the public are required to be registered with the Collector, Dhar, who is the registrar of Public Trusts under the Madhya Pradesh Public Trusts Act, 1951, which governs the working of registered Public Trusts. Collector, Dhar exercises his control over the Public Trusts of Dhar District. Funds are deposited normally in the Scheduled Bank. Secretary or Manager of the trust is authorised to spend the amount normally required for day-to-day working of the trust. The trust committee prepare the annual account of the Trust and submit it to the Collector for his approval. Account of these trusts are subject to audit and inspection by the Agencies mentioned under Section 16 (8) of the Madhya Pradesh Public Trusts Act, 1951.

In Dhar District there are only four Public Trusts registered with the Collector. But of these, two are in Sardarpur Tahsil and one each in Kukshi and Manawar Tahsil. Of these four Trusts of the District, three are purely religious and the remaining one is meant for promoting the cause of recreation and cultural activities.

There is no charitable endowment in Dhar District.

Muslim Wakfs of the District are under the administrative control of Madhya Pradesh Wakf Board, Bhopal created under the Muslim Waqfs Act, 1954 (Central) as amended by the Waqfs Amendment Act of 1959 which governs the working of the Wakfs created only for the benefit of the Muslim Community. There are only nine Wakfs in Dhar District which are registered with the Board till the year 1971-72. All these are purely religious.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Representation in Union Legislature

For the purpose of First General Elections to the Lok Sabha, held in 1951-52, Dhar District was divided into Indore and Jhabua Lok Sabha constituencies. The members elected by the voters of these two constituencies represented the District in Lok Sabha. Details of these elections are shown below :—

Table No. XVIII—1

Lok Sabha Elections 1951-52

Name of the Constituency	Total No. of Electorates	Total No. of Valid Votes Polled	Percentage of Col. 3 to 2
Indore ..	3,87,359	1,78,654	46.1
Jhabua ..	3,69,032	1,40,946	38.2

Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956, included the various *parganas* of Dhar District in Ujjain, Indore and Jhabua Lok Sabha constituencies for the purpose of Second General Elections, held in 1957. Thus, the interests of the District were represented in Lok Sabha by three members elected from the abovementioned two constituencies. Election details are given below :—

Table No. XVIII—2

Lok Sabha Elections, 1957

Name of the Constituency	Total No. of Electorates	Total No. of Valid Votes Polled	Percentage of Col. 3 to 2
Indore ..	3,57,132	1,63,644	45.9
Ujjain ..	3,86,502	1,70,293	44.6
Jhabua ..	3,74,691	1,38,510	37.0

Jhabua Lok Sabha Constituency was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes.

During the Third General Elections to Lok Sabha, held in 1962, the same three constituencies, which included the areas of Dhar District during the General Elections of 1957, covered the District. Jhabua Lok Sabha Constituency

continued to be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. Details of these elections are shown below:—

Table No. XVIII—3
Lok Sabha Elections, 1962

Name of the Constituency	Total No. of Electorates	Total No. of Valid Votes polled	Percentage of Col. 3 to 2
Indore ..	4,05,346	2,29,546	59.1
Ujjain ..	4,43,172	2,17,950	51.1
Jhabua ..	4,20,959	1,55,224	40.0

For the Fourth General Elections, held in 1967, Dhar District was covered by the newly constituted Dhar Lok Sabha Constituency which included Badnagar Assembly Constituency of Ujjain District and Barwani Assembly Constituency of West Nimar District. Dhar Lok Sabha Constituency was declared reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. The total number of electorates of the Constituency was 4,58,570 while the number of valid votes polled was 2,45,915, i.e., about 57.9 per cent. The member elected from this Constituency represented the District in Lok Sabha.

In the General Elections to Lok Sabha, held in 1971 Dhar Lok Sabha Constituency continued to be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. It contained 4,87,056 electorates. The total number of valid voted polled was 2,23,195 (4.96 per cent). The District continued to be represented in the Lok Sabha by the member returned from this Constituency.

Representation in State Legislature

Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies (Madhya Bharat) Order, 1951 divided the District into four Single-member and one Double-member Assembly constituencies, which elected 6 representatives of the District for the Madhya Bharat Vidhan Sabha, held after the First General Elections of 1951-52. Details of these elections are shown below:—

Table No. XVIII-4
Madhya Bharat Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1951-52

Name of the Constituency	Total No. of Electorates	Total No. of Valid Votes polled	Percentage of Col.3 to 2
Manawar South	39,258	20,857	53.1
Manwar North	39,251	15,829	40.3
Sardarpur	40,216	12,655	31.4
Kukshi	44,572	16,570	37.1
Dhar-Badnawar(Double-Member) ..	82,595	68,981	41.7

As a result of Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956, some changes were made in the extent and number of Vidhan Sabha Constituency of Dhar District. Manawar South and Manawar North Constituencies of 1951-52 were replaced by Manawar East and Manawar West and the Double-member Dhar-Badnawar Constituency was bifurcated into two single-member Dhar and Badnawar Constituencies. Sardarpur and Kukshi constituencies witnessed minor changes in their extent. During the Second General Elections of 1957 these six constituencies of Dhar District elected six representatives for the newly organised Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha. The table below gives the results of these elections:—

Table No. XVIII—5
Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1957

Name of the Constituencies	Total No. of Electorates	No. of valid Votes polled	Percentage of Col. 3 to 2
Manawar West	40,099	20,316	50.7
Manawar East	39,493	19,124	48.4
Dhar	47,316	21,842	46.1
Badnawar	42,756	22,678	53.0
Sardarpur	47,622	16,360	34.3
Kukshi	44,499	14,581	32.8

Of these 6 constituencies, Manawar West, Manawar East and Kukshi Vidhan Sabha constituencies were reserved for the Scheduled Tribes.

The number and names of the constituencies of the District remained undisturbed during the Third General Elections to Vidhan Sabha, held in 1962. Details of these Elections are shown below:—

Table No. XVIII—6
Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1962

Name of the Constituency	Total No. of Electorates	Total No. of Valid Votes Polled	Percentage of Col. 3 to 2
Manawar West ..	44,735	22,586	50.5
Manawar East ..	45,053	21,693	48.1
Dhar ..	52,517	23,128	44.0
Badnawar ..	48,967	27,219	55.6
Sardarpur ..	54,903	19,210	35.0
Kukshi ..	51,727	17,619	34.1

Manawar West, Manawar East and Kukshi continued to be the reserved constituencies for the Scheduled Tribes.

Vidhan Sabha constituencies of Dhar District underwent some major changes as a result of the Delimitation Order of 1964. Manawar West and Manawar East, both reserved constituencies of 1962 were replaced by two reserved Scheduled Tribes constituencies of Manawar and Dharampuri. In addition to Kukshi, Sardarpur constituency was also declared as reserved for the Scheduled Tribes, thus raising the number of the reserved constituencies from 3 to 4 in the District. Dhar and Badnawar continued to be General constituencies. These constituencies elected six representatives for the Vidhan Sabha during the Fourth General Elections of 1967. Details of these elections are given below:—

Table No. XVIII-7
Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1967

Name of the Constituency	Total No. of Electorates	Total No. of Valid Votes Polled	Percentage of Col. 3 to 2
Manawar ..	52,222	29,846	57.1
Dharampuri ..	51,793	27,083	52.3
Dhar ..	62,114	33,299	53.6
Badnawar ..	54,010	32,019	59.3
Sardarpur ..	64,457	29,590	45.9
Kukshi ..	60,274	26,112	43.3

During the Fifth Vidhan Sabha General Elections of 1972, the District elected its six members for Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha through its six constituencies, reconstituted in 1964 for the elections of 1967. The same four Constituencies continued to be reserved for the Scheduled Castes. The table below shows the results:—

Table No. XVIII-8
Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1972

Name of the Constituency	Total No. of Electorates	Total No. of Valid Votes	Percentage of Col. 3 to 2
Manawar ..	59,037	33,541	56.8
Dharampuri ..	58,211	32,189	55.3
Dhar ..	71,037	35,825	50.4
Badnawar ..	61,296	37,317	60.9
Sardarpur ..	73,305	31,479	42.9
Kukshi ..	67,108	31,514	46.8

Political Parties

Indian National Congress

The Indian National Congress contested Lok Sabha seats of Indore and Jhabua constituencies, which covered the District at the time of the First General Elections to Lok Sabha, held in 1951-52. In both these constituencies the contest was triangular and the party won both the seats. Its candidate in Indore Constituency received 1,09,506 valid votes out of 1,78,654 total valid votes polled in the constituency. In Jhabua constituency the Congress nominee got 58,299 out of 1,40,946 valid votes cast in the constituency.

During the 1957 General Elections to Lok Sabha the Party contested seats of Ujjain, Jhabua and Indore constituencies, then covering the District in the three constituencies the members of the Congress succeeded in winning the seats. In Ujjain the contest was four-cornered and the Congress got 1,04,601 valid votes out of a total of 1,70,293. In Jhabua and Indore the contests were triangular. The Congress in Jhabua received 74,165 valid votes out of 1,38,510 cast there. The number of valid votes polled in Indore was 1,63,844 out of which the Congress had 1,02,589 to its credit. At this time Jhabua was a reserved Scheduled Tribes Constituency.

The above mentioned Lok Sabha Constituencies of 1957 covered the District during the Third General Elections of 1962 also. The Congress contested all the three seats. In four-cornered fight in Ujjain the Congress member who got 84,976 out of total 2,17,950 valid votes, won the contest. In Jhabua the Congress retained the seat securing 68,024 valid votes out of 1,55,224 polled there. In Indore the Congress lost the seat to an Independent candidate, who got 95,682 as against 89,389 secured by the Congress nominee out of 2,29,546 valid votes polled.

In the General Elections of 1967, the Congress Party contested election from Lok Sabha Constituency of Dhar, which was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. The Congress could not win the seat as its member received 1,12,619 valid votes as against 1,33,216 received by his successful rival. The contest was too cornered. The number of total valid votes cast in the constituency was 2,45,915.

The Congress Party then presided over by Jagjeewan Ram again suffered a defeat in Lok Sabha General Elections of 1971 in the reserved (for the Scheduled Tribes) Constituency of Dhar. In the triangular contest Congress nominee got 96,807 votes while his immediate next rival, who was declared successful, gained 1,17,423 out of 2,23,195 valid votes cast in the constituency.

The Indian National Congress contested First General Elections to Madhya Bharat Vidhan Sabha from all the five constituencies one of which was

two-membered. The position of the party in the District during these elections for 1952 is shown in the table below :—

Table No. XVIII-9

Congress in Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1952

Name of the Constituency	Total No. of Valid Votes	Votes to Congress	No. of contestants	Result
Manawar South ..	20,857	6,771	2	Lost
Manawar North ..	15,829	7,350	3	Won
Kukshi ..	16,570	9,803	3	Won
Sardarpur ..	12,655	6,746	4	Won
Dhar-Badnawar ..	68,981	17,118	5	Won
(Double-member)		17,101		

As has been made clear earlier, during the Second General Elections to Vidhan Sabha of Madhya Pradesh, held in 1957, Dhar District was divided into six constituencies and the Congress Party contested all the six seats including three reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. The position of the Congress in these elections was as under.

Table No. XVIII-10

Congress in Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1957

Name of the Constituency	Total No. of Valid Votes	Votes to Congress	No. of Contestants	Result
Manawar West ..	20,316	12,717	2	Won
Manawar East ..	19,124	9,211	2	Lost
Dhar ..	21,842	8,058	4	Lost
Badnawar ..	22,678	12,795	4	Won
Sardarpur ..	16,390	9,907	4	Won
Kukshi ..	14,581	8,626	3	Won

Manawar West, Manawar East and Kukshi constituencies were reserved for the Scheduled Tribes.

The constituencies of the District witnessed no change during the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha elections of 1962. The Congress set up six candidates to contest these elections in six constituencies three of which continued to be

reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. The election results in case of the Congress Party are given below :—

Table No. XVIII-11

Congress in Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1962

Name of the Constituency	Total No. of Valid Votes	Votes to Congress	No. of Contestants	Result
*Manawar West ..	22,586	10,566	2	Lost
*Manawar East ..	21,693	10,759	5	Won
Dhar ..	23,128	9,915	5	Won
Badnawar ..	27,219	11,120	3	Lost
Sardarpur ..	19,210	6,966	4	Lost
*Kukshi ..	17,619	7,423	3	Lost

*Reserved for the Scheduled Tribes.

During the elections to Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, held in 1967 the Indian National Congress Party contested all the six seats of the District, four of which were reserved. The Party fared in these elections as shown below :—

Table No. XVIII-12

Congress in Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1967

Name of the Constituency	Total No. of Valid Votes	Votes to Congress	No. of Contestants	Result
*Manawar ..	29,846	19,593	2	Won
*Dharampuri ..	27,083	12,930	3	Won
Dhar ..	33,299	8,453	4	Lost
Badnawar ..	32,013	14,446	4	Lost
*Sardarpur ..	29,590	10,550	3	Lost
*Kukshi ..	26,112	14,483	3	Won

*Reserved for the Scheduled Tribes.

The Congress Party contested all the six seats of Dhar District representing the District in Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha during the Fifth General Elections

of 1972. The table below gives the election results as regards the position of the Congress Party :—

Table No. XVIII-13
Congress in Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1972

Name of the Constituency	Total No. of Valid Votes	Votes to Congress	No. of Contestants	Result
*Manawar ..	33,541	23,698	2	Won
*Dharampuri ..	32,189	17,342	2	Won
Dhar ..	35,825	21,320	3	Won
Badnawar ..	37,317	21,907	4	Won
*Sardarpur ..	31,479	16,804	4	Won
*Kukshi ..	31,514	19,615	3	Won

*Reserved for the Scheduled Tribes.

Hindu Mahasabha

This Party for the first time participated in Lok Sabha elections in the year 1962, when its two Candidates contested elections one each from Ujjain and Indore Lok Sabha constituencies. Both of them failed to win as they could get only 5,999 and 7,014 valid votes as against 84,976 and 95,682 secured by the successful candidates from Ujjain and Indore constituencies respectively. The party never again participated in Lok Sabha elections.

As regards Vidhan Sabha Elections, the Party contested three seats of Madhya Bharat Vidhan Sabha. The Party lost two seats of double-member Dhar-Badnawar Constituency securing 13,459 and 14,981 valid votes. The victorious candidates in this constituency secured 17,112 and 17,101 valid votes. Hindu Mahasabha member contesting from Manawar south Constituency was declared successful as he obtained 14,06 valid votes out of total of 20,857 cast in the Constituency.

In 1957 General Elections to Vidhan Sabha of Madhya Pradesh the Party set up its candidates in Manawar East (reserved for the Scheduled Tribes) and Dhar constituencies. Both of them were elected. In the former its candidate secured 9,913 valid votes while in the latter 1,123 votes.

In 1962 Mahasabha candidates participated in the Vidhan Sabha elections only in three constituencies. They lost the seats receiving votes as under.

Manawar East (reserved for the Scheduled Tribes) 7,904, Dhar 9,310 and Badnawar 1,657. Their successful rivals secured votes in the following order.

Manawar East 10,759, Dhar 9,915 and Badnawar 14,442.

The party did not contest any of the Vidhan Sabha seats in subsequent General Elections.

Socialist Party

In the First General Elections (1952) to Lok Sabha the Party contested Indore and Jhabua Lok Sabha seats and lost them securing 22,159 and 45,151 valid votes, respectively as against 1,09,506 and 58,299 gained by successful contestants.

The Socialist Party again participated in Lok Sabha Elections held in 1962. Its candidates contested elections in all the three Lok Sabha constituencies which covered Dhar District. All the three were defeated. They secured votes as mentioned below. The number in bracket given against each is the number of valid votes secured by the victorious candidate of the Constituency. Ujjain 27,777 (84,976), Indore 17,538 (95,682) and Jhabua (reserved for the Scheduled Tribes) 41,560 (68,024).

The Socialist Party contested Vidhan Sabha seats of Manawar East and one seat of double-member Dhar-Badnawar Constituency. It lost all the three seats as it could secure valid votes as shown below. The number in bracket against each is of the valid votes obtained by the successful party.

Manawar North 2,124 (7,350), Kukshi 641 (9,803) and Dhar-Badnawar 3,772 (17,115).

The party set up four candidates for contesting Four Vidhan Sabha Constituencies of Dhar District during the General Elections of 1961. Their result is shown below:—

Table No. XVIII—14
Socialist Party in Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1962

Name of the Constituency	Total No. of Valid Votes	Votes to Socialist	No. of Contestants	Remarks
*Manawar East ..	21,693	1,660	5	Lost
Dhar ..	23,128	979	5	Lost
Sardarpur ..	19,210	3,864	4	Lost
*Kukshi ..	17,619	1,901	3	Lost

*Reserved for the Scheduled Tribes.

The Socialist Party contested Vidhan Sabha Elections from three Constituencies of Dhar District, during the Fifth General Elections of 1972. The Party was defeated in all the constituencies. The result was of the following order. The number of valid votes received by the successful candidates in these constituencies is given against each in bracket.

Badnawar 1,639 (21,907), *Sardarpur 1,571 (16,804) and *Kukshi 1,131 (19,615).

Jan Sangh

The Party contested both Lok Sabha Constituencies covering the District in 1951-52. In Indore Constituency the Party received 46,998 valid votes as against 1,09,506 got by the successful Party and thus lost the seat. In Jhabua also the Party lost the election securing 37,496 valid votes. The number of valid votes cast in favour victorious contestant was 58,299.

In 1957 General Elections to Lok Sabha, the Jan Sangh set up three candidates in three constituencies covering the District. Their election result is shown below :—

Table No. XVIII—15

Jan Sangh in Lok Sabha Elections, 1957

Name of the Constituency	Total No. of Valid Votes	Votes to Jan Sangh	No. of Contestants	Result
Ujjain ..	1,70,293	36,757	4	Lost
Indore ..	1,63,844	42,010	3	Lost
Jhabua ..	1,38,510	32,569	3	Lost

Jhabua was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes.

Jan Sangh again contested elections to Lok Sabha from all the three constituencies which covered the District in 1962. The position of Jan Sangh in these elections was as under.

Table No. XVIII—16

Jan Sangh in Lok Sabha Elections, 1962

Name of the Constituency	Total No. of Valid Votes	Votes to Jan Sangh	No. of contestants	Result
Ujjain	2,17,950	35,662	5	Lost
Indore	2,29,546	19,923	5	Lost
Jhabua	1,55,224	45,640	3	Lost

Jhabua continued to be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes.

* Reserved for the Scheduled Tribes.

Jan Sangh contested Dhar Lok Sabha Constituency seat during the General Election of 1967 and 1971. In both elections the party candidate received the highest number of valid votes and came out successful. In 1967, out of the total

number of valid votes cast in the Constituency (2,45,915) the Party candidate secured 1,33,296. The number of valid votes cast in favour of Jan Sangh member was 1,17,423 in 1971, when the total number of valid votes cast in the Constituency was 2,23,195.

In the First General Elections of 1952 the party contested three of the six seats allotted to Dhar District. It was defeated in all the three constituencies. The number of valid votes received by party candidates in each of the constituencies in these elections is given below alongwith that of his successful rival, in bracket.

Manawar North 6,355 (7,350), Kukshi 6,126 (9,803) and Sardarpur 2,785 (6,746).

In 1957, Jan Sangh set up four contestant in four of Vidhan Sabha Constituencies of which Manawar West and Kukshi were reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. Results of these elections in respect of Jan Sangh are given below:—

Table No. XVIII—17

Jan Sangh in Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1957

Name of the Constituency	Total No. of valid Votes	Votes to Jan Sangh	No. of Contestants	Result
Manawar West	20,316	7,599	2	Lost
Badnawar	22,676	6,194	4	Lost
Sardarpur	16,360	3,938	4	Lost
Kukshi	14,581	3,758	3	Lost

Jan Sangh contested four of the six Vidhan Sabha seats again in 1962. Manawar West and Kukshi were reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. The table gives the result of Jan Sangh candidate in each of the Constituency.

Table No. XVIII-18

Jan Sangh in Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1962

Name of the Constituency	Total No. of Valid Votes	Votes to Jan Sangh	No. of Contestants	Result
Manawar West	22,586	12,020	2	Won
Badnawar	27,219	14,442	3	Won
Sardarpur	19,210	7,324	4	Won
Kukshi	17,619	8,295	3	Won

For the first time Jan Sangh candidates contested all the six seats of the District, four of which were reserved for the Scheduled Tribes, in the General Elections to Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, held in 1967. The election results

in case of them are given below:—

Table No. XVIII-19
Jan Sangh in Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1967

Name of the Constituency	Total No. of Valid Votes	Votes to Jan Sangh	No. of Contestants	Result
*Manawar	29,846	10,253	2	Lost
*Dharampuri	27,083	12,330	3	Lost
Dhar	33,299	14,258	4	Won
Badnawar	32,019	15,421	4	Won
*Sardarpur	29,590	16,147	3	Won
*Kukshi	26,112	10,058	3	Lost

*Reserved for the Scheduled Tribes.

In the Fifth General Elections to Vidhan Sabha, held in 1972, Jan Sangh again contested all the six seats including four reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. The table below shows their results:—

Table No. XVIII—20
Jan Sangh in Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1972

Name of the Constituency	Total No. of Valid Votes	Votes to Jan Sangh	No. of Contestants	Result
*Manawar	33,541	9,843	2	Lost
*Dharampuri	32,189	14,847	2	Lost
*Kukshi	31,514	10,768	3	Lost
*Sardarpur	31,479	12,608	4	Lost
Dhar	35,824	12,655	3	Lost
Badnawar	37,317	12,341	4	Lost

*Reserved for the Scheduled Tribes.

Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party

The Party contested one seat of double-member Dhar-Badnawar, Madhya Bharat Vidhan Sabha Constituency during the First General Elections of 1952. The candidates of the Party got only 1,547 valid votes and lost the seat. Subsequently, the merger of Socialist and this Party led to the formation of Praja Socialist Party.

Praja Socialist Party

This Party participated in Lok Sabha Elections, held in 1957, when the Party set up a candidate in Ujjain Lok Sabha Constituency. The candidate securing only 9,263 valid votes lost the seat. The Party again did not contest any of the seats either of Lok Sabha or of Vidhan Sabha in this District.

Ram Rajya Parishad

The Parishad only once participated in the General Elections held in this District. In 1957, it contested Ujjain Lok Sabha Constituency seat to which some part of the District was attached. Securing only 19,672 valid votes, the Parishad lost the seat. The successful candidate received 1,04,601 in this Constituency.

Swatantra Party

This Party entered the field of Lok Sabha Elections in 1962 when its candidate contested Ujjain Constituency seat. The candidate secured 7,231 valid votes and lost the seat as the winner candidate got 84,976 votes.

In the same year, Party candidates contested elections in Manawar East (reserved for the Scheduled Tribes) and Sardarpur Vidhan Sabha Constituencies. Both were defeated. They could get only 514 and 1,056 valid votes.

Samyukta Socialist Party

This party contested in 1967 four of the six Vidhan Sabha seats of Dhar District of which Dharampuri, Sardarpur and Kukshi were reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. The table below gives their results:—

Table No. XVIII—21
Samyukta Socialist Party in Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1967

Name of the Constituency	Total No. of Valid Votes	Votes to the Party	No. of Contestant	Result
Dharampuri ..	27,083	1,829	3	Lost
Dhar ..	33,299	1,619	4	Lost
Sardarpur ..	29,590	2,893	3	Lost
Kukshi ..	26,112	1,571	3	Lost

Hold of Political Parties on Dhar District 1952 to 1972.

The consolidated statement below gives an idea about the hold of major political parties of Dhar District at different times as reflected in the various General Elections, held so far for Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha. The statement shows the number of elected candidates with their party affiliation.

Table No. XVIII—22
Hold of Political Parties on the District, 1951-52 to 1972

Election Year	1952	1957	1962	1967	1971
Lok Sabha Seats ..	2	3	3	1	1
Congress ..	2	3	2	..	..
Jansangh ..	..	..	..	1	1
Vidhan Sabha Seats ..	6	6	6	6	6
Congress ..	5	4	2	3	6
Hindu Mahasabha ..	1	2	..	..	..
Jansangh ..	..	..	4	3	..

One Lok Sabha seat was won by an independent candidate in 1962.

Newspapers

Vrittadhara appears to be the first newspaper of Dhar District. It is said that it commenced its publication sometimes during 1873 onward and till the year 1893. The year 1870 witnessed the first publication of *Gazetteer* of Dhar State. Both these papers appeared from Dhar town.

Dhar Abhyudaya,¹ seems to be the third periodical which was published sometime in 1919 from Dhar. Bhoja Prakashan of Dhar started its monthly organ *Usha* in 1951 and a weekly named *Kiran*² in 1960. Both these periodicals were devoted to literature.

The reading public of the District was entirely dependent on newspapers published outside the District. *Nai Duniya*, *Jagaran*, *Indore Samachar*, *Nav Bharat* and *Swadesh*, all Hindi dailies, published from Indore had large circulation in Dhar District. Among Hindi weeklies having circulation in the District figured. *Dharamayuga* and *Hindi Blitz* of Bombay and *Saptahik Hindustan* of Delhi.

Voluntary Social Service Organisations

Kasturba Mahila Udyog Shiksha Mandal, Dhar.

This Mandal, registered in September, 1958, was mainly established for the economic welfare of women of all castes and creeds of the District. In the beginning, the Mandal started classes for girls and women to give them training in tailoring and ambar-charkha-spinning. The Industries Department sanctioned a grant of Rs. 850 for its tailoring class. In addition to these classes, the Mandal started *Balwadi*, recognised by the Education Department. In all, the Mandal imparted training in spinning on *ambar-charkha* to about 250 girls and women. About 3,000 women received training in tailoring. Many of the women could obtain jobs under Government through the efforts of this Mandal.

1. A. P. Vajpai, *Samachar Patraon Ka Itihas*, p. 291.

2. Place of publication of these two is Indore.

Madhya Pradesh State Social Welfare Board, Bhopal gives annual grant-in-aid to the Mandal for its welfare activities like conducting tailoring classes. *Ambar-charkha*, spinning classes, classes for condensed course and evening classes to teach Hindi. For its *Balwadi* the Education Department gives grant in-aid to the tune of about Rs. 3,000 every year.

The Mandal also takes interest in the family planning Programme and conducts camps for it.

Bhagini Mandal, Dhar

This branch of Mahila Mandal of Indore is affiliated to the All India Women's Conference, through its main body. Established in July, 1956, the Mandal was registered in 1957.

The Mandal conducts sewing classes and *Balwadis*, for women and children, respectively. Madhya Pradesh State Social Welfare Board and Education Department have given annual grant-in-aid to the Mandal for conducting its activities. The membership of the Mandal is 70. The sewing classes were closed in 1966-67, while two *Bal-wadis* continued to function. The income and expenditure of the Mandal annually ranged from about Rs. 6,000 to about Rs. 10,000.

Shri Siddhapeeth Jogimadhi Parishad, Jogimadhi¹ Nalcha

This organisation was established in 1958 for the all round welfare of *Adi-wasis* of the District. The Parishad was registered in 1966. It is running a reading-room and library. The *Adiwasis* are given free legal aid by placing at their disposal services of lawyers. Propaganda in favour of Prohibition is intensively carried on among *Adiwasis*. As a result many *Adiwasis* have given up the habit of consumption of intoxicants and meat-eating. Cultural programmes like staging drama, etc. are arranged for the benefit of *Adiwasis*. Its annual income and expenditure ranged between about Rs. 5,100 to Rs. 8,500 per annum.

CHAPTER XIX PLACES OF INTEREST

Ahu (22° 42' N., 75° 16' E.)

This small village in Dhar Tahsil lies about 12 km. to the north-west of Dhar, the tahsil and district head-quarters with which it is connected by a *kutcha* road.

The former land holders had a copper-plate grant the date of which was not decipherable. The village has ruined *garhi* or fortress and an old temple dedicated to goddess Kalka. According to the Census of 1971 the population of the village was 1164 as against 651 in 1901.

Amjhera (22° 34' N., 75° 10' E.)

Village Amjhera lying in the south-east corner of Sardarpur Tahsil is about 23 km. from Sardarpur and about 40 km. to the north-west of Dhar. All the three places are connected by road on which buses ply.

The village appears to have been of some importance in old days as it has a number of temples of Shaiva and Vaishnava sects, tanks, *Chhatris*, *sattistones*, wells a mosque and a fort with palaces inside.

As many as five Shaiva temples dedicated to Mahadeva, Chamunda and Ambika and two Vaishnava temples of Lakshmi-Narayana and Chhturbhujanatha are in the village.

Two tanks known as Brahma Kund and Surya Kund are located in one group near the village. A group of three cenotaphs, built in memory of former Rajput Chiefs, is also situated close to the village. Of five cenotaphs of another group two are built in stone and the rest in bricks.

Sati-stones, 25 in number, are seen in one group at the locality. The date of these monuments is not known. Amjhera was the head-quarters of a *Mahal* under *Sarkar* Mandu during the reign of Akbar.

The fort of Amjhera built of rubble stones and bricks in lime was probably constructed by Raja Ram Singh Rathor of Jodhpur in the 18-19th Century A. D. The fort has three old palaces all of the same period. Of these three only the Rang-Mahal deserves mention as it contains mural paintings depicting court life. The fort was held by Raja Bakhtawar Singh in 1857. This Raja boldly revolted against the British rule whose officers caught and hanged him to death at Indore during the days of the great revolt of 1857. Thus the Raja immortalised the village Amjhera by sacrificing his life at the altar of Independence of India. Confiscating his estate the British Government made it over to the Sindhia.

The village was populated by 4298 persons in 1971 as against 3,392 in 1961.

Ansukhedi

This small village is situated about 32 km. to the west of Dhar in Dhar Tahsil and about 8 km. to the south of Sagor village to be described subsequently. A *kutcha* road links the village with Mhow-Neemuch road.

The village possesses some old monuments in ruins like a Shaiva temple, a tank with carved pillar standing in it and a mosque. The village Achana of the same tahsil situated about 8 km. to the north-west of Ansukhedi contains remains of an old Shaiva temple.

Village Ansukhedi was populated by 218 persons in 1961 and 305 in 1971. Badnawar (23° 2' N., 75° 7' E.)

This headquarters town of a tahsil of the same name lies about 50 km. north-west of Dhar, the district headquarters town with which it is connected by a road on which buses ply. Badnawar might be a corrupt form of Wardhanpur or Hatnawat named after King Hastin.

The place is evidently an old one as it has yielded old monuments, the earliest of which is of the 11-12th Century A.D. and it has a magnificent Shaiva temple repaired later on. Besides this, there are three other temples of a later period including one called Udanya temple. A few images have been found here bearing dates Vikram Samvat 1219, 1229 and 1336 corresponding to A.D. 1162, 1172 and 1279, respectively. The town has an old mosque constructed in A. D. 1688 and the remains of the fortress or *garhi* mentioned by Abul Fazl.

During the reign of Akbar Badnawar was the headquarters of a *Mahal* in Ujjain *Sarkar* of Malwa *Subah*.

According to the Census of 1971 the town was populated by 9,130 persons as against 2,661 in 1901.

Bagh Caves (22° 22' N., 74° 48' E.)

These remarkable and interesting rock-cut shrines and monasteries are situated in the Narmada valley among the southern slopes of the Vindhya hill in Kukshi Tahsil of Dhar District. These are about 152 km. by road from the nearest railway station Mhow, on Ajmer-Khandwa narrow gauge section of the Western Railway. Buses ply on the road and taxis are available at Indore and Mhow to reach the caves. From Dhar these are about 108 km. to the south-west and from Kukshi about 18 km. to the north.

These caves belong to the Buddhist faith and it is not certain as to how and when these caves began to be called *Bagh Gumphs*. In modern times these caves were first discovered in 1818. It seems that after the extinction of Buddhism in Central India by the 10th Century A. D. these caves remained effaced from human memory. During the intervening centuries the caves often became the abode of tigers (*Bagh*) and this association of tigers with the caves gave them the present name. The village situated at a distance of about 8 km. and the river

1. Mukul Day, *My Pilgrimage to Ajanta and Bagh*, II Edn., p. 156.

flowing nearby the cave came to be known as Bagh village and Bagh river. The other view states otherwise. It believed that either the name of the river or of the village has given its name to others².

Until recently these caves were roughly assigned to the Seventh Century from the style of architecture and painting but a copper-plate grant inscription since discovered pushes back the date of at least some of them to the 4th or 5th Century A. D.

The caves were excavated in a small hill in front of which runs a small river called Bagh. Judging from their situation it seems that the life about this hill must have been quite lonely and peaceful when the work-weary monks of the Buddhist faith caused here to be excavated into the cliffside of the hill about nine caves for their residence, meditation and for holding religious congregations. Of these nine caves except only four (Nos. II to V) all have suffered severely at the hand of time. The four have been recovered in a somewhat tolerable condition and they vary in character.

Of the four better preserved caves No. II locally called *Gonsai Gumphā* or *Pandavon ki Gumphā* or the cave of the Saint or Pandavas of *Mahabharata* fame is most elaborate in plan. This rock-temple has a large monastic hall in the centre surrounded by a number of cells on three sides for accommodating the monks. An imposing six-pillared portico adorned its front. A large recessed cell enshrining a *stupa* stands at the back side in the centre. Thus the cave contained the object of worship as well as residential places for about 20 monks. The cells though gloomy and uncomfortable because of the lack of air and light; gave much needed privacy and atmosphere for sacred meditation to the monks. The central hall having support of massive pillars decorated with spiral fluting served the purpose of prayer hall. Here the Buddhist monks assembled for prayers and religious discourses. Thus the cave was a combination of a *chaitya* and *vihara*. The roof is supported by four ranges of massive pillars.

The other caves were more or less identical in plan except certain minor modifications as visible in Cave No. III which is purely a *vihara* or monastery locally called as 'Hathi khana'. It was also very elaborately carved and designed. High finish has been given to the ceilings of the halls, cells and the frontage of the cave.

The fourth cave is the largest one of the series and is in line with its neighbour cave No. III. The entire front of these two caves with their roofs have fallen away. It was once supported by twenty massive pillars. The local people have given the name Rangmahal to it. The roof of the interior hall is supported by thirty-eight pillars. This was planned on a larger scale offering residence to about 28 monks. Its central hall is bigger and more spacious. Huge columns in various designs make the interior most imposing and attractive. The door frames of its entrances are more exquisitely carved much after the door-frames of the structural

¹ Ibid. p. 153; J. Marshall in the *Bagh Caves in the Gwalior State* p. 6; M. B. Gadre in the same work, p. 19.

temples of the Gupta period (4-6th Centuries A. D.). In many respects it is the most remarkable cave. It has three entrances and two windows. The main door is most attractive and well-finished. The roof of the hall has the support of twenty-eight pillars which are square at the base and change to octagons and then polygons again change to octagons at the summit. Pillars at the rear are plain octagons.

Cave V was evidently neither a *chaitya* nor a *vihara*. It was by its shape and arrangement a lecture-hall or oratory locally called *Pathashala*. It has no aisles, cells, *stupa* or image and is completely plain devoid of any ornament.

At each end of the verandah of the cave No. II there is a small recess and on the right there was originally a figure of the Buddha with emblems of flying figures holding garlands. The latter are very much there but a modern figure of Ganesha usurped the place of the ancient figure of the Buddha. There is an oblong recess with an open front towards the cave hall. In the niches on the remaining three sides of this apartment there are two grand standing images probably of the excavator king or merchant over about 2.5 m. in height by the side of the shrine door. Besides there are six figures of a life-size carved in bold relief. These are of the Buddhas and his disciples. The Buddha's figures are about 3 m. in height, each standing on a lotus flower with his right hand lifted in the *Varada Mudra* a gift bestowing pose and the left hand holding the robe in front of his shoulder. The attendants have fly-whisks in one hand and the other hand rests on the knot of their garments.

Here the *stupa* cut out of the solid rock is of the height of about 4.5 m. and reaches almost ceiling. On the plain round dome of it there is a square celic-casket carved in stone. The facade standing in front of cave No. III is smoothly chiselled and carved with tigers' head between *stupa* emblems. On the walls of the cave there are some beautiful figures of the Buddha attended by kneeling worshippers in bold and pleasing style.

Approaching the cave No. IV we see a colossal figure of the Buddha cut in relief on the face of the rock resting in an arched niche of the height of about 4 m. Here he is shown in the preaching attitude.

The left arm has an ornament on it. An open *makara's* mouth is behind the head and a riband lies on the shoulders. Remains of *stupa* with a triple umbrella and the usual flying garland-bearers can be traced above the head of the main figures. One recess of the cave contains two figures seated close together on a bench. One of them probably represents a Naga-king as there is cobra's head over that figure. In an archway, remains of a seated figure of the Buddha with the *chakra* beneath him between heads of two antelope and flying garland-bearers above it, are seen. The cornice of the door of the cave is adorned with a row of nine figures of the Buddha in different positions and a miniature *stupa*

at each end. The frieze has nine heads of the Buddha and the architrave a flowered scroll. The consoles bear a graceful female figure. Her one hand rests on the head of a child. Both are represented as standing within an open mouth of river-dragon-makara. Other doors are also adorned with much the same ornamental designs.

It seems that all the figures were probably painted as traces of lines can be seen on some of them. Artistically the sculpture here can be said to be of the Gupta period.

But the Bagh caves are mostly important and famous for its paintings.

Here we can see the traces of the fully matured pictorial art of the country which have their parallels only at Ajanta in Maharashtra.

Bagh caves will for ever be remembered for the vanished glory of the painting which has left its shadows traces on the walls and ceilings of these caves. Their colours are faded and subject matters are disfigured. The visitor who pauses, ponders over and dives deep into significance with patience and imagination, looks upon these wall-paintings as the highest achievements in the world of art of that time.

It seems that all the available surface in Bagh caves was, as then usual plastered and painted over with a variety of decorative patterns and with a number of themes from secular as well as religious life. But the paintings here had very badly suffered much more at the hands of time and man. Inherent weakness of the rock here is also greatly responsible for the serious damages to these paintings. But what little is survived is sufficient to bear testimony to the high watermark which the art of painting in India had reached about 15 Centuries ago.

Paintings in caves Nos. II and V have almost totally vanished while a few traces are left in cave No. III. The most important and some what better The Rang Mahal preserved paintings are in cave No. IV popularly called as Rang Mahal 'the Palace or Hall of Colours'. Here too later day recluses kindled their kitchen fires of which smoke had spoiled the paintings. However, behind the smoke-screen is still faintly visible traces of the beautiful scroll-work and number of decorative friezes which originally occupied the whole face of the walls as also vestiges of numerous decorative panels adorning its extensive ceiling and massive pillars and brackets. The subjects covered by these paintings are varied and numerous. The most important and better preserved of these is a long array of scenes in the open verandah in front. It depicts scenes of sorrow, dance, horse and elephant processions, covering a space of about 13.5 m. in length and about 2 m. in height. The first scene introduces a lady in lamentation being probably consoled by her lady friend. The second scene is of discourse on the background of park among its four participants two of princely or godly origin and the rest of simpler birth. The third scene is in two groups one above the other. The upper one shows six male figures with shaven heads and unornamented bodies issuing forth from the clouds. The lower one paints

female musicians well-dressed and ornamented with the figure in their centre playing either on a guitar or a flute.

The fourth scene is of musicians in two groups. The first group consists of seven females and a male dancer in the centre attired like a joker while the second also depicts six females arrayed round a male dancer looking sober and serene. In both the scenes females are variously dressed and ornamented. They play on varied musical instruments. Thus both present a very colourful and picturesque dancing parties of contrasting modes of expressions.

Two last scenes covering a space of about 6 metres in length represent a pageant of two festive processions. One procession is of splendid cavalcade of nobles while the other is a group of stately elephants with royal personages and ladies riding on them. The horse-men are moving towards the left in five or six rows, the cavalier in the centre has a parasol held over his head. The horses have here been depicted with great feeling suggesting the noble character of the animal a feature quite rare in Indian art. The elephant, in the forefront, here carries a man of royal rank as is evident from fly-whisk and an umbrella carried by his attendant behind him.

Though the purport of their themes is not easy to be recognised, these paintings are of supreme importance for the history of our art and culture.

The paintings at Bagh are almost contemporaneous with those at Ajanta and the two represent a school which exerted a far reaching influence on the art not of India alone and on her colonies in the South-East Asia and China but also on every country into which Buddhism penetrated. It has been said that these paintings can very favourably compare with the best Europe could produce down to the time of Michel Angelo.

An inscription of Subandhu, the king of Mahishmati was picked up at Bagh caves. It is known from this epigraphic record that the name of this vihar was Kalyan, built by one Dattarakat. Maharaja Subandhu donated the villages Dasilak Patti for the upkeep of the vihar and the maintenance of its inmates, the Buddhist monks. Order was issued by the same king to the officials of the village to co-operate with the monks without putting any obstacle to their work.

The caves and their paintings remained neglected for a considerable time. From time-to-time they were repaired since the beginning of this century.

During 1962-64 soft material was removed from the rock roof of caves IV and V of these monuments of national interest. The surface too was made water tight. Cavities in the overlying mass near cave II was filled up. Wood works of cave III and IV were painted. Measures were taken to stop leakage of water. For this purpose the stupendous work of removing the pulverised

clay stone from the cave roof area of IV and VI was taken up by the Government of India.¹

Besides caves and their paintings Bagh has some other old monuments. Mahakal temple situated about 1.6 km. to the east of Bag village is a mediaeval structure. On the basis of its style of architecture it can be assigned to 10-11th Century A. D. It is in a damaged condition and shelter a *lingam*. Its storey plinth and the basement of the shrine only survive while its brick-built spire disappeared long ago. Remains of another Shaiva temple of the same period are traceable on a hill about 2.5 km. south-east of the village. Third Shaiva temple is also there and it is of goddess Bagheshwari. Ruined fortification walls and a ruined palace inside are located to the north of the village. The village has also two tanks called Ganga Kui and Brahma Kui. The village has also yielded stone sculpture of mother and an inscribed stone sculpture of Brahma dated in 1153 A.D. It mentions one Yashodhawala probably a Paramara chief. Both these sculptures are in Gwalior Museum. The former sculpture is in a standing position. It holds a child in both hands to its breast. It has a halo around. The sculpture of Brahma has three faces one in fore-front and two on either sides in the upper right hand he holds a ladle other three are broken. He stands on a pedestal with four devotees in standing position. Two females are carved above while two males are carved below. There are also figures of Shiva and Vishnu on both the sides. The figures are bearded.

There is a rest-house for the visitors. The village Bag was populated by 3,259 persons in 1961 and 4,089 in 1971.

Bhopawar (22° 37' N., 75° 1' E.)

This small village in Sardarpur Tahsil lies about 9 km. to the south of Sardarpur, the tahsil headquarters. It is about 40 km. from Dhar. All the three places are connected by road on which buses are available for the visitors. The old name of this place might have been Bhojpur after Raja Bhoj.

The village has some good old temples, the important one among them is dedicated to Shantinatha the 16th Jain *Tirthankara*. The Jains regard the place as sacred. Their annual fair attracting about 5,000 persons is held on the 10th Dark day of the Paushya month corresponding to December/January.

Subsequently the village was the headquarters of British Political Agent. Ruins of the Agency buildings are seen in the village. The building was burnt down during the Great Revolt of 1857-58 by the rebels from Amjhera described already.

