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MANDSAUR

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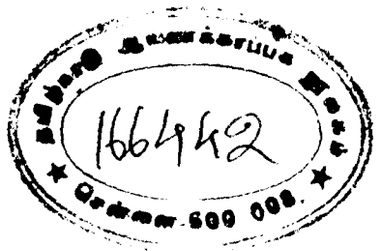

MADHYA PRADESH DISTRICT GAZETTEER

MANDSAUR

Dr. RAJENDRA VERMA

DIRECTORATE OF GAZETTEERS
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE
GOVT. OF MADHYA PRADESH
BHOPAL
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PREFACE

A representative district of the agriculturally and culturally rich Malwa region, Mandsaur has an honourable place in its history and archaeology. The extensive excavations on the banks of the Shivna and the Chambal have brought to its credit not less than 100 painted rock shelters suggesting its link with human settlements since Stone Age.

In terms of history the area was under the sway of the Mauryas, Sungas, Kshatrapas, the Guptas, the Kalachuris, the Rashtrakutas, the Pratiharas and the Khaljis. Akbar the great Mughal conquered Malwa in 1561 and made Mandsaur the headquarters of Mandsaur *Sarkar* of the *Subah* of Malwa. Subsequently the Marathas came on the scene in 1732 and Mandsaur passed on to the hands of the Scindhia in the 18th century. After his defeat in Mahidpur in 1818, Holkar signed a treaty at Mandsaur to settle matters with the British. And, at last, it became one of the sixteen districts of Madhya Bharat in 1948. After the formation of Madhya Pradesh in 1956, Mandsaur remained a district of Indore Division till January 1977 when the new revenue Division of Ujjain was constituted.

Mandsaur has two distinctive specialities, the presence of the temple of Pashupatinath (the idol of which has parallel only in Nepal) on the bank of the Shivna, and the vast poppy fields under the cash crop of opium.

The preliminary draft of Mandsaur District Gazetteer, 26th in the series, was finalized by the then Director Dr. Rajendra Verma and was approved by the Government of India in 1974. It was placed before the State Advisory Board for opinion in 1976. Yet for unavoidable reasons it had to remain for its turn to be published in 1992. During this long period of sixteen years there has been considerable development in various fields in the district and to bridge up this gap, all latest figures upto 1991 have been added to this volume in the shape of Appendix 'C'.

This Gazetteer is the result of strenuous and sustained effort of a team of officers. Besides the three former Directors, namely, Sarvashri S. D. Guru, P. K. Bhatnagar and M. P. Dubey, the following officers contributed to its making at different stages of drafting, editing and printing: Shri Vishnu Sharan, former Joint Director; Sarvashri R. R. Jain, R. K. Shrivastava, Smt. Namita Sen, and S. M. Rastogi, all former Deputy Directors; Dr. R. C. Gupta, Shri R. K. Nayak, former Assistant Directors; Dr. N. P. Pandey, present Joint Director, Sarvashri Vijay Jain, Dr. K. S. Sharma, A. M. Sharma, Nawal Kishore and S. C. Chaturvedi, Deputy Directors; and Sarvashri S. S. C. Kerketta, Dr. Prabir Kumar Jha, Smt. Vandana Pandey, Dr. Suresh Tiwari and Shri H. R. Ahirwar, all Assistant Directors. I am thankful to all of them.

I am grateful Dr. P. N. Chopra, Editor, Gazetteers Unit, New Delhi, and his team of officers and also to the learned members of the State Advisory Board of M. P., especially late Dr. Raghubir Sinh, for going through the draft and giving their valuable suggestions.

The Central Archaeology department was kind enough to supply necessary photographs Photographs were also prepared departmentally by Shri Yaduraj Singh. Maps were prepared in the Department by Shri Yaduraj Singh, Artist, under the guidance of Dr. N. P. Pandey. Dr. Prabir Kumar Jha did his best as Press Officer for printing the Gazetteer under the overall supervision of Dr. N. P. Pandey. Dr. Suresh Tiwari prepared the Index. Smt. Pankajakshi Amma, Office Superintendent, and the entire office staff extended all cooperation for completing this work. The Deputy Controller, Government Central Press, Bhopal, took special interest in seeing the printing work through. I am thankful to all of them.

Bhopal,
11-2-1993.