The village was populated by 753 persons in 1961 and 1,662 persons in 1971.

Dasai

A small village in Sardarpur Tahsil Dasai is situated to the north-east of Sardarpur at a distance of about 12 km. A *katcha* road connects these two places.

1. Indian Archaeology, A Review, 1963-64, p. 102; 1955-56, p. 50; 1956-57, p. 61, 1958-

The village has three Shaiva and one Vaishnava temples and a tank locally called *Gangakunda*. The population figure in 1971 was 4,187.

Dhar (22° 36' N., 75° 19' E.)

Dhar is the headquarters town of a District of the same name. It is about 55 km. from the nearest rail-head Mhow, a station on Indore-Khandwa section of the narrow gauge Western Railway. Its distance from Indore is about 65 km. All these places are connected by good roads and buses ply on them. Taxis are also available at Indore and Mhow to reach Dhar. It is also connected with other important places of the District by roads.

The town is picturesquely situated a little below the surrounding hilly region. The hillocks around it give an excellent panoramic view of the general topography. Many lakes around Dhar reflect the big trees on the banks and lend a unique charm to the background.

Though Dhar does not claim hoary antiquity it had played an important role in the history of India in general and Central India in particular during the 10th to the 13th Century A.D. When it was the capital of the Parmaras it saw its palmy days. Earlier Dhar held the second position to Ujjain in the kingdom of Ujjaini. Dhar is referred to by Al-Beruni in the 10th Century A.D. Vakpati alias Munja the famous Parmara king who built splendid temples in the principal cities of his realm excavated the lake called Munjasagar and possibly a shrine on a hillock now called Kalika temple at Dhar during his reign (A.D. 974-997-98). If the town called Zerogerei mentioned by Ptolemy (2nd Century A.D.), as lying one degree south-west of Ujjain, is to be identified with Dhar then the antiquity of the town goes back to the 2nd Century A.D.

But the earlier history of the town is not definitely known. It is certain that the town rose to a position of great eminence under the rule of the Parmaras and became the capital of Malwa.

However the credit of raising Dhar, the capital of Malwa to a position of great eminence goes to Bhoja (1000-1055 A.D.) the greatest monarch of the Paramara dynasty, famous in Indian history and legend. It was he who exerted personally in improving upon its natural surroundings. Himself being a magnificent patron of learning Bhoja founded a college at Dhar which subsequently came to be known as *Bhojashala*, where students from far and near flocked to quench their intellectual thirst. In the literature of that age the town is referred to by the name Dhar, or Dharanagari and the poets had nothing but praise for Dhar and its rulers, the Parmaras.

1. Padmagupta in his *Navashahashanka Charitam* says that Dhara is superior to Lank and Alakapuri. Besides Bithana in his *Vikramaditya deva charita* and Balal in his *Bhojan Prabandha* praise king Bhoja and Dhara.

Padmagupta the author of *Navasahashanka charita* described Dhar as superior to Alaka and Lanka well known old cities in legend and as capital of the Paramaras. The Kashmir poet Bilhana described the city in his *Vikraman-kadeva-Charita* in a poetic way.

Remnants of this *Bhojashala* or the temple of Saraswati are still seen in the famous Kamal Maulana Mosque which was turned into mosque by the subsequent Muslim masters of Dhara. The mosque consists of a large open court with a porch in front colonnades at sides and a large prayer hall at the back in the west. The carved pillars used over the mosque and delicately carved ceilings of the prayer hall appear to have belonged to *Bhojashala*. Valuable compositions have been recovered from engraved slabs of stones fixed to walls of the mosque.

These slabs contain two odes to the *Kurmavatara* or crocodile incarnation of Vishnu written in Prakrit. Two *sarpabandha* pillar inscriptions, one containing Sanskrit alphabet and the chief inflectional terminations of nouns and verbs and the second containing personal terminations of the ten tenses and moods of Sanskrit grammar, are also at the site. These inscriptions, are in the characters of the 11th-12th Century A.D. Above this there are two Sanskrit stanzas in *Anushtubh* metre engraved. The first of them praises Udayaditya and Narvarman the Paramara kings who immediately succeeded king Bhoja. The second stanza states that the pillar inscription was put up by Udayaditya. This leaves no doubt that the King Bhoja's college or temple of Saraswati was here and it was developed by his successors.

Close exploration and inspection has brought to light the fact that the reverse side of two of the great black stone slabs forming the lining of *mehrab* were found inscribed. These inscriptions are a dramatic composition in classical Sanskrit. It was inscribed during the reign of Arjunavarma Deva (A.D. 1299-10 to 1215-18). This drama was composed in poetry by Royal Tutor Madana the disciple of the famous Jain scholar Ashadhara who also adorned the royal court of the Paramaras and taught Madana Sanskrit poetry. The drama is called *Karpuramanjari* and it was meant for reproduction at Dhara in spring festival. It is in honour of Arjunavarma Deva whom he taught and whose court he graced. The play refers to the wars between the Paramaras and the Chalukyas which were ended by matrimonial alliance.

"A glimpse is given of the high states of civilization and refinement then prevailing in Dhara which is described as the city of palaces having beautiful pleasure gardens on the hills surrounding the city. The people prided themselves on the glories of Bhoja who had made Dhara as the Queen of Malwa". The excellence of musicians and scholars of Dhara is also mentioned. This *shala*, established

probably by Bhoja and patronised by his worthy successors, was converted into a mosque in the 14th Century A.D.

It was originally the temple of Saraswati (the goddess of learning) to which poet Madana probably refers to in his said drama. The temple was said to be the ornament of 84 squares of Dharanagari, the city of palaces, temples, colleges, theatres and gardens. The image of the goddess Saraswati is now in London Museum. The vicinity of Dhar had yielded another image of Saraswati, which views well with the former image of that goddess.

Kamal Maula

There are four tombs in its enclosure, one of which is of Shaikh Kamal Maula, a saint who lived in Malwa for a long time. On the main door way of the mosque there is an inscription in blue tile.

Like the Kamal Maula mosque, Lat Masjid standing at the southern border is also built on the site of the ancient Jain Temple using its materials of the 11th Century A.D. This is almost similarly planned with the carved pillars and brackets of older temples used in the colonnades and beautifully carved facing of their ceilings utilised for the interior of the domes of the prayer hall. The northern gateway is of particularly Jain-like style while the eastern gate is of a later date showing the influence of Muhammadan architecture. The name Lat Masjid is derived from the fact of an iron pillar or *Lat* lying in three large fragments in the premises of the mosque. This Lat or Victory pillar was erected to celebrate king Bhoja's Victory over the Kalachuri king Gangeyadeva and the Chalukya king Tailapa. This mosque was constructed in A.D. 1405 by Ahmed Shah known as Dilawar Khan at the site and with the material of old temples. The mosque has two inscriptions in Persian which state that the mosque was built by Dilawar Khan.

Jahangir, the Mughal Emperor, in his diary, speaks about the iron pillar as follows.¹ In front of an assembly mosque there was "fixed in the ground a four-cornered iron pillar about four feet round. When Sultan Bahadur of Gujrat took Malwa he wished to carry this column to Gujrat. In digging it up the pillar fell and broke into two." The total height of the pillar was about 11 metres. One of the pieces bears Persian inscription referring to Akbar's visit to Dhar. The pillar was probably erected by Arjunavarma Deva, the Paramar king, as a *jayasthambha* in commemoration of his victory.

The Kamal Maula mosque or *Bhojashala* and Lat Masjid required repairs from time-to-time. In 1902-03 conservation steps were taken to keep the buildings intact. During 1958-59 the broken and missing *chhajja* stones of the colonnade around the courtyard were replaced and the extent tops were made water tight in *Bhojashala* and Lat Masjid. In 1962-63 also repairs were made in Bhoj Shala by filling up the open joints in

1. Indian Archaeology-A Review, 1958-55, p. 84.

the masonry of the western facade. In the Lat Masjid the terrace of the monument was made water tight. The damaged flooring of the prayer hall was repaired by fresh flag stones¹.

Though the building as it stands is not of antiquity its shrine itself is of far remote age. Its excavation is associated by tradition with the king Munja of the Paramara dynasty (973, 997-98 A.D.). Kalika was the tutelary deity of the Paramaras. It is situated on a hillock facing the old lake to the north-west of Dhar. It is said that the image of the goddess was removed and hidden when the Muhammadans invaded Malwa, it was thus saved from destruction.

Another object of interest is an enclosure, popularly called 'Kamal Maula' comprising the tombs of Muslim Saint Shaikh Kamal-ud-din Sahib Malvi, etc., and a mosque. An inscription over the doorway of chamber of Kamal-ud-din's tomb states that it was built in 1457 A.D. by Mahmud Khan of Mandu.

The fort of the town, attributed to Sultan Mahmud Tughlaq of Delhi is a rectangular construction of red sandstone. It was constructed in 1344 A. D. when Mahmud was on his campaign of conquest in the Deccan. It contains some ruins of buildings of the 15-16th Century. The only event of historical importance about the fort is that the Peshwa Bajirao II was born here in 1775. The fort was occupied by the Rohillas and others who revolted against the British power in 1857, which recaptured it after bombardment which lasted for six days. On the third gate of the fort there is an inscription recording its construction during the reign of Aurangzeb and under the administration of Ashur Beg, the foster brother of Shah Jahan.

Mausoleum of Abdulla Shah Changan lies south-west of Dhar on the ancient remparts of the town. The tomb itself is of no interest. But the history connected with it as recorded in the Persian inscription over the gateway of the building, is of great interest. Changan, a Muslim saint, is credited here with marvellous divine Powers. He said to have come to Dhar. It is the building of the 14-15th Century. Besides, there are many tombs of Muslim Pirs or saints of the same age. The rampart like mound here called Dhul Kot possibly represents the pre-Muhammadan ancient fortification of Dhar.

Thus during the reigns of Vakpati alias Munja (A. D. 973-997-98), Sindhuraja (A. D. 997-98-1000) and Bhoja (A. D. 1000-1055), Dharanagari became famous as the great seat of learning. These paramara kings being themselves scholars patronised literature and drew all the talents of India to their courts. Dhar suffered the usual vicissitudes of cities of these days, their security or in-

security depending upon the power of their rulers to resist aggression. Dhar was sacked by the Chalukya Prince of Gujarat and Kalachuri King of the Chedis during the reign of Bhoja. While protecting his capital he lost his life. Power of the paramaras began to decline and it was finally vanquished by Ain-ul-mulk, a general of Ala-ud-din Khilji, the Sultan of Delhi, in A.D. 1305. Dhar continued to remain the capital of Malwa under the Muslim rule till 1405, when the capital was shifted to Mandu. The pride of the place passed to Mandu. Under Akbar Dhar was the headquarters of a *Mahal* in *Sarkar* of Mandu.

Dhar regained its importance partially when it again became the chief town of a small principality of the Maratha family of the powers in the middle of the 18th Century A. D.

Dhar is the principal trade centre of the District. Almost all the items of civic amenities are available in the town. In this connection mention may be made of the school and hospital run by the Canadian Presbyterian Mission. Besides, the Nityanand Ashram, a later edifice situated on the bank of the Munj Talav is a beautiful place. Seven fairs are held in Dhar on the occasions of *Hanuman Jayanti*, *Desserah*, *Sivaratni*, *Bhoj Smriti Utsav*, *Biya Bani Yatra*, *Gular Shah Urs* and *Urs Kamaluddin*.

The town had a population of 17,792 in 1901 which increased to 28,305 in 1961 and again to 36,164 in 1971.

Dharanpuri (22° 9' N., 75° 25' E.)

Situated on the north bank of the river Narmada, about 72 km. south-east of Dhar, the district headquarters, and about 30 km. to the south-east of Manawar, its tahsil headquarters, Dharanpuri town is connected by roads with both the places. Buses are available to reach the place.

The town is of archaeological interest as it has some temples of the medieval period and of considerable architectural merit. The town has four temples belonging to the Shaivas in a group. They belong to the 12th or 13th Century A.D. A group of four other Shaiva temples is located about a km. to the east of Dharanpuri. It is a later construction and can be ascribed to the 16-17th Century A. D. One more temple in ruins and ascribable to 11-12th Century A. D. is situated to the south-west of the town near the *sangam* or confluence of the rivers Khujja and the Narmada, which is held sacred. Dharanpuri is possibly the *Dharmarunya* referred to in a paramara grant of 13th Century. There are *Sati*-stones with crude carvings at the confluence and four in a group near the waterfall. The former possibly belong to the 15-16th Century A. D.

Besides, the place has yielded some colossi of Hindu gods. Two of them Colossi are ascribed to the 12-13th Century A. D. Three colossi, standing in a row on a mound near the confluence, are said to represent

¹, *ibid.* 1963-34, p. 102.

Vishnu, Narasimha and Balarama. There are some rock-cut cells also near the *Sangama*. A building, ascribed to the 16-17th Century A. D., is locally associated with Rupamati, the lotus-queen of Mandu.

Khijwa or Khujwa near Dharampuri has some old images and inscriptions, one of which is dated Vikrama Samvat 1273 corresponding to A.D. 1216. Some old images are kept in the premises of Kamala *Dharamashala*. A few other Villages situated near about Dharampuri also possess some old remains and temple, among these figure villages of Hatnawar and Bet (the village in island), known for its Bilwamritheshvara Mahadeva temple. Hatanawara of Arjun Varma Deva's grant of 1272 can possibly be identified with this Hatnawar which takes its name from a stone figure standing in the centre of the river Narmada and resembling an elephant.

The town Dharampuri had a population of 5,584 in 1961 and 7,106 in 1971 as against 3,633 in 1901.

Gangali

This is a small village in Manawar Tahsil. Though now it is an insignificant village it was of some importance in the past. It contains three old Jain temples and one Shaiva temple.

The village was populated by 613 persons in 1961 and 808 in 1971.

Jamali

This small village in Manawar Tahsil lies to the north-west of Manawar, the tahsil headquarters.

The village was of some importance in ancient times. It has a magnificent Shaiva temple dedicated to Mahadeva and ascribed to the 10-11th Century A.D. The temple consists of shrine with *Shikhara* and a porch in front. The spire which is of Indo-Aryan Style is adorned with the clusters of miniature *Shikharas*.

The village had a population of 803 in 1961 and 1162 in 1971.

Kanwan (22° 53' N., 75° 18' E.)

The village lying about 17 km. to the south of Badnawar town is in Badnawar Tahsil. It is connected by road with Badnawar and Dhar. Buses ply on the road.

The old name of the place is said to be *Kanakvana*. Kanakpur is also said to be its old name. The village has old temples dedicated to Kalika and Koteshwara Mahadeva. There is an inscription on a pillar. Remains of an old garhi, a palace, and ring wells are traceable at the village.

It was populated by 1,720 persons in 1961 and 2,753 in 1971, as against 1,172 in 1901.

Kesur (22° 47' N., 75° 29' E.)

Kesur, a considerable village in Dhar Tahsil, lies about 22 km. to the north-east of Dhar town, the district headquarters. It is connected by road with Dhar and buses are available on the road. It is about 5 km. North of Sadalpur to be described subsequently.

The village has an old mound with large-size bricks and pot-sherds scattered over. There is a large tank which retains water throughout the year.

The village had a population of 2,700 in 1961 and 3,487 in 1971 as against 1,796 in 1901.

Kothda (22° 7' N., 74° 51' E.)

This village in Kukshi Tahsil, lying on the north bank of the river Narmada, is situated about 16 km. slightly to the south-east of Kukshi, the tahsil headquarters. It is connected by a *pucca* road with Kukshi. Buses ply on the road.

The village is known for its old temple of Koteshwara Mahadeva containing a *nagari* inscription. A *pucca* ghat was constructed here on the bank of river Narmada. During the reign of Akbar it was the headquarters of a *mahal*.

Its population was 532 in 1961 and 684 in 1971, as against 183 in 1901.

Kukshi (22° 13' N., 74° 48' E.)

This headquarters town of a tahsil of the same name is situated to the south-west of Dhar at a distance of about 108 km. It is connected by road with Dhar via Sardarpur, another tahsil headquarters of Dhar District.

Village Talanpur situated about 8 km. to the west of Kukshi has also remains of old Jain temple, and a few images of Jain Tirthankaras. The village is connected by road with Kukshi.

The town is an old one and has three old Hindu temples having inscriptions in Hindi dated in the 18th Century.

The town had a population of 10,023 in 1961 and 13,313 in 1971 as against 5,402 in 1901.

Mandava (22° 21' N. 75° 26' E.)

This famous fort is situated in the area of Village Mandav of Dhar Tahsil about 35 km. to the south of Dhar with which it is connected by road on which regular buses run. It is about 96 km. from Indore where taxis are also available for visitors to reach Mandu.

The early history of the place is shrouded in mystery though it is obvious from the loose antiquities of Hindu and Jain temples found sporadically on the hill that it must have been a place of importance long before the advent of the Muslims in Malwa region. The Partabgarh inscription definitely informs us that

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in Vikram era 1003-A. D. 946 Mahendrapal II, the Pratihara King had stationed his officer Shrisharman to carry on the affairs of State at Mandapika or the fort of Mandapa-Mandapa-Durg the ancient name of the place.

Subsequently, the place was under the Paramaras and Raised to importance by the Paramaras of Malwa in their later days. The power of the Paramaras was finally smashed in Mandu itself when Paramara King Mahalaka Deva was defeated and killed by Ain-ul-Mulk, the general of Alla-ud-din Khilji the Sultan of Delhi in A. D. 1305.

Just about a Century later Mandu became the capital of the independent Muhammadan Kingdom of Malwa under Hoshang Shah Ghori and Khilji rulers in 1405 A. D. Hoshang Shah ruled for about 27 years and this enterprising ruler mostly fortified the hill of Mandu. He was succeeded by Gazni Khan Ghori who was poisoned by Mahmud Shah, his own officer who usurped the rule for himself. This new Khilji ruler was a great warrior and builder. These new Khiljis ruled till 1526 A. D. This period saw spectacular rise of Mandu as Shadiabad, the city of joy. Credit of building the vanished tower over the Ashrafi Mahal, the marble Ashrafi Mahal itself, the great Jami Musjid, the Hoshang's tomb, the magnificent Jahaj Mahal and many other great buildings goes to these rulers.

Then follows the period of conquest and annexation of Malwa with Mandu by the Gujrat Sultan Bahadur Shah but for a brief spell. Under Gujrat Sultan During this period the fort witnessed fresh building activity which resulted in the building of Gadashah's house. Gadashah shop and the tomb of Darya Khan.

Humayun the Mughal emperor conquered Mandu in 1534 but soon Mallu Khan an officer of the ex-Sultans of Malwa crowned himself as the king of Malwa only to be driven away by Shershah in 1542. The latter's Governor at Mandu Shajatkhan soon declared himself independent and ruled till 1554. His son Malik Bayazid with the name of Sultan Baz Bahadur succeeded him. His name has been immortalised by romantic association with beautiful Rupamati and the cause of music he pursued. In 1561 Akbar's General Adam Khan invaded Malwa and defeating Baz Bahadur annexed his kingdom to the Mughal Empire. Rupamati a faithful lady committed suicide in enemy's custody. This period witnessed the construction of Rewa Kund, Baz Bahadur's palaces, the Rupamati's pavilions and the enchanting palace known as Nilkanth.

Till 1732 when the Marathas captured the fort, Mandu remained under the Mughal empire. Under Akbar it was the headquarters of a Sarkar. It was graced with the personal visits of most of all the earlier emperors especially Akbar and Jahangir. The latter having been most fond of the citadel and more fascinated by its natural beauty stayed here for months together with his

most peerless queen Noor-jehan and the court. He left vivid account of his memorable stay at Mandu in his famous 'Memoirs'. There was very little building activity in or after this period, as Mandu practically ceased to be counted either as a strong-hold or as a pleasure-resort. The trouble piling up over the Mughal empire was so overwhelming that the rulers could not pursue the activities to which Mandu had lent itself.

From 1732 on wards Mandu remained with the Pawars of Dhar who claim the Paramaras as their remote ancestors. Thus the circle starting Pawar Rule from the Paramaras appeared to have come full circle at least for Dhar and Mandu region. The Marathas were neither vandals and iconoclasts nor aesthetes and builders of magnificence. They neither added any structures to Mandu nor renovated any of the old buildings.

Thus Mandu experienced and shared the joys and sorrows of its changing rulers over the centuries. It underwent the usual vicissitudes of capital towns in those days being the scene of siege and battle. In spite of this the rulers, especially the Ghoris and Khiljis beautified Mandu by erecting magnificent buildings which attract seekers of beauty. A brief description of the architecture is given below.

The fort is situated on a southward projection of the great Malwa plateau. Its boundries enclose an area of about 8 km. in length and about 6.5 km. in width. Legend says that the Paramaras had their favourite citadal and pleasure-resort at Mandu. Its ancient fortifications encompassed the major portion of the city of a hundred thousand dwellings—a city of marble palaces, gold-topped temples, swimming pools and lakes. But a very few traces now remain of that fabulous city of the Paramaras. The Munja Talao at Mandu is now the only major witness left in the fort. It was built by Paramara King Munjadeva. Probably Ptolemy mentioned about this fort as 'Zerogiri'.

Subsequent fortification of the entire hill with battlemented wall about 64 km. in circuit is mostly the work of Dilawar Khan Ghori. There are in all ten gates to the fort several of which bear inscriptions referring either to their erection or repairs done from time-to-time. From the view point of military strategy the fort was more exposed from the north on which side lay Delhi gate facing the direction of Delhi. This principal approach is in a ruined condition. It was itself approached after passing through a series of other gates well fortified with walled enclosures such as the Alamgir (built during the reign of Aurangzeb —A.D. 1668) and Bhangi gates. These added more security to the fort. Close to Delhi gate to the east stands Ghari gate. The Rampol gate situated eastwards near the modern village Mandu is obviously of very ancient date and would seem to be a relic of the ancient city. The Jahangirpur gate gives access from Gujri

village to the eastern part of the fort. It was built during the reign of Jahangir. The road down the hill is a mere track. There are ancient walls on either side. Of the remaining gates Tarapur gate is important because it witnessed historical struggles for the possession of Mandu. It is to the south-west and faces the Nimar and the Narmada valley. The original gate consisted of a double arched entrance, the zig-zag passage through them being enclosed by very strong massive walls. The third arched gateway with square bastions at sides was added to in the time of Akbar. It has two inscriptions. One on the upper gate refers to its commencement by Dilawar Khan Ghorī. The inscription in the third arched gateway is of the reign of Akbar. Here the older portion bears all the evidences of pre-Muslim art and workmanship.

The historical buildings in the fort number about 75 and scattered in 5 distinct groups viz. (1) Royal enclave, (2) the Mandav village area group, (3) the Sagar Talao group, (4) the Rewa Kund group and (5) the group of structures between the Sagar Talao and Mandav.

If we add other individual structures scattered over the whole plateau the number increases from about 75 to 95.

In the buildings of Royal enclave group all the pomp and glory of Malwa rulers dwelt during the palmy days of the region and its Sultan rulers.

The palaces which now exist here in ruins give but faint glimpses of the ways in which the Sultans lived and ruled. Across the road from the Jahaj Mahal rest house stands perhaps the most imposing of the palaces in Mandu 'The Jahaj Mahal', the ship palace. It is the living embodiment of the beauties and joys of the life of Sultans. The palace stands length-wise in a narrow strip of land between the waters of the Munja and Kapur tanks and looks like a ship. At one time their waters reached the walls on all sides. The beauty of the structure was enhanced by the pleasing variety of the small domes placed on its grand terrace. It was probably built by the pleasure-loving Sultan Ghiasuddin for his large harem. Jehangir has left us a detailed description of gala night at this Mahal celebrated by him with Begam Noor-Jehan and handsome courtiers and beautiful women.

To the north of the Hindola mahal and forming part of the walled enclosure, is the Nahar Jhiroka. The marble framed window, set in the northern wall with its small platform and cupola, has given this building its name. It was, seated on this window that the Emperor used to receive daily in the morning (*nahar*), the salutation of his court.

Hindola mahal stands here to exemplify how beauty can be produced through a simple style of construction. It has massively built side-walls with steeply sloping buttresses containing a great hall. In popular fancy it resembles a swing and hence the name. In 1971 the population of the village was 1881.

The floor of the upper storey has vanished completely. Now the sun shines directly on to the ground floor and we get clear impression of the dignity of these massive arches over the hall which once supported the hall. As one goes west from here he will have a glance at an elaborately constructed Champa Baori (well). It is connected with 'Tah-Khanas' an arrangement of underground vaulted rooms, which are themselves connected by a passage to a pavilion right on the Munja Talao. The idea apparently was to cool the underground rooms by trapping the moisture laden breezes from the lake inside the passage. It is a sort of architectural air-conditioning device. Near this well were elaborate bath having ingenious arrangements for hot and cold water.

Outside the north of the whole enclosure lies the most ancient mosque of Mandu, built out of Jain temple remains. According to an inscription it was constructed by Dilawar Khan in A. H. 808 (A. D. 1405). The building has a rugged but attractive simplicity. The low pitch of the whole structure, probably, helped to maintain it in fair preservation through more than 500 years.

The second impressive group of monuments is located near the village Mandav with Jami masjid in the centre and the tombs of Hoshang Shah and Jami masjid Mahmud to its west and east, respectively. It seems these buildings were laid out with a well conceived plan, the centre of them being in one straight line. The Jami Masjid is certainly the grandest structure now standing in the fort. It has an imposing domed porch in-front, very extensive open court in centre with arched colonnades at sides and a grand prayer-hall at the back. The interior of the court, in its simple grandeur and expression of power may be taken as one of the best specimens of the Afghan architecture, to be found in India. The most striking feature of the building seen from the court is the fine panorama of domes and arches all round. The rows of arches and pillars and the beautifully engraved *mihirabs* along the western wall render the prayer hall magnificent.

Next door to Jami Masjid stands Hoshang Shah's Tomb important from the view point of chasteness and simplicity of the structure and its style. It stands on a raised marble platform in the centre of a spacious court with a domed entrance in the north. The building is faced entirely in marble. To its proximity lies a colonnade called *dharamshala* probably because of its Hindu style of construction.

The next important building of this group is Ashrafi Mahal. It has perhaps the most chequered and interesting history of all. Today it appears as a great theological college attached to the Jami Masjid. This college or *madarsa* in front of the mosque consisted of a large open court in centre and rooms and arched corridors ranged along its

sides with a large porch facing the *masjid* and projecting towers at corners. Subsequently Mahmud filled up the open court to form basement of his own marble tomb and enlarged the north-western tower to a lofty seven storeyed Tower of Victory in commemoration. Of his victory over Rana Kumbha of Mewar. Fergusson considers that the pillars used in the above mosque were taken from a Jain temple and certainly the colonnade of it has the appearance of having been taken bodily, from some Jain Temple, of which according to tradition there were several on the shore of the Munja Sagar.

"Both Ferishta and Abul Fazl referred to this tower in their works. Jahangir wrote in his diary". On this day I went with the Begums to see the *Haft Manzil*. This building was erected by one of former kings of Malwa, by name Sultan Mahmud Khalji. It has seven floors. On each floor there were four verandas and four small doors.

The height of this building is $54\frac{1}{2}$ gaz. and the circumference is 50 gaz. From the ground to the seventh floor there are 171 gaz (steps)'.¹

The Third Sagar Talao group has larger number of buildings. It includes, a *masjid* built by Malik Mughith, father of Mahmud I out of old temple materials a sarai, two Dai Mahals, tombs of nurses of the princes, etc. It seems nearby the tombs was a well laid-out garden. They have a fine natural setting and incidentally, probably because of a large blank wall surface, there is a very entertaining echo associated with the place. At short distance to north are other structures built round an old Somavati Kund, the important of which is the tomb of Darya Khan, an officer of Mahmud II. This last mentioned building together with Hathi Mahal belongs to the fifth group.

From the view point of sight-seeing the group of buildings at southern end of the hill near Rewa Kund is the most important. This group consists of a palace, the small lake and the pavilions associated with these two immortal figures in history, legend and folk-lore of Malwa-Baz Bahadur and Rupamati. The palace originally built by Nasiruddin was extended by Baj Bahadur. The two domed pavilions on its terrace offer enchanting views of the surrounding plateau. Higher up on the southern ridge of the hill are the pavilions commanding an excellent and clearer view of the Nimar plain and the Narmada. It is said that from here Rupamati used to have her daily *darshana* of the Narmada.

1. Archaeological Survey (Annual Report) of India, 1903-04, p. 34. Ten years later the Rana defeated Mahmud and to commemorate this victory erected the famous Victory Tower at Chitor. Mahmud's tower and tomb grand in design and huge in proportion fell down in heaps of ruin. On the other hand Rana's tower is still withstanding wind and weather.

Of the other individual monuments the Lal Mahal, Chhappan Mahal and Nilakantha Mahal are most outstanding and worth visiting. Of these Lal Mahal stands in the woods on the eastern-side. It was here that Sir Thomas Roe was put up. Chhappan Mahal is near the village.

The most charming and peaceful site for a small palace is one that is called Nilakantha known after the original old Shiva temple on which the Governor of Akbar built this pleasure house. This building faces a charming valley in front and is pleasant spot even in the worst parts of the summer. Higher up to the west is the Songadh citadel but it is not accessible to visitors.

Such was the glory that was Mandu which was a large city, the circumference of which was 12 kos according to Abul Fazl and 18 kos according to Ferishta. After wandering round fortification and through its palaces and audience halls the visitors, as he returns to the rest house will feel like echoing the words of ahmed-ul-umsi.

"O Mandu, Queen of cities the sun of thy good fortune hath set. The day of thy splendour is over. Today empty are the palaces and dead they that dwelt therein. On the domes thereof the owl now beats his deep drum and joy and song have yielded place to silence everlasting. Baz Bahadur is dead. Rupamati is no more; And O Moghul, who destroyedst them, thy days also are numbered".

"Even Akbar had caused the gateways and ramparts, together with the city within to be entirely dismantled and laid in ruins". This is recorded by his son Jahangir. Now the buildings "form a dreary picture of the mutability of earthly pomp; a cutting satire on the vanities and nothingness of human endeavour; . . . wild denizens of the jungle have usurped the halls of kings, the luxuries retreat of indolent Mohammedans and of the fair inmates of their harem".

All the monuments at Mandu required conservation measures from time-to-time. In the first decade of this Century the work of conservation was started at Mandu. Then repairs were done to Jahaj mahal, Hindola mahal, Tower of Victory, Hoshang's Tomb and Mosque and the mosque of Dilawar Khan to protect these from further damage. During recent years extensive repairs were made to Baz-Bahadur's palace by resetting badly disturbed portions, making the top water-tight. The arched opening carrying the aqueduct was also rendered water-tight. The top of Nahar Jhiroka was made water-tight, the cupolas and the terrace of the Jami Masjid were similarly repaired. Debris in Champa Baodi was removed. Approach roads to the monuments were re-conditioned and rank vegetations were removed to keep the monuments in a presentable condition.¹ The bulged portions of the eastern enclosure wall of Dilwar Khan's mosque were repaired by resetting and

1. Indian Archaeology, A Review 1958-59. p. 84.

the wall was consolidated by filling holes and voids. The top of Hoshang Shah's tomb was rendered water-tight by grouting and Jami Masjid's cracks and..... fissures were similarly closed. Lime concrete was renewed wherever needed. In the Jahaz Mahal the decayed lime plaster was properly filleted¹. The mural paintings in Gada Shah's palace were protected by the erection of screen walls and the retaining walls in front of Taweli Mahal were extensively underpinned and partly restored². During 1961-62 the highly-fragmentary remains of paintings at Mandu were cleaned of superficial accretions with the help of organic solvents, etc., and a transparent solution of synthetic preservatives was applied on them to prevent dust, moisture and feaking of pigments.

The village Mandav had a population of 1,347 in 1961 and 1881 in 1971.

Makni

Makni is a small village lying slightly to the south-east of Badnawar, the Tahsil headquarters, at a distance of about 28 km. near a large village named Nagda in Badnawar Tahsil. Dhar-Badnawar road touches the village. Buses are available on the road. The road from Dhar joins near this village to the main road from Mhow to Badnawar.

In ancient days the site was of great importance. The local mound is strewn over with large size bricks which indicate that once it was a site of Buddhist settlement. It was possibly the ancient *Manikyaranya*. The village has also yielded the remains of an old Jain Temple. Formerly it was an abode of Jain Monks.

The village had a population of 279 in 1961 and 443 in 1971.

Manawar

This headquarters town of a tahsil of the same name is 72 km. to the south-east of Dhar, the district headquarters. It is connected by roads with Dhar and buses ply on them.

The town appears to be an old one as it has two Shaiva temples one of which is in ruins. Besides the town has the remains of an old garhi.

Manawar town had a population of 8,236 in 1961 and 10,139 in 1971.

Nalchha (22° 26'N., 75° 29'E.)

This important large village in Dhar Tahsil is situated 28 km. south-east of Dhar and about 7 km. to the north of Mandav or Mandu. Buses ply on the road.

The present name of the village is evidently a corrupt form of its ancient name Nalakachchhapur. The place is referred to by this name by the famous Jain poet-scholar and author of about 20 works, Ashadhara,³ who lived here

1. *ibid.* 1957-58, p. 103

2. *ibid.* 1954-55, p. 44

3. *Struggle for the Empire*, pp. 71, 109, 113 and 434.

in the 13th Century A.D. and completed his voluminous commentary on his most famous and popular work '*Dharmaritam*'¹ in the temple of Neminatha², the 22nd Jain *Tirthankara* in the years A.D. 1239-1243, i.e., during the reign of Paramara king Jaitugi Deva.

Still earlier the place is said to have been referred to in a copper-plate grant of Paramara king Bhoja (A.D. 1000-1055) dated in Vikrama Samvat 1076 corresponding to A.D. 1019-20. This plate, found at Betma in Depalpur Tahsil of Indore District, says that the king granted Nalatadag to a Brahmana Scholar identify it with Nalakachchhapur-Nalchha².

This proves that the place was of great importance in ancient times. Its ancient Jain and Hindu buildings were destroyed by the Mohammedans during their supremacy over the region. During the time of the Malwa Sultans most of the buildings of which also only traces remain, were constructed. These ruins surrounding the tank "date from the time of Mahmud Khilji, who as recorded, built here some beautiful palaces and mosques. From Nalcha to Mandu the road becomes a sort of *via Appia*. On the rising ground at a short distance from the village the ruins commence which extend without intermission to the hill of Mandu⁴."

Subsequently, Akbar encamped here in August, 1564. Nalcha was made the headquarters of a *mahal* in Mandu Sarkar. Jahangir, the Mughal emperor visited Nalchha in 1617. In his diary he described it as follows:—

"What can be written worthy of the beauty and pleasantness of Nalcha... the whole of the country is one unbroken and restful evergreen. Owing to its beauty, I remained there three days". "Nalcha is one of the best places in Malwa. It has an extensive groves of vines, and among its mango groves and vineyards wander streamlets of water. I arrived at a time (February) when contrary to the Northern climate, the wines were in full blossom and fruit, and so great was the vintage that the meanest boor could eat grapes to his fill. The poppy was also in flowers, and its fields delighted the eye with their many coloured beauty⁴."

Vines have disappeared. Mango groves were destroyed by the drought of 1899 still much of the natural beauty of Nalchha remained. This natural beauty attracted John Malcolm who chose this place as a residence in 1820.

1. *Western States Gazetteer*, Vol. V, Part A, p. 491 Prashasti to Ashadhara's *Dharmaritam*, Verses 20, 22, and 31.

2. *Indore District Gazetteer*, p. 707,

3. Earnest Barnes, Dhar and Mandu, Article XI, p. 354.

4. *ibid.*

The house where he lived is situated near a tank and it was built as one of his palaces by the Khilji Sultan Mahmud during his reign over Mandu. It is in ruins and is still shown as Malcolm Sahib Ki Kothi.

Subsequently, Nalchha was made the headquarters of a *pargana* during the Princely regime.

The village had a population of 9,094 in 1891, 1350 in 1901, 2,265 in 1961 and 2,906 in 1971 and this shows the continuous declining trend in population of the village.

Sadalpur (22° 45' N., 75° 29' E.)

This small village in Dhar Tahsil lies about 28 km. to the north-east of Dhar. It is situated on Mhow-Neemuch road on which buses ply.

The village is of some interest because of the remains of an old palace, popularly called *Jal Mahal* built on the stream known Bagridi. This palace is ascribed to Sultan Nasir-ud-din Khilji of Mandu (1500-1512 A.D.). An inscription on a pillar records the halt of Akbar at this place on his way to the Deccan in 1589 A. D. Mention may be made of old Jain and Vaishnava temples and *baoris*, really called Nani and Nanchandan. The village was populated by 843 persons in 1971.

Sagor

Sagor is a considerably large village in Dhar Tahsil. It lies at a distance of about 28 km. slightly to the north-east of Dhar. Mhow-Dhar main road is about 5 km. away to its north. A *pucca* road connects this place with the said main road. Buses run on the main road.

The village is an old one as it has yielded a site of town now visible only in the form of a mound. Sculptures of old dates are also scattered about in the locality. There are an inscribed pillar and a group of memorial pillars with carved panels and inscriptions. The population figure was 573.

Sardarpur (23° 40' N., and 75° 1' E.)

The headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, Sardarpur is situated on the edge of the Vindhyan scrap, on the right bank of the Mahi river at a distance of about 92.5 km. by a metalled road from Mhow; from Dhar it is about 40 km.

The place derived its name from its original owner Sardar Singh Rathor a near relative of Raja Bhaktawar Singh, who was executed in 1857. He was a notorious free-booter, whose tales of cruelty are still current in the neighbourhood. A letter in the erstwhile Indore State records, written by an official to Ahilya Bai in 1792, refers to this man and states that he was being given shelter by the Jhabua Chief, who counteracted his depredations.

Till 1907 Sardarpur was the headquarters of the Malwa Bhil Corps which had its origin in some irregular levies, raised about 1837. In 1857 the Corps

was called to Indore to protect the Residency. Sardarpur was then sacked by the Afghan and Rohilla levies of the Dhar State and the detachment was forced to retire. Afterwards it was reconstituted and rearmed with the magazine rifle. In 1907 the Corps was withdrawn from Sardarpur.

According to the Census of 1971 the town contains 9,790 persons. For them there is a municipality.

Singhana (22° 12' N., 75° 1' E.)

This considerably large and important village of Manawar Tahsil is to the south-west of Manawar with which it is connected by a metalled road. It is about 8 km. by road from Manawar and buses are available for the visitors.

The village is of some archaeological interest as it has remains of a Shaiva temple dedicated to the goddess Harasiddhi. Besides the village has an old Jain temple, a step-wall and a tank. There are some inscriptions in a well of the village.

The population of the village was 3,07 in 1961 while it was 3,903 in 1971.

Sultanpur

Sultanpur is one of the large villages of Sardarpur Tahsil lying about 20 km. to the south-east of Sardarpur and about 16 kms. to the west of Dhar near Sardarpur-Dhar road on which buses ply. The village has a few ancient monuments including remains of two Shaiva temples, a group of *sati* stones, wells and a cenotaph. It was populated by 1,202 persons in 1961 and 1,645 persons in 1971.

Another village called Dadur of this tahsil lying near village Sultanpur and to the south-east of Sardarpur has also Jain temples in ruins with two colossi of Jain *Tirthankara* and Kuber. The village also yielded some images of the Hindu pantheon. Dadur had a population of 122 in 1961 and 4,894 in 1971.

Susarl

This important large village of Kukshi Tahsil lies about 3 km. to the south of Kukshi, the tahsil headquarters, with which it is connected by road joining Kukshi with Nisarpur. Buses ply on the road.

Importance of the place lies in remains of an old temple such as sculptures etc., which are scattered about the village. It had a population of 748 souls.

Tara (22° 17' N., 75° 26' E.)

This large village in Manawar Tahsil lies to the north-east of Manawar, the tahsil headquarters. It is connected by roads with Manawar, Mandav (Mandu), Dhar, etc. Buses ply on these roads. Its main interest lies in an old Jain temple

built by one Gopal in A.D. 1494. The same person a decade earlier (A.D. 1484) constructed a tank called *Surya Kund* during the reign of Ghias-ud-din Khilji. One of the gates of Mandu fort is called Tarapur gate. The village has a population of 1,827 in 1971.

Tirla (22° 30'N., and 75° 10'E.)

A village of Dhar Tahsil, it lies on a good road towards Sardarpur at a distance of about 8 km. from Dhar. It is here that the Mughal Governor Daya Bahadpur was defeated and slain by Udaji Pawar in 1732. This decisive battle marked the beginning of the Maratha ascendancy in Malwa. There are schools, co-operative society, *gram and nayay panchayats*, electricity and weekly market, meeting on Tuesdays. One annual fair meets here in March/April, attended by about 3000/4000 persons. It is managed by the local *gram panchayat*. The inhabitants of this place number 2,025.

Valipura Buzurg

Valipura is a small village in Manawar Tahsil lying about 16 to 20 km. slightly to the south-east of Manawar, the tahsil headquarters. A *kutchra* road connecting Bakaner and Lunhara Buzurg and Ramadhama is the nearest approach road to the place.

The place was of some importance in the past as it has eight memorial pillars grouped together.

Two of these pillars bear inscriptions one of which is dated in Vikrama Samvat 1324, corresponding to A.D. 1267. This refers to the Paramara king Jayasimha of Mandapadurga.

The village had a population of 1,181 in 1971 as against 875 in 1961.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX—A
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1. Hindi and Botanical Names of Common Plants
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TABLE— I

Normals and Extremes of Rainfall

Station	No. of years of data	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dhar ..	50 a	7.4	1.5	1.5	2.0	14.7	148.8	282.7	232.4	183.1
	b	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.0	7.3	15.0	13.5	8.9
Dharampuri..	28 a	1.3	0.3	0.3	1.3	8.6	95.0	241.8	176.3	182.6
	b	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	5.8	11.8	10.1	6.5
Badnawar ..	28 a	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.8	4.3	139.7	273.3	224.5	189.0
	b	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	8.5	13.1	11.8	7.5
Sardarpur ..	45 a	5.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	9.4	137.7	280.7	236.2	171.2
	b	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	6.5	13.8	12.2	7.5
Manawar ..	45 a	5.8	1.0	2.3	1.8	12.2	116.8	198.9	150.6	154.7
	b	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	5.8	11.3	9.3	6.1
Mandu ..	19 a	2.5	1.0	3.1	2.3	10.7	182.4	386.1	320.8	220.0
	b	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	7.7	17.3	16.1	9.0
Dhar	a	3.8	0.9	1.4	1.6	10.0	136.5	277.3	223.5	183.4
(District)	b	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	6.4	13.7	12.2	7.6

Station	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal & year**	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal & year**	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours*	
							Amt. (mm)	Date
(1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Dhar ..	33.0	18.8	3.8	929.7	175	37	296.9	1959 Sept. 14
	1.9	0.9	0.4	50.2	(1910)	(1918)		
Dharampuri..	37.9	24.6	7.1	776.1	151	56	150.9	1936 Sept. 5
	2.3	1.0	0.5	38.0	(1933)	(1935)		
Badnawar ..	15.7	14.5	1.5	864.9	162	62	217.9	1933 Sept. 15
	1.3	1.0	0.2	41.1	(1946)	(1945)		
Sardarpur ..	36.6	16.3	2.8	899.3	184	40	247.7	1913 July 27
	1.8	0.8	0.2	44.1	(1919)	(1911)		
Manwar ..	33.5	15.5	3.3	696.2	161	23	283.5	1959 Sept. 15
	1.6	0.8	0.4	36.7	(1933)	(1911)		
Mandu ..	58.7	24.1	6.1	1217.8	149	32	289.6	1933 Sept. 15
	2.6	1.0	0.4	55.6	(1933)	(1946)		
Dhar	35.9	19.0	4.1	897.4	153	39		
(District)	1.9	0.9	0.3	44.4	(1919)	(1911)		

(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 upto 1961.