K. R. R. C. NAIR
DIRECTOR

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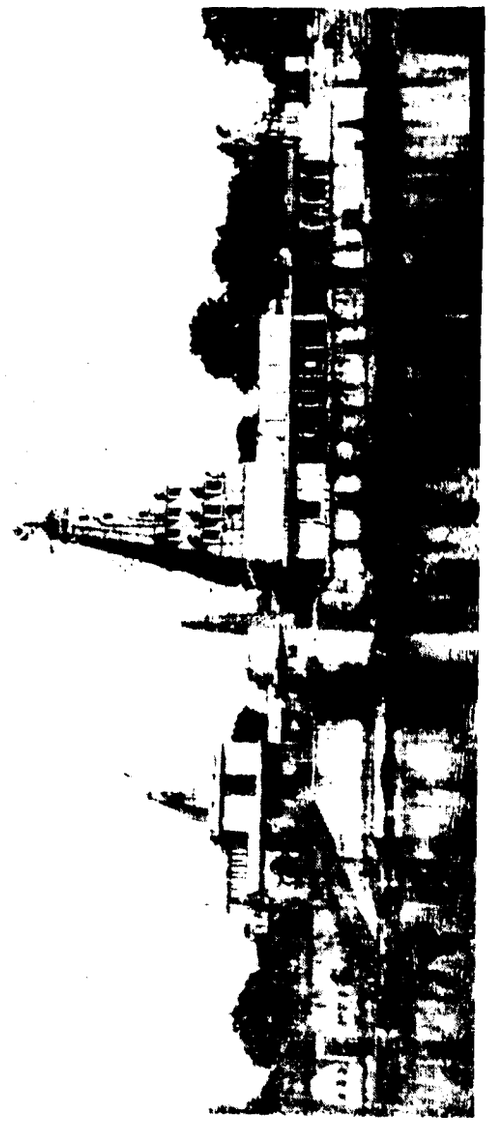

Pashupati Nath Temple, Mandsaur, on the Bank of Shivna

CHAPTER I
GENERAL

Location

Mandsaur District forms the northern projection of Madhya Pradesh from its western Division, i.e.,Indore Commissioner's Division. * It lies between the parallels of latitude 23°45' 50" North and 25°2' 55" North, and between the meridians of longitude 74°42' 30" East and 75°55' 20" East.

Boundaries

The District is bounded by four Districts of Rajasthan, namely Chitorgarh in the west and north, Bhilwara in the north, Kota in the north-east and Jhalawar in the east while Ratlam District of Madhya Pradesh bounds it in the South.

Area and Population

The District is an average size district of Madhya Pradesh. It extends for about 142 km. from north to south and 124 km. from east to west. The total area is 9,791.0 Sq. Km.[1] with a population of 15,55,481 in 1991[2].

Origin of the Name

The District takes its name from the headquarters town, Mandsaur. It is considered to have been evolved from *Marhsaur*, originating from *Marh* and *Saur* (or Dasaur, two of the villages which merged in the town.[3]

History of Administrative Units

The District came into being on the creation of Madhya Bharat State in 1948. It comprises most parts of former Mandsaur district of erstwhile Gwalior State, Malhargarh and Sanjit tahsils of former Jaora State, former Sitamau State and dispersed parts of the adjoining districts of Rajasthan. The exchange of territories took place mostly on the basis of contiguity as recorded in Mandsaur District Census Hand Book, 1951.

Prior to the merger of States, the following districts and tahsils existed in each.

Former State	District	Tahsils
1	2	3
Gwalior State	Mandsaur	Mandsaur Suwasra Neemuch Gangapur Jawad

(Contd.)

* Became a district of Ujjain Division on January 26, 1977. See Appendix 'C'

1. Census of India 1991, Madhya Pradesh (Provisional figures), p. 140
2. Ibid., p. 140
3. *Mandsaur Zila Janaganana ki Pustak*, Gwalior, 1951, p. 1.

1	2	3
Indore State	Rampura-Bhanpura	Garoth Nandwai Bhanpura Sunel Manasa Rampura
Jaora State		Sanjit Malhargarh
Sitamau State		

Sub Divisions, Tahsils and Thanas

The district is divided in to five sub-Divisions and eight tahsils. The sub-divicional headquarters are at Mandsaur, Garoth, Manasa, Sitamau and Neemuch. Among the tahsils, Jawad, Neemuch, Malhargarh and Mandsaur lie in the west, arranged from north to south. Similarly Bhanpura, Garoth and Sitamau lie in the eastern part. Manasa tahsil occupies the central position in the north.