(**) Years given in brackets.

TABLE—II

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the District

(Data 1901-1950)

Range in mm.	No. of years	Range in mm.	No. of years
301-400	1	901-1,000	10
401-500	3	1,001-1,100	6
501-600	4	1,101-1,200	1
601-700	3	1,201-1,300	1
701-800	10	1,301-1,400	3
801-900	8		

TABLE—III

Land Utilization

Year	Area according to village papers	Forest	Barren and Unculturable land	Land put to non-agricultural uses	Culturable Waste
1	2	3	4	5	6
					(In Acres)
1951-52	20,35,549	1,63,939	2,47,143	2,86,144	1,06,471
1961-62	20,37,405	1,71,139	2,58,248	78,970	1,15,580
					(In Hectares)
1966-67	8,24,497	71,249	90,214	37,603	37,921
1967-68	8,24,497	74,144	1,06,452	37,758	35,257
1968-69	8,24,497	74,268	1,04,249	37,714	34,096
1969-70	..	..	..	..	..
1970-71	..	..	..	..	..
1971-72	..	75,333	83,522	38,061	30,924

Year	Permanent Pastured and other grazing land	Land Under Misc. trees, crops, groves	Current Fallows	Other Fallow Lands	Net Area Sown	Area Sown more than once	Total cropped area
1	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							(In Acres)
1951-52	91,255	858	45,275	1,73,101	9,21,363	29,420	9,50,783
1961-62	3,14,681	536	16,201	23,060	10,58,990	1,16,673	11,75,663
							(In Hectares)
1966-67	1,04,705	325	9,580	5,989	4,67,011	16,460	4,83,471
1967-68	84,643	131	6,140	6,339	4,73,633	23,283	4,96,916
1968-69	84,143	32	4,938	4,264	4,80,748	39,902	5,20,650
1969-70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1970-71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1971-72	17,233	34	5,226	5,015	4,85,375	46,494	..

TABLE- IV

Sources and Area of Irrigation

Year	Canals				Tube Wells	No. of other Wells	Reservoirs	Tanks
	Private No.	Miles	Government No.	Miles				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(In Acres)								
1951-52	..	..	..	..	..	9,889	..	..
1956-57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961-62	..	..	2	3	..	14,239	7	225
(Kms.)								
(In hectares)								
1966-67	..	..	22	52	39	15,414	2	208
1971	(Total No. 28)			..	18	23,875	4	..

TABLE- V

Area Irrigated

	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Other Sources	Total
(In Acres)					
1951-52	27	1,257	23,254	577	25,115
1956-57	..	758	31,122	1,139	33,019
1961-62	917	1,085	37,536	2,210	41,748
(In hectares)					
1966-67	494	98	8,489	2,440	11,521
1971-72	600	1,200	27,300	3,300	32,400

Source.— District Census Hand Book, Season and Crop Reports.

TABLE—VI

Irrigated Crops

(In Acres)

Year	Rice	Wheat	Cereals and Millets	Total Pulses	Total Food Grains	Sugarcane
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51 ..	47	14,203	15,264	1,663	16,927	910
1955-56 ..	10	21,025	21,375	1,455	22,830	1,723
1960-61 ..	12	23,541	24,463	1,872	26,335	2,232
1966-67 ..	3	5,362	5,813	637	..	1,430
(In hundred hectares)						
1971-72 ..	0.1	220.1	224.1	21.6	..	11.3

Year	Total Food Crops	Cotton	Total Non-food Crops	Gross Irrigated Area	Net Irrigated Area
1	8	9	10	11	12
1950-51 ..	21,424	1,943	4,721	26,145	24,924
1955-56 ..	31,164	1,780	2,339	33,503	33,019
1960-61 ..	37,056	1,672	2,671	30,727	39,319
1966-67 ..	10,225	616	1,309	11,534	11,521
(In hundred hectares)					
1971-72 ..	294.2	22.4		324	324

Source : District Census Hand Book.

TABLE—VII

Yield Rates of Important Crops

Year	Rice	Jowar	Bajara	Maize	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Tur
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(In 16 per Acre)								
1955-56 ..	324	278	377	329	376	352	445	275
1960-61 ..	477	535	444	1,358	510	1,037	246	403
(In Kg. per Hectare)								
1965-66 ..	..	179	238	479	657	540	263	213
1970-71 ..	579	307	..	990	947	..	323	733
1971-72 ..	585	215	297	719	1,030	978	360	644

Year	Pota- toes	Sugar- cane	Chil- lies (Dry)	Toba- cco	G. Nut	Caster Seed	Seasa- mum	Lin- seed	Cotton
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
(In 16 per Acre)									
1955-56 ..	2,444	1,889	714	293	658	248	262	224	303
1960-61 ..	10,476	2,222	461	362	362	337	115	247	247
(In Kg. per Hectare)									
1965-66 ..	6,364	1,351	165	378	391	248	120	151	123
1970-71 ..	..	2,242	..	..	643	..	152	278	185
1971-72 ..	11,188	2,242	307	478	464	400	125	359	442

Sources : District Census Hand Book, Season and Crop Reports.

TABLE—VIII

Area Under Principal Crops

(In Acres)

Year	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Cereals and Millets	Pulses
1	2	3	4	5	6
1950-51 ..	30,301	1,92,874	1,36,763	5,06,397	1,62,960
1955-56 ..	29,008	2,19,021	1,69,046	5,70,725	1,77,741
1960-61 ..	34,735	2,23,410	1,77,778	5,70,180	2,25,314
(In Hectares)					
1965-66 ..	10,883	59,966	61,172	1,85,721	89,974
1971-72 ..	12,100	88,200	77,700	2,39,700	1,18,000

Year	Food Grains	Fruits and Vegetables	Sugar- cane	Condiment and spices	Total Food Crops	Ground- nut
1	7	8	9	10	11	12
(In Acres)						
1950-51 ..	6,69,357	12,184	910	6,855	6,89,306	68,389
1955-56 ..	7,48,466	2,312	1,723	20,258	7,72,759	82,315
1960-61 ..	7,95,494	3,014	2,232	22,291	8,23,051	1,40,101
(In Hectares)						
1965-66 ..	2,75,695	633	1,434	8,596	2,86,926	75,333
1971-72 ..	3,55,700	1,650	1,130	7,550	3,66,100	63,300

Year	Total Oil Seeds	Cotton	Total Fibres	Total Cropped Area	Area Sown more than once	Net Sown Area
1	13	14	15	16	17	18
(In Acres)						
1950-51 ..	1,19,664	1,26,742	1,30,647	9,51,935	35,841	9,16,094
1955-56 ..	1,16,015	1,71,044	1,78,412	10,71,905	77,448	9,94,457
1960-61 ..	1,68,315	1,35,654	1,40,410	11,38,181	90,420	10,47,761
(In Hectares)						
1965-66 ..	76,954	69,599	72,146	4,47,374	13,034	4,34,340
1971-72 ..	80,400	50,610	..	5,32,000	47,000	4,85,000

Source : District Census Hand Book and Seasons and Crop Reports.

TABLE—IX

Tahsilwise Distribution of Crops
(Cereals)

(In hectares)

	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Bajra	Other cereals	Total cereals
Tahsils :							
1. Badnawar	616	22,270	3,737	3,706	..	62	30,391
2. Dhar ..	1,280	34,926	12,264	6,480	24	128	55,102
3. Kukahi ..	1,635	7,604	19,080	15,573	7,793	1,696	53,381
4. Manawar	3,179	13,411	38,896	15,962	2,643	236	74,327
5. Sardarpur	3,414	9,956	3,735	6,528	77	863	26,537
Total District	12,124	88,167	77,712	48,249	10,537	2,985	2,39,774

TABLE—X

Agricultural Machinery and Implements

Year	Poughs		Sugarcane-crushers		
	Wooden	Iron	Carts	Power Driven	Bullock Driven
1	2	3	4	5	6
1951 ..	63,970	217	29,711	10	291
1956 ..	73,654	786	34,763	53	300
1961 ..	83,004	1,074	38,309	53	225
1966 ..	89,550	1,067	48,391	39	283
1972 ..	89,363	1,447	51,800	69	253

Year	Irrigation pumps		Persian wheels	Tractors	Chanis	
	Oil Engine	Electric			More than 5 Kg.	Less than 5 Kg.
1	7	8	9	10	11	12
1951 ..	95	4	..	5	..	..
1956 ..	341	6	..	9	121	186
1961 ..	936	42	344	15	226	90
1966 ..	1,432	124	404	32	181	67
1972 ..	3,413	3,457	231	105	116	38

TABLE—XI

Livestock and Poultry

Year	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Horses & Ponies
1	2	3	4	5	6
1951 ..	4,27,121	99,864	14,407	1,33,957	8,852
1956 ..	4,26,877	1,02,171	12,868	1,69,051	8,261
1961 ..	4,70,611	1,12,704	13,430	1,87,769	7,448
1966 ..	4,70,240	1,12,045	11,153	2,08,859	4,349
1972 ..	5,00,973	1,20,909	26,988	2,28,153	4,371

Year	Males	Donkeys	Camels	Pigs	Total Livestock	Total Poultry
1	7	8	9	10	11	12
1951 ..	42	2,272	81	478	6,87,092	1,81,243
1956 ..	1	2,860	114	345	7,22,548	2,28,186
1961 ..	17	2,850	221	280	7,95,310	2,53,980
1966 ..	13	2,702	231	347	8,09,930	1,95,093
1972 ..	14	2,640	113	577	8,84,338	2,77,242

TABLE—XII

Taccavi Loans

Type of Taccavi	1956-57	1960-61
Wells ..	84,000	2,49,600
Oil Pumps ..	62,000	60,000
Electric pumps ..	..	4,080
Wire Fencing ..	8,711	..
Refrats ..	30,000	18,000
Tractors ..	..	..
Buffaloes ..	65,000	78,605
Seeds ..	20,000	20,000
Horticulture ..	..	7,500
Field Embankment ..	5,000	8,500

Source : District Census Hand Book.

TABLE—XIII

Primary Co-operative Credit Societies

Items	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
No. of Societies ..	367	365	374	390
Membership ..	51,687	64,190	66,561	69,057
Share Capital (Rs.) ..	56,56,942	66,65,806	74,06,874	1,04,94,878
Reserve and other Fund (Rs.)	29,30,779	32,36,750	44,55,927	52,78,659
Securities (Rs.) ..	73,31,912	90,96,774	1,18,00,392	1,28,35,900
Bank and other Loans (Rs.)	2,33,11,221	2,16,33,923	3,40,45,315	4,92,96,961
Working Capital (Rs.)	3,94,30,854	4,61,87,443	6,23,21,004	7,52,36,676

TABLE—XIV

Working of the Agricultural Credit Societies in Dhar District

(Amount in Rs.)

Year	Number	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital	Loans Advanced
1963-64 ..	410	33,429	21,29,815	1,54,09,390	88,00,605
1964-65 ..	402	35,834	23,86,449	1,74,96,658	84,92,207
1965-66 ..	402	37,916	23,28,675	1,80,08,030	41,18,957
1966-67 ..	412	39,116	24,47,120	1,92,28,279	25,44,560
1967-68 ..	229	39,178	24,06,097	1,60,20,056	15,91,340
1968-69 ..	229	39,526	24,95,505	1,48,20,700	51,53,918
1969-70 ..	229	40,308	27,40,867	1,73,42,358	88,45,044
1970-71 ..	229	41,284	32,78,571	2,37,36,319	1,53,55,173
1971-72 ..	229	42,844	46,24,026	3,47,15,617	1,56,76,742

APPENDIX

TABLE—XV

Working of the Non-agricultural Credit Societies in Dhar District

(Amount in Rs.)

Year	Number	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital	Loans Advanced
1963-64 ..	10	529	16,968	72,785	12,032
1964-65 ..	11	704	19,004	65,758	14,408
1965-66 ..	10	652	18,904	60,834	8,983
1966-67 ..	10	627	17,820	59,417	1,829
1967-68 ..	5	315	6,751	27,876	..
1968-69 ..	5	350	6,954	30,561	1,166
1969-70 ..	6	387	7,699	48,880	24,848
1970-71 ..	7	542	8,779	55,367	29,987
1971-72 ..	4	429	6,845	34,888	27,987

TABLE—XVI

Loans Advanced by the District Co-operative Land Development Bank
Dhar for Agricultural Purposes

(Amount in Rs.)

Year	Construction or renovation of wells	Engine Electric motor-pump	Land Development	Old Loans	Tractor
1961-62 ..	6,000	..	14,903	12,697	..
1965-66 ..	6,99,729	1,66,577	50,677	2,03,817	..
1966-67 ..	11,20,042	2,34,975	1,33,015	2,95,518	..
1967-68 ..	14,96,796	2,53,475	1,32,150	1,21,229	20,500
1968-69 ..	4,46,240	63,400	4,800	..	..
1969-70 ..	3,77,150	97,300	11,600	..	..
1970-71 ..	4,91,050	1,26,250	9,500	..	25,000
1971-72 ..	1,43,800	22,600	7,300	..	25,000

TABLE—XVII

Distribution of Workers in Trade and Commerce

Tahsil	Male	Female	Total Persons
1. Badnawar ..	828	52	880
2. Sardarpur ..	926	52	978
3. Dhar ..	1,749	226	1,975
4. Kukahi ..	1,344	80	1,424
5. Manawar ..	1,584	128	1,712
Total ..	6,431	538	6,969

Source : Census Report of Dhar District, 1961.

TABLE—XVIII

Number of Prisoners in Dhar District Jail

Years	Prisoners at the beginning of the year			Received during the year		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1955 ..	90	0	90	375	5	380
1960 ..	141	2	143	638	5	643
1965 ..	119	1	120	751	8	759
1966 ..	142	0	142	946	20	966
1967 ..	193	1	194	858	22	880
1968 ..	160	2	162	1080	24	1104
1969 ..	168	0	168	662	10	672
1970 ..	97	0	97	775	2	777
1971 ..	127	0	127	844	8	852

Year	Total			Discharged from all causes			Remaining at the end of the year		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1955 ..	465	5	470	400	4	404	65	1	66
1960 ..	779	7	786	633	7	640	146	0	146
1965 ..	870	9	879	728	9	737	142	0	142
1966 ..	1088	20	1108	886	17	903	202	3	205
1967 ..	1051	23	1074	891	21	912	160	2	162
1968 ..	1240	26	1266	1072	26	1098	168	0	168
1969 ..	830	10	840	733	10	743	97	0	97
1970 ..	872	2	874	745	2	747	127	0	127
1971 ..	971	8	979	837	8	845	134	0	134

Source : Superintendent, District Jail, Dhar.

Table—XIX

Number of Prisoners in Sardarpur Sub-jail

Years	Prisoners at the beginning of the year			Received during the year		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1960 ..	2	..	2	145	4	149
1965 ..	27	..	27	223	1	224
1966 ..	19	..	19	241	3	244
1967 ..	23	..	23	155	..	155
1968 ..	8	..	8	278	8	286
1969 ..	20	1	21	296	3	299
1970 ..	45	..	45	311	7	318
1971 ..	10	..	10	328	12	340
1972 ..	42	..	42	295	7	302

Years	Total			Discharged from all causes			Remaining at the end of the year		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1960 ..	147	4	151	143	4	147	4	..	4
1965 ..	250	1	251	231	1	232	19	..	19
1966 ..	250	3	263	237	3	240	23	..	23
1967 ..	178	..	178	170	..	170	8	..	8
1968 ..	286	8	294	266	7	273	20	1	21
1969 ..	316	4	320	271	4	275	45	..	45
1970 ..	356	7	363	346	7	353	10	..	10
1961 ..	338	12	350	296	12	308	42	..	42
1972 ..	337	7	344	313	7	320	24	..	24

Source : Superintendent, Sub Jail, Sardarpur.

TABLE—XX
Results of Janapada Panchayat Elections, 1970-71

S.No.	Name of Janapada Panchayat	No. of Constituent wards	No. of Members	Date of Elections
1.	Dhar ..	18	18	18-12-70
2.	Nalchha ..	17	17	18-12-70
3.	Badnawar ..	19	19	18-12-70
4.	Sardarpur ..	20	20	18-12-70
5.	Kukshi ..	19	19	18-12-70
6.	Nisarpur ..	20	20	18-12-70
7.	Manawar ..	25	25	18-12-70
8.	Dharampuri ..	21	21	18-12-70
District Totals ..		159	159	

TABLE—XXI

Dates of Co-option in Janpada Panchayats and Elections of Representatives of Municipalities and Members of Permanent Committees 1970-71

S. No.	Name of Janapad Panchayat	Date of Co-option	Women Members	Scheduled Caste Members	Scheduled Tribe Members	Representatives of co-opted Bodies
1.	Dhar	8-1-71	2	2	8	1
2.	Nalchha	8-1-71	2	2	5	1
3.	Badnawar	8-1-71	2	2	5	1
4.	Sardarpur	3-1-71	2	1	11	1
5.	Kukshi	8-1-71	2	1	16	1
6.	Nisarpur	8-7-71	2	1	13	1
7.	Manawar	3-1-71	2	2	17	1
8.	Dharampuri	8-1-71	2	1	12	1
			16	12	87	8

S. No.	Name of Janapad Panchayat	No. of Representatives of Municipalities	Date of Elections	Date of Elections of Members of Permanent Committees	Dates of Election of Presidents of Permanent Committees
1.	Dhar	1	11-5-71	8-7-71	7-8-71
2.	Nalchha	1	11-5-71	8-7-71	7-8-71
3.	Badnawar	1	11-5-71	8-7-71	9-8-71
4.	Sardarpur	1	11-5-71	8-7-71	9-8-71
5.	Kukshi	1	11-5-71	8-7-71	7-8-71
6.	Nisarpur	1	11-5-71	8-7-71	8-8-71
7.	Manawar	1	11-5-71	8-7-71	7-8-71
8.	Dharampuri	1	11-5-71	8-7-71	7-8-71

Table—XXII

Blockwise Co-option and Election of Office Bearers in the Gram Panchayats

S. No.	Name of Block	No. of co-opted women Members	No. of Co-opted Scheduled castes Members	No. of Co-opted Scheduled Tribes Members	No. of Co-opted Members Representing Co-operative Bodies	Dates of Co-option	Date of Election of Sar-panchas and up-sarpanchas
1.	Dhar ..	66	..	1	18	20 and 2 May 1970.	31 July 1970 and Aug. 1970
2.	Nalchha ..	64	1	3	8	"	"
3.	Badnawar	80	1	5	10	24 and May 1970	1 and 2 Aug. 1970
4.	Sardarpur	64	14	0	16	22, 24, 25 May 1970	1, 2, 3 Aug. 1970
5.	Kukshi ..	70	16	0	4	24, 25 May 1970.	1 & 2 Aug. 1970
6.	Nisarpur..	70	0	4	17	"	"
7.	Manawar..	82	12	0	12	"	"
8.	Dharampuri	70	10	95	17	22, 24, 25 May 1970.	1, 2, 3 Aug. 1970
Distt. Total; ..		566	55	108	102		

TABLE XXIII
Untouchability Offences Act 1955

Year	Cases Registered		Challaned		Conviction		Acquittal		Compounded	
	No. of Cases	No. of Persons involved	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1956	..	10	11	10	11	1	2	1	1	8
1957	..	9	9	9	9	1	1	1	1	8
1958	..	10	10	9	9	1	1	1	1	7
1959	..	9	9	7	7	3	3	1	1	3
1960	..	5	5	3	3	3	3	..	..	5
1961	..	7	7	7	7	2	2	..	..	2
1962	..	2	2	2	2	4	1	2	1	1
1963	..	4	6	3	4	7	7	3	6	1
1964	..	12	15	11	14	7	1	1	1	3
1965	..	5	7	5	7	1	1	1	1	5
1966	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
1967	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
1968	..	1	1	1	1	..	2	1	1	..
1969-70	..	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	..
1970-71	..	2	3	1	1	..	..	1	1	..
1971-72	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..

Source :—Superintendent of Police, Dhar.

APPENDIX—B-I

Hindi and Botanical Names of Common Plants in Dhar District

Vernacular Name		
1	2	3
Achar ..	Buchananja Latifolia, Roxb.	Anacardiaceae
Akol ..	Alangium salviifolium, Wang	Carnaceae
Aal ..	Morinda tinctoria, Roxb.	Rubiaceae
Aam ..	Mangifera Indica, Linn.	Anacardiaceae
Amaltas ..	Cassia fistula, Linn.	Leguminosae
Aonla ..	Emblica officinalis, Gaertn.	Euphorbiaceae
Anjan ..	Hardwickia binata, Roxb.	Leguminosae
Astara ..	..	..
Babul ..	Acacia arabica, Willd.	Leguminosae
Bakain ..	..	..
Bar ..	Ficus benghalensis, Linn.	Urticaceae
Bel ..	Aegle marmelos, Correa	Rutaceae
Bijasal ..	Pterocarpus marsupium, Roxb.	Leguminosae
Bor ..	..	..
Bhoramal ..	..	..
Basin ..	..	..
Chandan ..	Santalum album, Linn.	Santalaceae
Chamkarari ..	..	..
Chirol ..	Holoptelea integrifolia, Planch.	Ulmaceae
Chichwa ..	Albizzia odoratissima, Benth.	Leguminosae
Dhaman ..	Grewia, tiliifolia, Vahl	Tiliaceae
Dhoban ..	Dalbergia paniculata, Roxb.	Leguminosae
Phansi ..	..	..
Dhaora ..	Anonchisus latifolia, Wall.	Combretaceae
Dudhi ..	Wrightia tinctoria, R.Br.	Apocynaceae
Ganera ..	..	..
Garadi ..	..	..
Ghont ..	Zephyrus xylopyra, Willd.	Rhamnaceae
Gular ..	Ficus glomerata, Roxb.	Moraceae
Gurian ..	..	..
Safed Siris ..	Albizzia Procera, Benth.	Leguminosae
Gadhapalas ..	..	..
Ghatbor ..	..	..
Gulmohar ..	..	..
Haidu ..	Adina cordifolia, Hook. F.	Rubiaceae
Harra ..	Terminalia chebula, Retz.	Combretaceae
Hingan ..	..	..
Imli ..	Tamarindus indica, Linn.	Leguminosae
Jamarasi ..	Elaeodendron glaucum, Pers.	Celastraceae
Jamun ..	Syzygium cumini, Linn., Skeels.	Myrtaceae
Jamun chhoti ..	..	..
Juniinar ..	..	..
Kakai ..	Flacourtia romantchi, L. Herit.	Bixaceae
Kachnar ..	Bauhinia variegata, Linn.	Leguminosae

1	2	3
Kaim ..	Mitragyna parviflora, Korth	Rubiaceae
Kaith ..	Feronia elephantum, Correa	Retaceae
Kala siris ..	Albizzia lebbek, Benth.	Leguminosae
Kalam ..	..	..
Karanji ..	Pongamia pinnata, Pierre	Leguminosae
Kulu ..	Sterculia urens, Roxb.	Sterculiaceae
Kardhai ..	..	..
Kari ..	Saccopetalum tomentosum, H.F. & THOMS	Anonaceae
Kasai ..	Bridelia retusa, Spreng	Euphorbiaceae
Khair ..	Acacia catechu, Willd.	Leguminosae
Khirmi ..	Mimusops hexandra	Sapotaceae
Kusum ..	Schleichera oleosa	Sapindaceae
Kumbhi ..	Careya arborea	Myrtaceae
Kastar ..	Albizzia sp.	Mimosaceae
Khajur ..	Phoenix sylvestris	Palmae
Kahu ..	Terminalia arjuna	Combretaceae
Lasora ..	Cordia dichotoma	Boraginaceae
Lokhandi ..	Ixora parviflora	Bubiaceae
Lendia ..	Lagerstroemia parviflora	Lythraceae
Madhsingh ..	Dolichandron falcata	Bignoniaceae
Maharukh ..	Ailanthus excelsa	Simaroubiaceae
Mokha ..	Schrebera swietenoides	Oleaceae
Mainphal ..	Randia dumetorum	Rubiaceae
Mahua ..	Madhuca indica	Sapotaceae
Moyen ..	Lannea coromandelica	Anacardiaceae
Neem ..	Azadirachta indica	Maliaceae
Pipal ..	Ficus religiosa	Hrticaceae
Pula ..	Kydia calycina	Malvaceae
Palas ..	Butea monosperma	Papilionaceae
Paras ..	Ficus cordifolia	Hrticaceae
Papra ..	Gardenia latifolia	Rubiaceae
Safed Khair ..	Acacia ferruginea	Minosaceae
Sagon ..	Tectona grandis	Verbenaceae
Sadfar ..	Terminalia tomentosa	Combretaceae
Salai ..	Boswellia serrata	Bursaceae
Semal ..	Salmalia malabarica	Malvaceae
Seja ..	Lagerstroemia parviflora	Lythraceae
Sejha ..	Moringa obifera	Moringaceae
Sitaphal ..	Anona squamosa	Anonaceae
Shisham ..	Dalbergia latifolia	Papilionaceae
Sissoo ..	Dalbergia sissoo	Papilionaceae
Sawan ..	Gmelina arborea	Verbenaceae
Safed siris ..	Albizzia lebbek	Mimosaceae
Thina ..	Ougenia oogenensis	Papilionaceae
Temru ..	Diosphyros melanoxylon	Ebenaceae
SHRUBS		
Baibirang ..	Embelica tajeriam-cotton	Myrsinaceae
Baikal ..	Gymnosporia montana	Celastraceae

1	2	3
Ber ..	.. Zizyphus jujuba ..	.. Rhamnaceae
Dhawai ..	.. Woodfordia fruticosa ..	.. Lythraceae
Inderjau ..	.. Holorrhena antidysentrica ..	.. Apocynaceae
Karonda ..	.. Carissa spinarum ..	.. Apocynaceae
Karil ..	.. Capparis aphylla ..	.. Apocynaceae
Lantana ..	.. Lantana aculeata ..	.. Verbenaceae
Morarphal ..	.. Helictres isora ..	.. Sterculiaceae
Ratanjot ..	.. Jatropha curcas ..	.. Rutaceae
Sihari ..	.. Nyctanthes arbortristis ..	.. Oleaceae
Tarwar ..	.. Cassia auriculata ..	.. Caesalpinaceae
Thuar ..	.. Euphorbia retuse ..	.. Euphorbiaceae
Phowadiaya ..	.. Cassia tora ..	.. Caesalpinaceae
HERBS		
Aak ..	.. Calotropis gigantea ..	.. Asclepiadaceae
Adusa ..	.. Adhatoda Vasica ..	.. Acanthaceae
Gokhru ..	.. Xanthium strumarium ..	.. Compositae
Jharberi ..	.. Zizyphus rotundifolia ..	.. Rhamnaceae
Puwar ..	.. Cassia tora ..	.. Caesalpinaceae
C. CLIMBERS		
Amarbel ..	.. Cuscuta reflexa ..	.. Convolvulaceae
Dudhibel ..	.. Valaris solanacea ..	.. Apocynaceae
Kalidhudhi ..	.. Ichnocarpus frutescens ..	.. Apocynaceae
Geloy ..	.. Tinospora cordifolia ..	.. Menispermaceae
Gurbel ..	.. Viscum oriental ..	.. Loranthaceae
Gomchi ..	.. Abrus precatorius ..	.. Papilionaceae
Machor ..	.. Zizyphus oenoplia ..	.. Rhamnaceae
Malkangni ..	.. Celastrus paniculate ..	.. Celastraceae
Palasbel ..	.. Butea superba ..	.. Papilionaceae
Ram daton ..	.. Smilax macrophylla ..	.. Liliaceae
Sitawar ..	.. Asparagus racemosus ..	.. Liliaceae
Kewanch ..	.. Mucuna prurita ..	.. Papilionaceae
Mahul ..	.. Bauhinia vahlii ..	.. Caesalpinaceae
Baichandi ..	.. Dioscorea daemia ..	.. Dioscoreaceae
Panibel ..	.. Vitis latifolia ..	.. Apelidaceae
BAMBOOS AND GRASSES		
Bans ..	.. Dendrocalamus strictus ..	.. Gramineae
..	.. Aristida hystrix ..	.. Gramineae
Bhurbhusi ..	.. Eragrostis tenella ..	.. Gramineae
Doob ..	.. Cynodon dactylon ..	.. Gramineae
Kana ..	.. Saccharum spontaneum ..	.. Gramineae
Lapli ..	.. Heteropogon contortus ..	.. Gramineae
Sukli ..	.. Dicanthium annulatum ..	.. Gramineae
Paonia ..	.. Schima sulcatum ..	.. Gramineae
Phulera ..	.. Apluda nutica ..	.. Gramineae
Gunair ..	.. Themeda quadrivalvis ..	.. Gramineae
Rusa ..	.. Cymbopogon martin ..	.. Gramineae
Seran ..	.. Elionurus hirsutus ..	.. Gramineae

APPENDIX—B—II

Specifications of Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale of 1951

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Scales</i> | <i>Specifications</i> |
|---------------|-----------------------|
1. Not felt except by a very few under especially favourable circumstances.
 2. Felt only by a few persons at rest, especially on upper floors of buildings. Delicately suspended objects may swing.
 3. Felt quite noticeably indoors, especially on upper floors of buildings, but many people do not recognize it as an earthquake. Standing motor cars may rock slightly. Vibrations like passing of lorry. Duration estimated.
 4. During the day felt indoors by many, outdoors by few. At night some awakened. Dishes, windows, doors, disturbed; walls make cracking sound. Sensation like lorry striking building. Standing motor-cars rocked noticeably.
 5. Felt by all many frightened, men run outdoors. Some heavy furniture moved and a few instances of fallen plaster or damaged chimneys. Damage slight.
 6. Everybody runs outdoors. Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction, slight to moderate in well built ordinary structures considerable in poorly built or badly designed structures; some chimneys broken. Noticed by persons driving motor-cars.
 7. Damage slight in specially designed structures, considerable in ordinary substantial buildings with partial collapse, great in poorly built structures. Panel walls thrown out of frame structures. Fall of chimneys, factory stacks, columns, monuments, walls. Heavy furniture overturned. Sand and mud ejected in small amounts. Changes in well water. Disturbs persons driving motor-cars.
 8. Damage considerable in specially designed structures, well designed frame structures thrown out of plumb, great in substantial buildings, with partial collapse. Buildings shifted off foundations. Ground cracked conspicuously. Underground pipes broken.
 9. Some well-built wooden structures destroyed, masonry and frame structures and their foundations destroyed, ground badly cracked. Rails bent. Landslides considerable from river banks and steep slopes. Shifted sand and mud. Water splashed over banks of rivers, etc.
 10. Few, if any, masonry structures, remain standing. Bridges destroyed. Broad fissures in ground. Under ground pipe lines completely out of service. Earth slumps and landslips in soft ground. Rails bent greatly.
 11. Damage total. Waves seen on ground surface. Lines of sight and level destroyed. Objects thrown upward in the air.

List of Important Fairs and Melas

S. No.	Place where Mela or Fair is held	When held		Local religious or other occasion of the Mela	Duration of the Mela or Fair (in days)	Average total attendance	Who manages the Fair
		Hindi months	English months				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. BADNAWAR TAHSIL							
1. Multan ..	Chaitra Badi 11-12	March/April		Bhuleswar Mahadeo	2	N.A.	Gram Panchayat
2. Badnawar	Chaitra Badi 13	March/April		Bajinath Mahadeo	5	4,000	Municipal Committee
3. Makni ..	Chaitra Badi 1	March/April		Gal Ki yatra	1	400	Gram Panchayat
4. Bakhatgarh	Jyaishta Badi 2	May/June		Khedapati Hanuman	2	450	Gram Panchayat
5. Badnawar	Bhadra Badi 10	August/September		Tejaji ka Mela	2	500	Municipal Committee
6. Sandal ..	Bhadra Badi 10	August/September		Tejaji ka Mela	1	450	Gram Panchayat
7. Bhadbhonji (on the Bank of River Mahi).	Asvina Badi 30	September/October		Shankaraji Mela	2	1,450	Gram Panchayat Borda
8. Koteswar	Kartik Sudi 15	October/November		Koteswar Mahadeo	3	10,000	Kendra Panchayat Badnawar
9. Khakrol ..	Agrahayana Sudi 2	November/December		Khakrol Mahadeo	2	1,700	Gram Panchayat
10. Badnawar	Phalguna Badi 10	February/March		Nameswar Mahadeo	2	450	Gram Panchayat, Kheda
2. SARDARPUR TAHSIL							
11. Bhopawar	Chaitra Badi 1	March/April		Gal ki Yatra	1	2,300	Gram Panchayat
12. Dassi ..	Chaitra Badi 4-5	March/April		Narsinghji	2	1,500	Gram Panchayat
13. Segwal ..	Chaitra Badi 1-2	March/April		Gal ka Mela	2	3,500	Gram Panchayat
14. Narsinggeda	Vaisakha Sudi 15	April/May		Tejaji ka Mela	3	2,000	Gram Panchayat
15. Bhopawar	Pausa Badi 10	December/January		Shantinathji Mela	3	5,000	Gram Panchayat
16. Amara ..	Pausa Badi 14	December/January		Ambikaji ka Mela	8	6,000	Gram Panchayat.

3. DHAR TAHSIL

S. No.	Place where Mela or Fair is held	When held		Local religious or other occasion of the Mela	Duration of the Mela or Fair (in days)	Average total attendance	Who manages the Fair
		Hindi months	English months				
17. Mandav ..	Chaitra Sudi 9	March/April		Ramnavmi..	..	9,000	Mahant of the temple
18. Sagor ..	Chaitra Badi 1	March/April		Gal ki Yatra	..	900	Local people
19. Dhar ..	Chaitra Sudi 15	March/April		Hanuman Jayanti	..	1,000	Hanuman Committee
20. Dighthan	Chaitra Sudi 15	March/April		Hanuman Jayanti	..	500	Gram Panchayat
21. Kesur ..	Chaitra Sudi 10	Aug./Sept.		Tejaji ka Mela	..	6,000	Gram Panchayat
22. Dhar ..	Bhadra Sudi 10	September/October		Deshara ..	..	1,500	Municipal Committee
23. Sagor ..	Asvina Sudi 10	January		Makar Sankrant	..	1,000	Gram Panchayat
24. Dhar ..	Pausa/Magha	February/March		Shivratri ..	..	1,000	Municipal Committee
25. Dhar ..	Phalguna Badi 13	February		Bhoj Smritiutsav	..	1,000	Bhoj Smriti Committee
26. Dhar ..	No Certain Date	February		Biya Bani Yatra	..	2,000	Urs Committee
27. Pariki Dami	..	"		Peer Baba ki Yatra	..	2,000	Muslim Committee
28. Dhar ..	..	March		Gular Shah Urs	..	2,000	Urs Committee
29. Jhriya Para	..	May		Jagani Mata	..	5,000	Gram Panchayat
30. Khara Billod	..	October		Tejaji ka Mela	..	250	Local People
31. Dhar	..	November		Urs Kamaluddin	..	1,500	Urs Committee

4. KUKSHI TAHSIL

S. No.	Place where Mela or Fair is held	When held		Local religious or other occasion of the Mela	Duration of the Mela or Fair (in days)	Average total attendance	Who manages the Fair
		Hindi months	English months				
32. Lingwa	..	December/January		Bhairavanathji	..	1,000	Kendra Panchayat
33. Kotda ..	..	February/March		Shivratri	..	1,400	Gram Panchayat

5. MANAWAR TAHSIL

S. No.	Place where Mela or Fair is held	When held		Local religious or other occasion of the Mela	Duration of the Mela or Fair (in days)	Average total attendance	Who manages the Fair
		Hindi months	English months				
34. Dhamond	..	December/January		Ambika devi	..	1,500	Gram Panchayat
35. Manawar	..	December/January		Mangia Devi	..	2,000	Municipal Committee
36. Balwari	..	December/January		Hanumanji	..	400	Gram Panchayat
37. Bakner	..	January/February		Seti Mata Devi	..	2,000	Gram Panchayat
38. Singhana	..	January/February		Harsidhi Mata	..	1,000	Gram Panchayat
39. Kali Bodi	..	February/March		Hazarat Biya Bani	..	250	Muslim Community
40. Saseethanpet	..	February/March		Shivratri	..	2,000	Gram Panchayat

DHAR
APPENDIX B—IV
SITUATION OF REST HOUSE

Place.	Tahsil	Situation	Accommodation available
Circuit House :			
1. Dhar	Dhar	Indore-Ahmedabad road	4 Suite
2. Sardarpur	Sardarpur..	Indore-Ahmedabad road	3 Suite
Rest Houses			
1. Dhar	Dhar	Indore-Ahmedabad road	4 Suite
2. Mandu	Dhar	Dhar-Gujri road	6 Suite
3. Ghatbilod	Dhar	Indore-Ahmedabad road	2 Suite
4. Nagda	Dhar	Ratlam-Gujree	2 Suite
5. Pigara	Badnawar	Ratlam-Gujree road	2 Suite
6. Mangod	Sardarpur	Indore-Ahmedabad road	2 Suite
7. Sardarpur	Sardarpur	Indore-Ahmedabad road	2 Suite
8. Tanda	Sardarpur	Ratlam-Gujree road	2 Suite.
9. Kukshi	Kukshi	Rhandwa-Baroda road	2 Suite.
10. Bagh	Kukshi	Rajgarh-Kukshi road	2 Suite
11. Nisarpur	Kukshi	Khandwa-Baroda road	2 Suite.
12. Manawar	Manawar	Kalghat-Amjhera road	2 Suite
13. Dharmpur	Manawar	Khalghat-Amjhera road	2 Suite

Source : Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Dhar.

APPENDIX B—V
PARTICULARS OF GRAM PANCHAYAT ELECTIONS, 1970-71

1. No. of Gram Panchayats in the District—283.
2. Total No. of wards in all the Gram Panchayats—3,996.
3. No. of Gram Panchayats where Elections were unanimous or which Remained vacant—206.
4. No. of Gram Panchayat wards where Election were unanimous—786.
5. No. of contesting candidates—1,688
6. Percentage of votes casted in the District—1906
7. Dates of Election—11.15.70 and 17 May, 1970.

APPENDIX
APPENDIX B—VI

Conversion Table
Table

1. WEIGHTS

10 milligrams (mg)	=1 centigram
10 centigrams	=1 decigram
10 decigrams	=1 gram (1g=1000 mg)
10 grams	=1 dekagram
10 dekagrams	=1 hectogram
10 hectograms	=1 kilogram (1 kg=1000g)
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
1 Quarter	=12.706 kg.
1 Handweight	=50.80 kg.
1 Ton	=1016.05kg.

From new units to old units :

1 Gram	=0.085735 tola =15.4324 grams =0.0352740 ounces
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 (1m=100 cms=1000 mm)
10 metres	=1 dekametre
10 dekametres	=1 hectometre
10 hectometres	=1 kilometre (1km=1000 m)

From old units to new units :

1 inch	=2.54 cms. =25.4 mm. =0.0254 m.
1 foot	=30.48 cms. =0.3048 m.
1 yard	=91.44 cms. =0.9144 m.
1 furlong	=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 decimetre	=3.937 inches
1 m.	=1.09361 yds. =3.28084 feet =39.3701 inches =0.0497097 chain =0.00497097 furlong
1 hectometre	=0.06173 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 quarter	=1 litre and 136 ml. (do) =1.13649 L.
1 gallon	=4.54596 L.
1 liquid beer	=940 ml. (to the nearest 10 mls)

From new units to old units :

1 litre	=1.75980 pints =0.87990 quart =0.219975 gallon =1.1 liquid beer (Approx.) =2 Liquid Ounces (do) =1000.028 cubic centimetres =85.735 tolas of pure water =61.028 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 centimetre
1 cubic foot	=28.3168 cubic decimetres =28.316 litres
1 cubic yard	=0.76455 cubic metre
1 gallon	=0.00454609 cubic metre =4.54609 litres =4.54609 cubic decimetres
1 ounce	=29.5735 cubic centimetres
1 gill	=142.066 cubic centimetres
1 pint	=568.244 cubic centimetres =0.56825 litre =1.1365 litres
1 quart	
1 litre	=1000.28 cubic centimetres =1.000028 cubic decimetres

From new units to old units :

1 litre	=1.75980 pints =0.87990 quart =0.219975 gallon =1.1 liquid beer (Approx.) =35 liquid ounces (do) =1000.028 cubic centimetres =85.735 tolas of pure water =61.035 cubic inches =1.000028 cubic decimetres =1.000028 cubic metres
1 kilolitre	

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 =0.0219969 gallon =0.999997 litre
1 cubic metre	=35.315 cubic feet =1.30795 cubic yards =219.969 gallons =0.99997 kilolitre

AREA

Table

100 square millimetres	=1 square centimetre
100 square centimetres	=1 square decimetre
100 square decimetres	=1 sq. metre (1 sq. m.=10000 sq. cm.)
100 square metres	=1 are or 1 sq. dekametre
100 ares	=1 hectare or 1 sq. hectometre =1 hectare (ha)=10000 sq. m.)

From old units to new units :

1 sq. inch	{ = 6.4516 sq. m. = 0.00064516 sq. m.
1 sq. foot	{ = 929.03 sq. cm. = 0.092903 sq. m. = 9.2903 sq. decimetre
1 sq. yard	{ = 0.83615 sq. metre = 0.00831613 acre
1 cent	= 40.4686 metres
1 sq. chain	= 404.686 sq. metres
1 acre (4840 sq. yards or 10 sq. chains)	{ = 0.404686 hectare = 40.4686 ares
1 sq. mile (640 acres)	{ = 258.999 hectares = 22.58999 sq. kilometres

From new units to old units :

1 square cm.	= 0.155000 sq. inch
1 sq. metre	{ = 1550.00 sq. inch = 10.7639 sq. foot = 1.19599 sq. yard
1 are	{ = 119.599 sq. yards = 0.0247105 acre
1 hectare	= 2.47105 acres
1 sq. kilometres	= 0.386101 sq. mile

APPENDIX—B—VII

List of Freedom Fighters

1. Shri Kaluram Jeevanram Sharma,	Dhar.
2. Shri Lakshman Bhagwan Thakre,	Dhar.
3. Shri Mohammad Amin Lal Mohammad,	Dhar.
4. Shri Baldeo Singh Bhikam Singh Rajput,	Dhar.
5. Shri Kaluram Sukhlal Virulkar,	Dhar.
6. Shri Kanhaiyalal Rupchand Jain	Indore
7. Shri Kailash Chandra Shripat rao Joshi,	Dhar.
8. Shri Lakshman Singh Devi Singh Khadiwala,	Dhar.
9. Shri Prem Singh Guleb Singh Tomar,	Dhar.
10. Shri Babulal Kanhaiyalal,	Rakhatsgarh.
11. Shri Purushottam Yeshwant Dube,	Kod.
12. Shri Ganeshilal Punamchand Sharma,	Raj.
13. Smt. Shyama Kumari Vidvanand Sharma,	Raigarh.
14. Shri Chatur Singh Shorajmal Gupta,	Tawala.
15. Shri Hiralal Jeevanlal Gangani,	Indore.
16. Shri Bharat Singh Gulabasingh Chauhan,	Indore

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General view of Bagh Caves

(Courtesy : Arch. Survey of India)



Stupa in Cave 2, Bagh
(Courtesy : Arch. Survey of India)



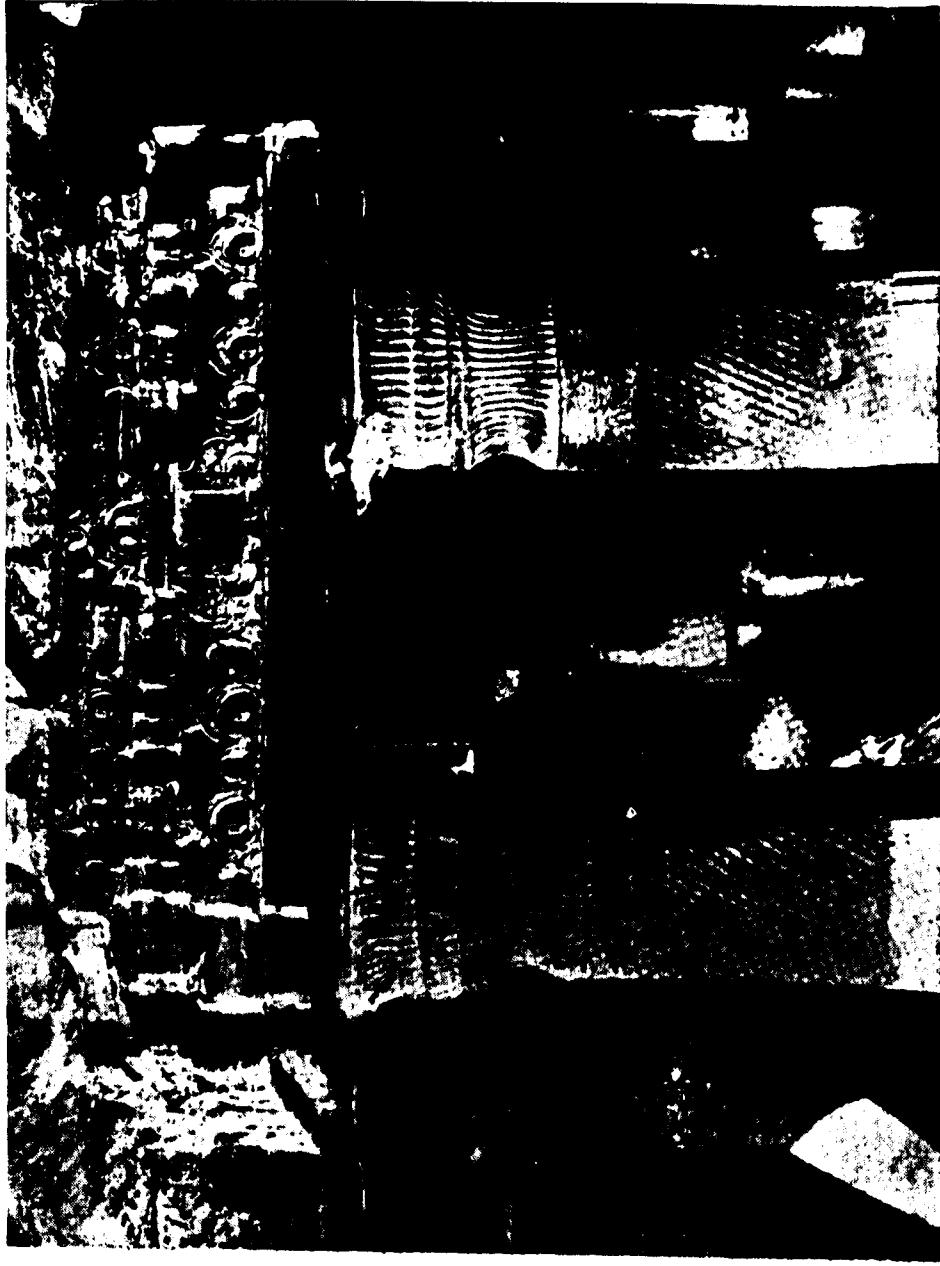
Image of the Buddha with two attendants in Cave 2, Bagh
(Courtesy : State Archaeology, M. P.)



Interior view of Cave 2, showing original pillars, Bagh
(Courtesy : Arch. Survey of India)



Facade of Cave 4, from North-West, Bagh



Portico in interior of Cave 4, Bagh



Wall Painting inside Cave 4, Bagh

(Courtesy : State Archaeology, M. P.)



Facade of Cave 5, from North East, Bagh



Interior view of Cave 5, Bagh



Painting in Bagh Cave
(Courtesy : Arch. Survey of India)



Paintings on the Wall of Bagh Caves
(Courtesy : State Archaeology, M. P.)



Close up of a Pillar, Bagh Cave

(Courtesy : State Archaeology, M. P.)



Bodhisatva, Bagh Caves

(Courtesy ; State Archaeology, M. P.)



Ornate Pillars, Bhojshala, Dhar

(Courtesy : Publicity Deptt., M. P.)



Saraswati, Dhar (now in London Museum)

(Courtesy : State Archaeology, M. P.)



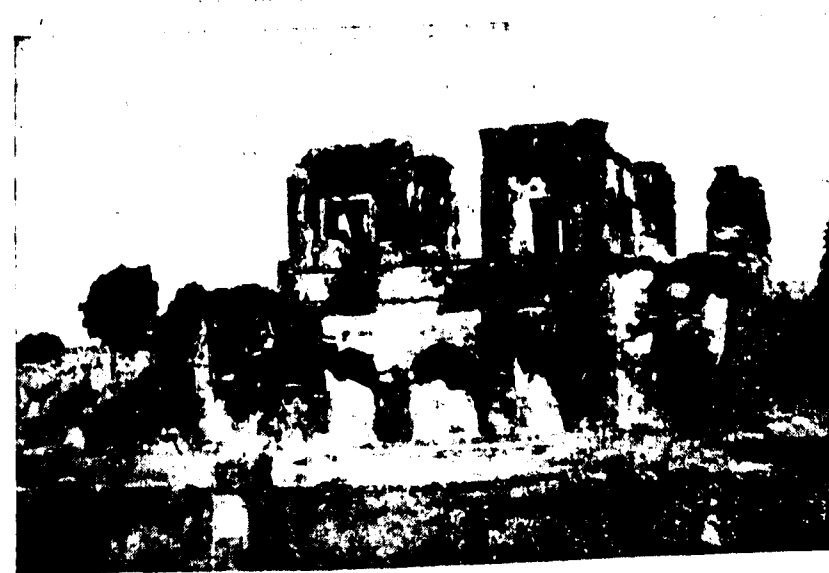
Dhar Fort

(Courtesy : Stat: Archaeology, M. P.)



Ceiling of Bhojshala, Dhar

(Courtesy: State Archaeology, M.P.)



Gada Shah, Mandu

(Courtesy : Arch. Survey of Indja)



General view of Roopmati Pavilion
(Courtesy : Arch. Survey of India)

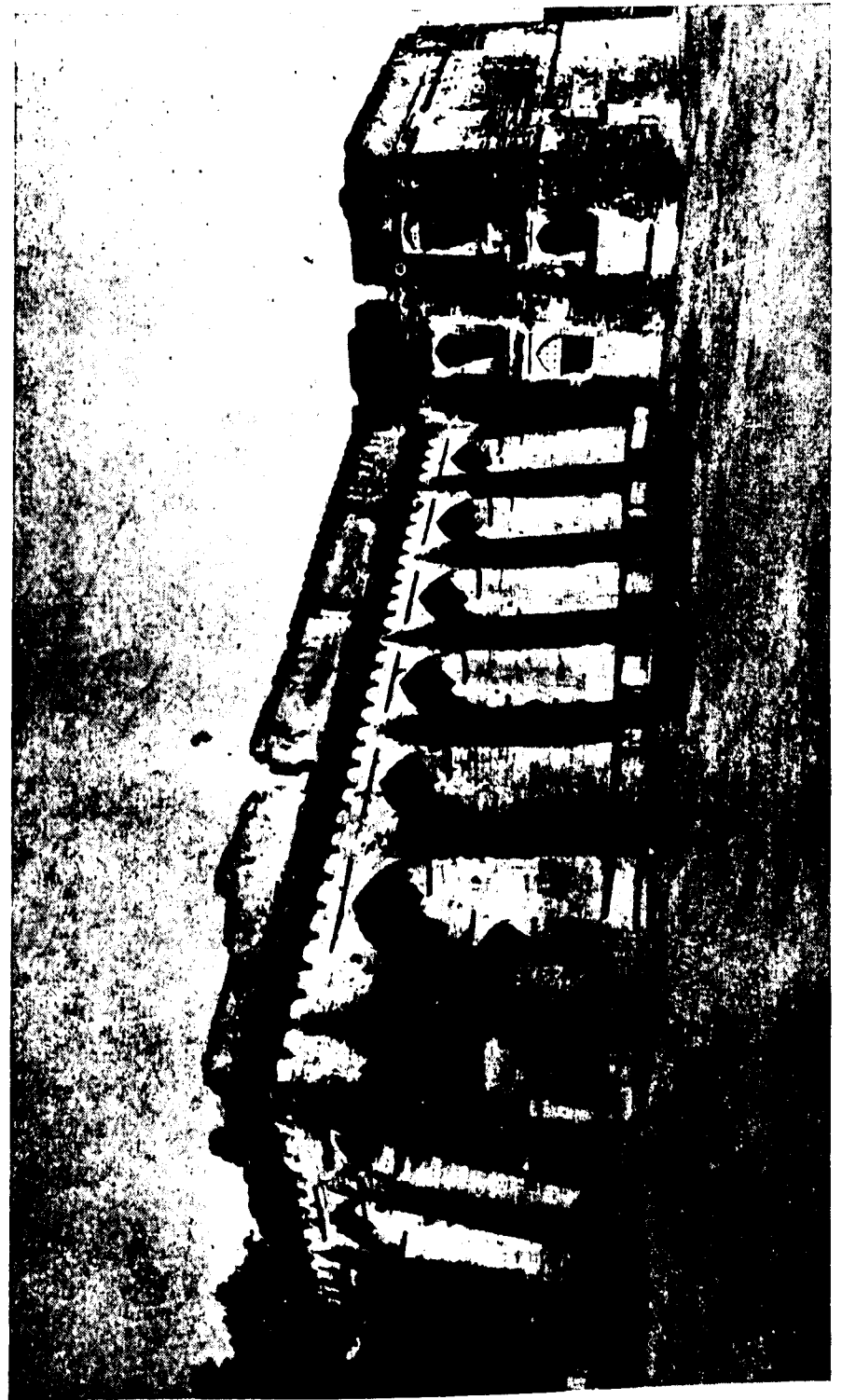


Dome of Roopmati's Pavilion Mandu
(Courtesy : Arch. Survey of India)



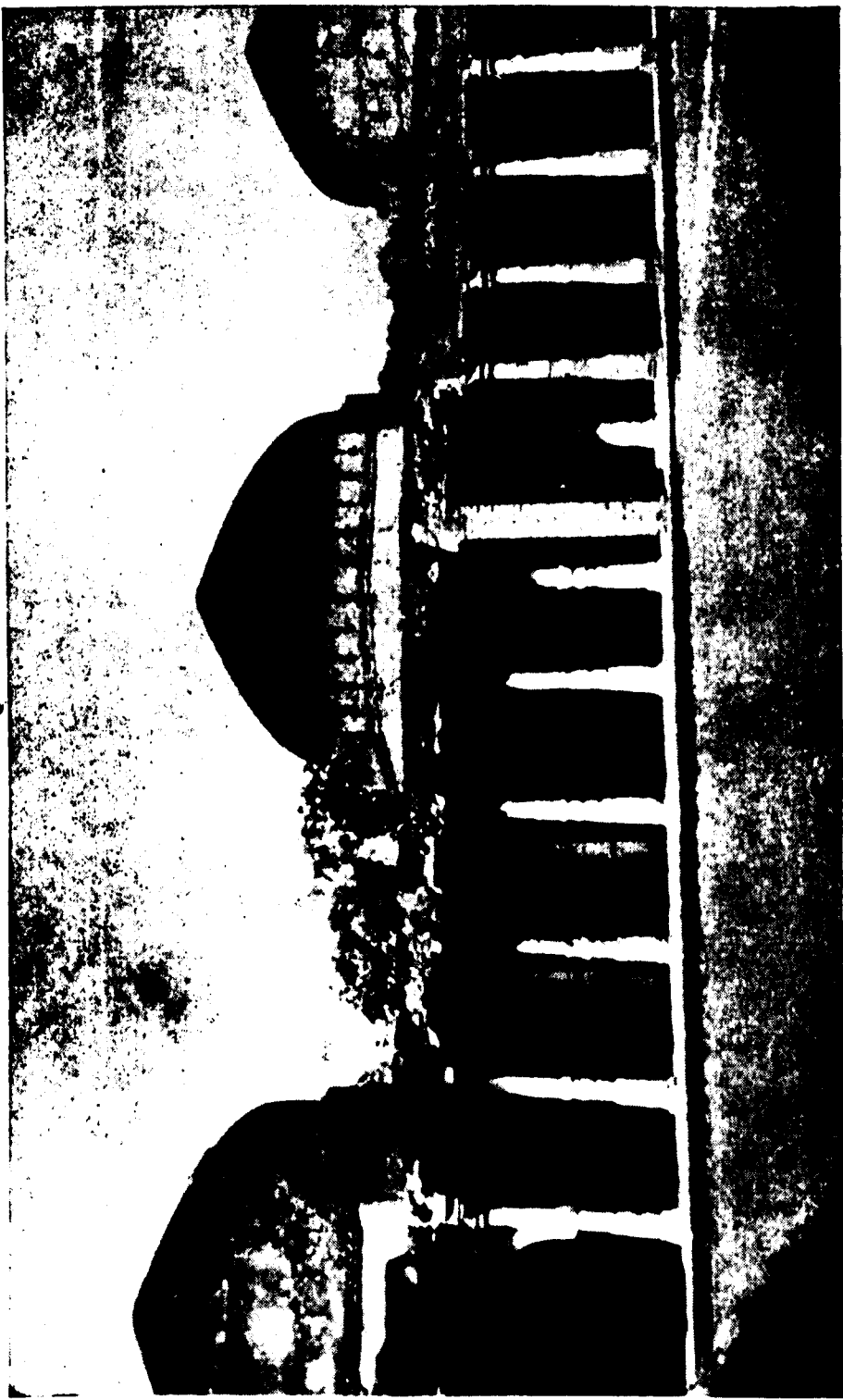
Asharfi Mahal, Mandu

(Courtesy; State Archaeology, M.P.)

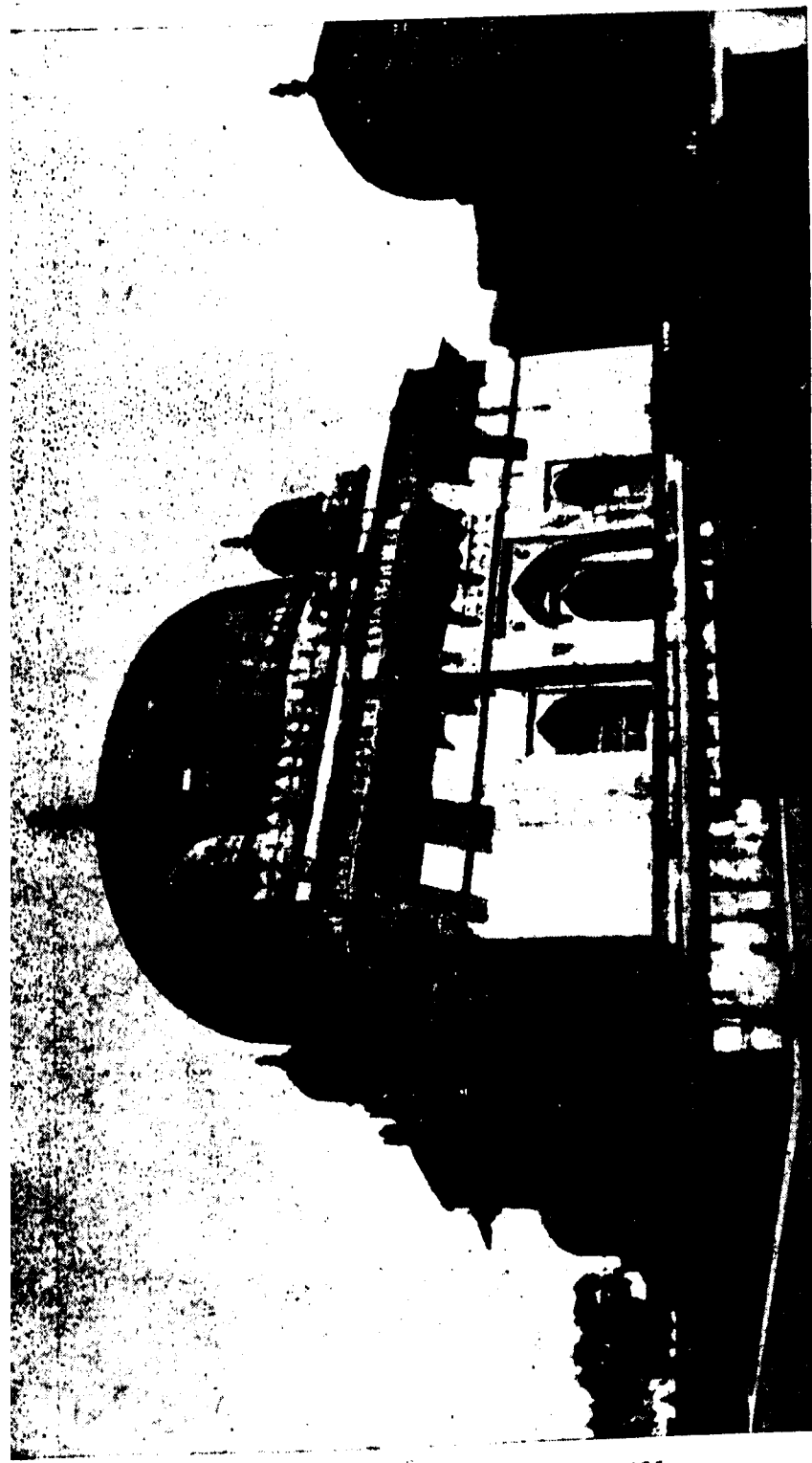


Hindola Mahal, Mandu

(Courtesy : Arch. Survey of India)



Interior view of Malik Mughith Mosque, Mandu
(Courtesy : Arch. Survey of India)



Hoshang Shah's Tomb, Mandu
(Courtesy : Arch. Survey of India)



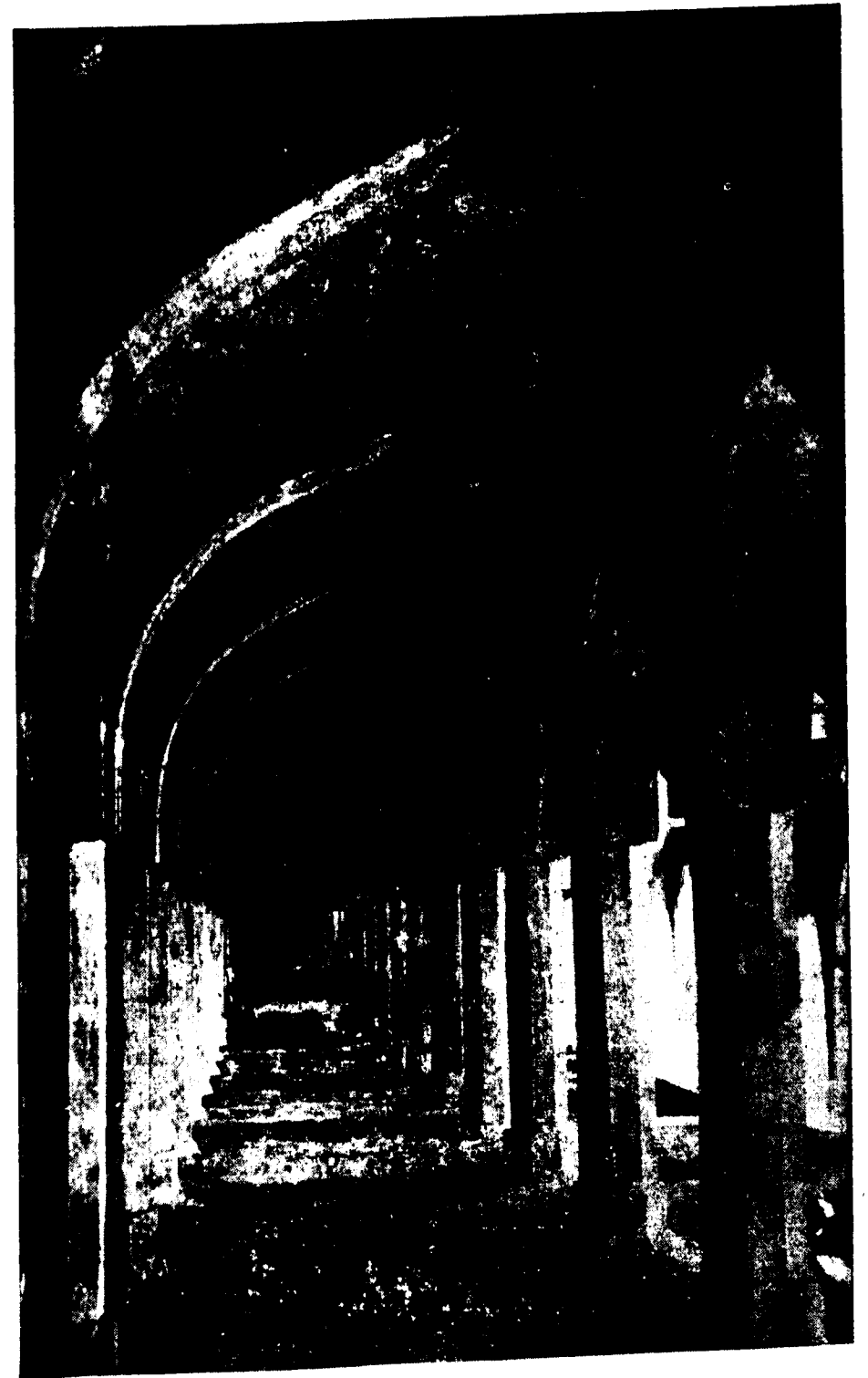
Baz Bahadur Palace, Mandu
(Courtesy : Arch. Survey of India)



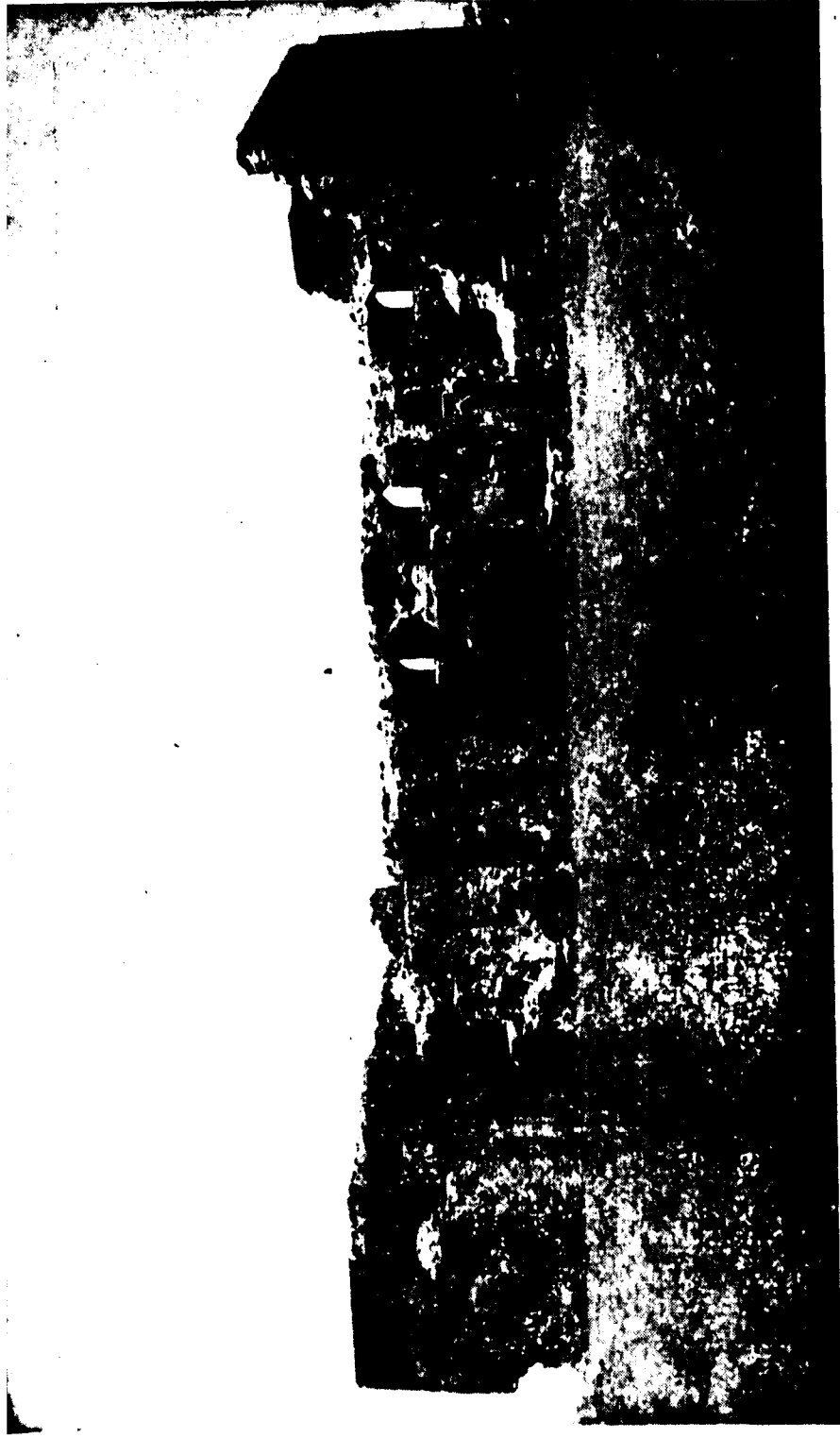
Jahaz Mahal, back view, Mandu
(Courtesy : Publicity Deptt., M. P.)



Jal Mahal, Mandu
(Courtesy : Arch. Survey of India)

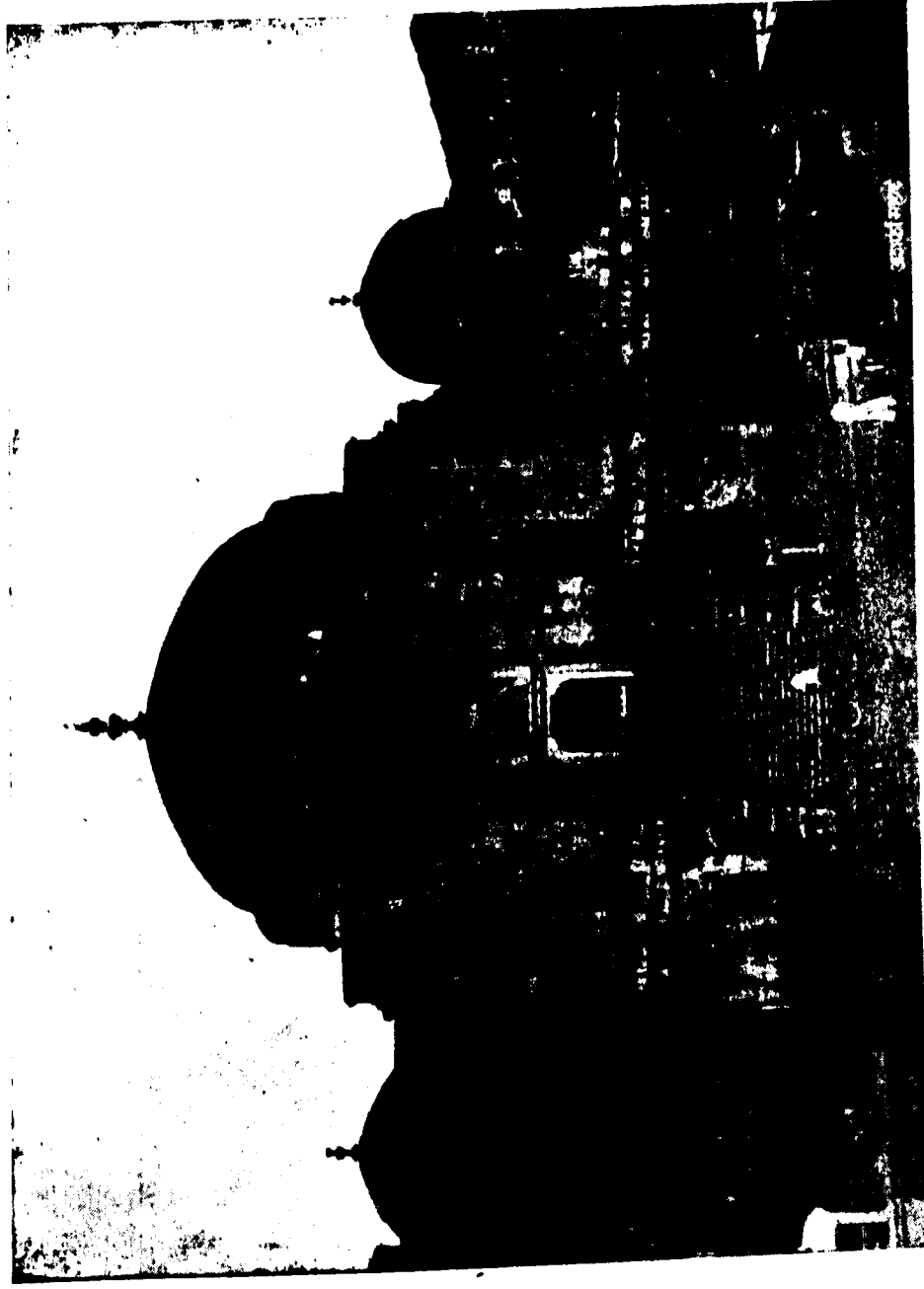


Jal Mahal, Row of Arches, Sadalpur
(Courtesy : Arch. Survey of India)



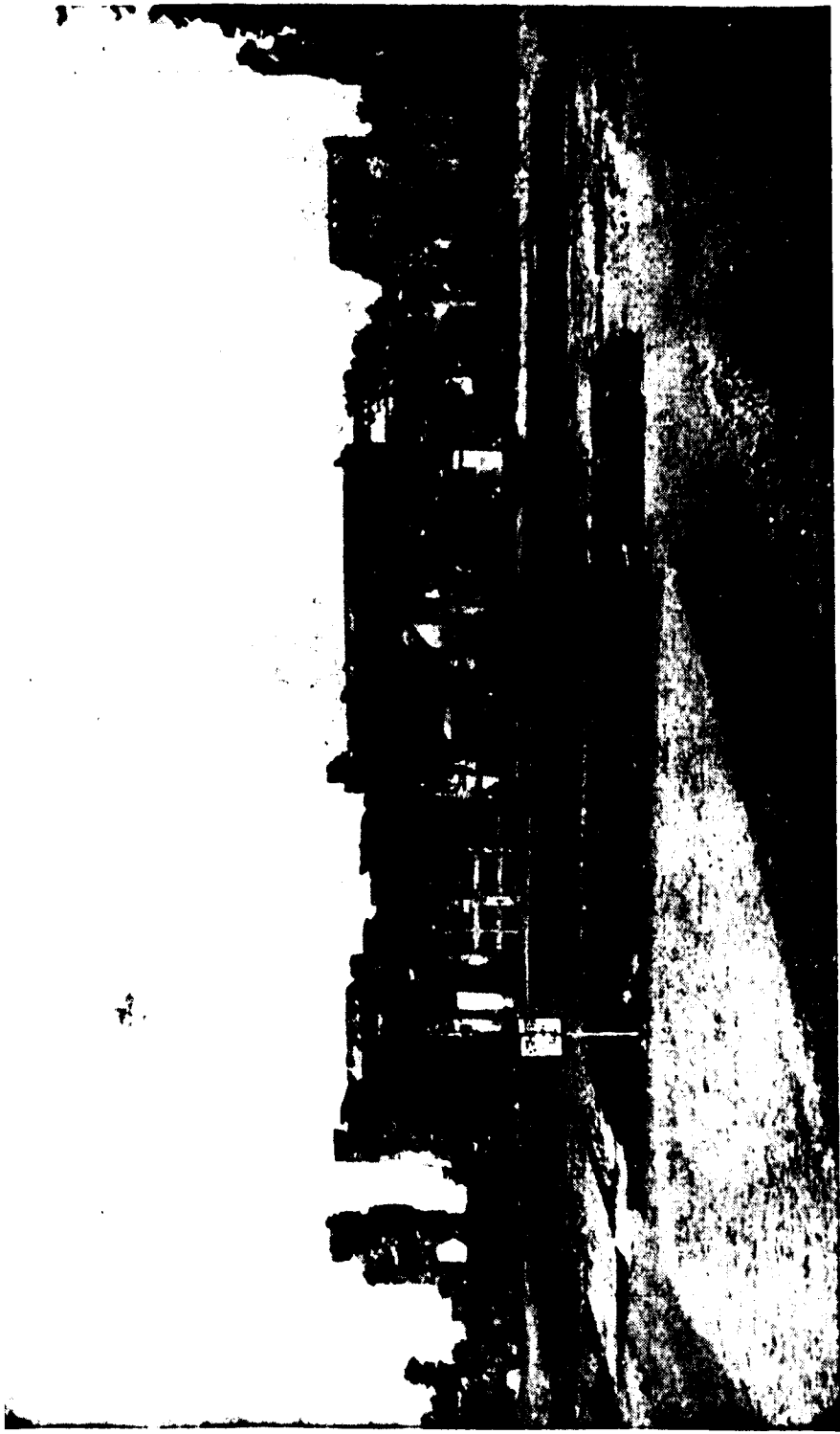
Chisti Khan's Palace, Mandu

(Courtesy : Arch. Survey of India)



Jama Masjid, Mandu

(Courtesy : State Archaeology, M. P.)



Champa Baodi, Mandu

(Courtesy : Arch. Survey of India)



Temple and caves on the bank of Kubja river, Dharampuri

(Courtesy : State Archaeology, M.P.)



Image of Narsimha on the bank of Kubja River, Dharampuri
(Courtesy ; State Archaeology, M. P.)

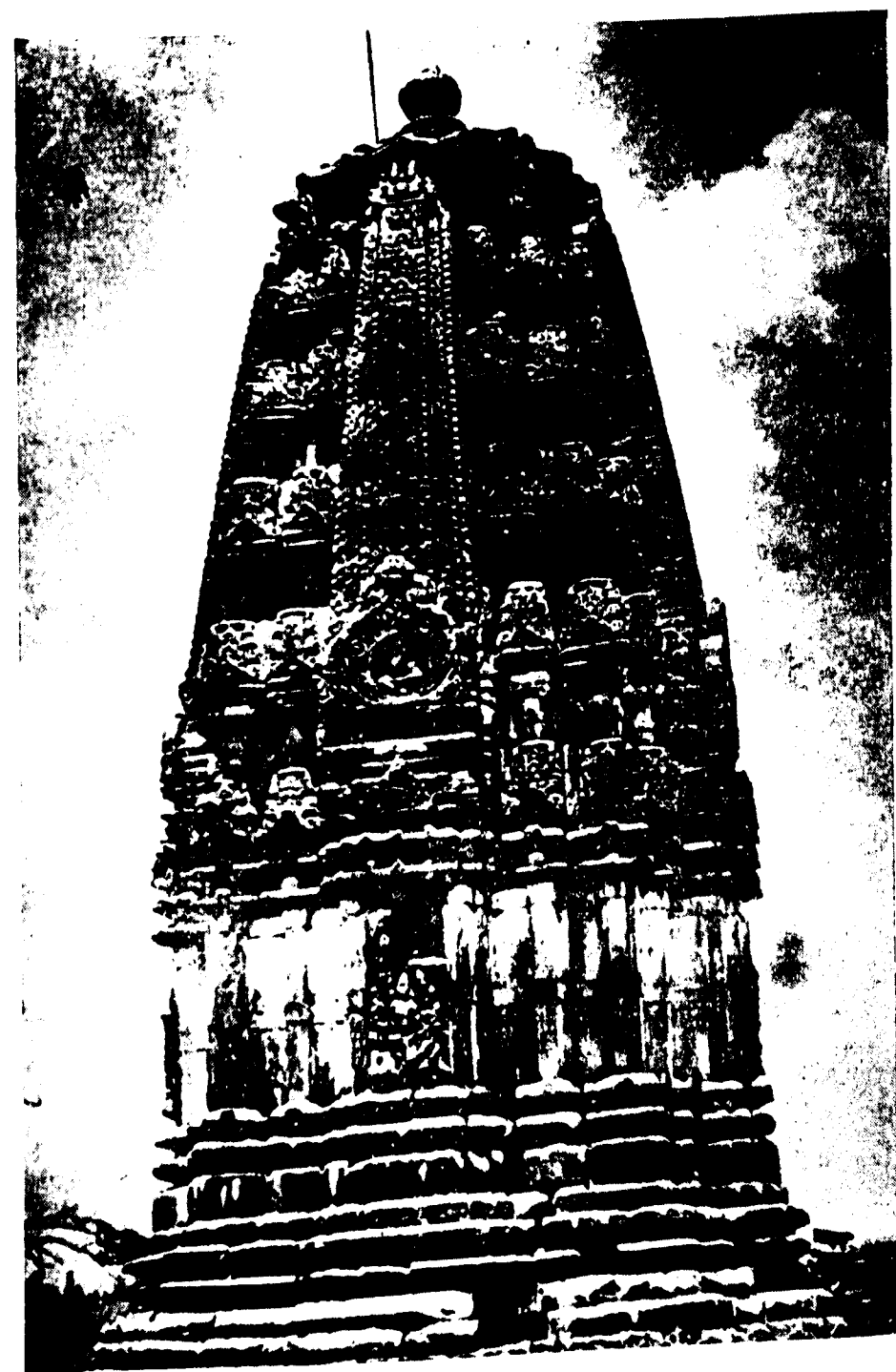


Image of Vishnu on the bank of Kubja River, Dharampuri
(Courtesy : State Archaeology, M. P.)



Baijnath Temple, Badnār

(Courtesy : State Archaeology, M. P.)



Back view of Shiva Temple, Jamli

(Courtesy : State Archaeology, M. P.)



A Bhilala youth
(Courtesy Tribal Research Institute, M.P.)



Bhilala belles
(Courtesy: Tribal Research Institute M. P.)



Bhagoria hat
(Courtesy: Tribal Research Institute M.P.)



A tribal marriage dance
(Courtesy: Tribal Research Institute, M.P.)



A weekly (tribal) market
(Courtesy: Tribal Research Institute, M.P.)

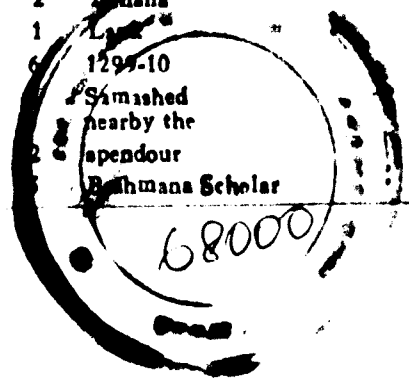


A tribal homestead
(Courtesy: Tribal Research Institute, M.P.)

ERRATA

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5	2	1	namely Sardarpur and Kukshi.	namely, Dhar, Manawar. Badn
9	5	Sub-	The Mani River	war, Sardarpur and Kukshi
		heading		The Mahi River
12	2	3	calcareou	calcareous
15	1	4	Predominace	predominancee
15	1	6	an grassca	and grasses
27	1	1	Vajrate	..
27	2	9	Tapri	Tapti
27	3	9	Hunandala	Hunamandala
28	1	4	Tialapa	Tailapa
29	2	2	Kike	like
29	5	8	Bundeldhand	Bundelkhand
30	2	3	saked	sacked
30	2	5	this	his
32	2	2	region	reign
32	4	5	"	"
37	F.N.	5	lbhe	The
38	5	2	ordereis	ordered
38	5	3	hrs	his
38	5	4	brothere	brothers
38	5	5	we	were
47	4	2	fored	forced
53	1	9	pilaji's	pilaji
55	3	6	ohe	he
57	4	2	dower	dowery
60	3	2	is	his
61	7	1	is	his
62	5	4	stata	States
63	3	4	esat	east
67	1	1	bonr	born
71	1	6	from	form
76	4	4	ancestors	an cestors
81	4	6	pojan	pujan
82	3	2	occupaied	occupied
82	3	3	figtures	figures
82	4	2	comon	common
83	3	2	writst	wrist
83	3	3	had	kada
85	11	3	Man	Mandu
88	2	2	in (1959-60	in 1959-60f
88	2	5	rend	read
88	2	9	evently	evenly
90	1	1	gram, mixed wheat	gram mixed, Wheat

Page 1	Para 2	Line 3	For 4	Read 5
91	2	2	District. involved	District. It involved
93	4(Rice)	6	lopeak	lack
95	4	5	1958-69	1958-59
96	3	7	ccessorye	accessory
101	3	5	is was	was
103	2	3	planned	planned
108	4	2	quit	quite
109	6	2	es	as
110	4	4	es	as
115	4	3	udyag	udyog
159	5	5	Dh	Dhar
162	5	4	brut	but
169	1	5	whereas	whereas
170	1	7	peoples,	people's
176	5	1	chak	chakrang
177	3	3	Circle	Circle
183	4	12	grown; in its	grown
186	1	2	arging	grazing
187	4	8	Annashib	Annashib
188	2	3	drugs and	and drugs
188	4	1	as	is
212	4	11	sanitation	sanitation of
212	4	22	Kadod	Kadod
213	2	5	Rule til	Ruler till
214	5	1	36,17	36,172
228	4	6	take-up	taken up
229	3	2	twoi	Two
244	6	2	commou	Common
248	6	3	sitrated	situated
279	2	2	in a	in all
290	5	2	Chhturbhujasth	Chaturbhujasth
294	3	4	Suffored	Suffered
294	4	9	pillares	pillars
295	2	5	Thehore	The horses
296	2	15	either sides	either sides
296	1	16	ladle	ladle;
297	FN	1	superior	superior
		1	Lank	Lanka
		2	Bahana	Bilhans
		1	Lanka	Lanka
298	4	6	1299-10	1209-10
304	1		Smashed	Smashed
308	3		nearby the	the nearby
309	4	2	splendour	splendour
311	1	3	Bradhmana Scholar	Bradhmana Scholars



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