There are 18 Police Thanas in the District. They are located at Mandsaur, Afjalpur, Bhangarh, Narayangarh, Malhargarh, Sitamau, Suwasra, Neemuch, Jeeran, Jawad, Ratangarh, Singoli, Manasa, Rampura, Garoth, Shamgarh, Bhanpura and Gandhi Sagar.

Physical Features

The District lies on the Malwa plateau. It can broadly be divided into two physical divisions. The Northern Plateau and the Malwa Plateau under Traps.

The Northern Plateau

The Northern Plateau division occupies, the northern part of the District in Jawad, Manasa, Rampura and Bhanpura tahsils. Its southern limits run along the proximity of Jawad, Kukdeshwar, Rampura, Khilchipura and Bhanpura towns. It is formed of the upper Vindhyan sandstones, shales and the basal conglomerates. This geological formation gives a clear distinction to this physical division from that of the Malwa Plateau in the south which is covered under the traps. The core of the Northern Plateau lies in Kanera tahsil of Rajasthan, encircled by the two projections of Jawad tahsil. The crescent shaped boundary north of Jawad town and the Jat projection form the lower reaches of the Kanera Plateau. While features near the Jawad town escarp to the south, they represent a series of hills alternated by narrow valleys running south to north in Jat-Gwalior projection.

As we proceed from west to east the Northern Plateau opens out of hills and also loses in height. In general it dips to the north but is entrenched in a south to north direction by the valley of the Chambal in its eastern part. The Northern Plateau is also marked by three scarp-lines running parallel from west to east. The most prominent and longest among them marks the southern most limit of the Northern Plateau division. Above the scarp is the second highest point (602 metre) on the western boundary. The southern scarp is also marked by a

small hill Range further east which converges into point 584.6 metre near Rampura. This hill range, generally over 550 metres in height, slopes to the north on Rampura Plateau and drains in to the Ganjali river. Further east the scarp loses prominence at the edge of Bhanpura *pathar* which is about 450 metres. One of its peaks rises to a height of 411.4 metres near Ramkund, north-east of Bhanpura.

The Central scarp runs along the Ganjali past Jat, Sanda, Ratangarh and Kaukhera. This scarp is also towered by the hills (571.5 metres) near Jat and again from Ratangarh to Nagra Dongri on the left bank of the Chambal. The northern scarp along the northern boundary has the lowest face but is marked by the highest point of 614 metres at the trijunction of Mandsaur, Chitorgarh and Bhilwara,. The similarities in the three scarps of Vindhyan sandstones are that all of them face south and are crested by hills along their margins and slope towards the north. The eastward flowing Ganjali and Bammi rivers wash the foot of the central and northern scarps, respectively.

The Malwa Plateau under Traps

The lower Plateau under traps occupies the southern and central parts of the District. The area is typical and in continuation of the wide Malwa Plateau further south and east. The surface is an undulating plain studded with low hills and mounds, and traversed by numerous streams. The general slope is from south to north. Nearly the whole of the Malwa Plateau in Mandsaur is open, either under cultivation or under the waste lands. The top cover consists of the Black Cotton Soil in low plains and depressions. Alluvium with fine clays and nodules of *Kankar* occur nearly all along the streams.

The minor hills studded over the Malwa Plateau are remanants of the higher spurs of the trap hills entering the District from the south. They extend from the south-eastern boundary to Shamgarh (467 metres) and Dhamnar (486 metres), from the southern boundary near Laduna to Aira and Barria (west of Sitamau), and from Jamunia Mina (411.4 metres) to Kalwa (451.7 metres). Notable among the hills extending from the west are those of Jarari Mahadeo (556.6 metres) near Jiran and Rewas Deora (555.5 metres). The spurs of the Northern Vindhyan Plateau also extend over the Malwa Plateau to the south-east of Manasa and Kukdeshwar, respectively.

Drainage

Nearly the whole area falls in to the Ganga drainage system. The Chambal is the main river of the District. A very small area to the south-west of Jiran flows in to the Jakam, a tributary of the Mahi, and drains into the Arabian Sea.

The Chambal

The Chambal or the *Charmanwati* or *Charmawati* of ancient times rises from the Janapao hills (854 m.) in Indore District. The nominal source has been marked by a tank and the temple of Janakeshwar. After flowing through Ujjain and Ratlam to the north-west it forms the southern boundary of Mandsaur District. A few kilometres above Basai it is jointed by the Kalisindh on its right bank. From here the combined river enters the District and flows to the north-west for about 37 km. Having received the Sau or Siwana at Borkheri Ghata and the Retam at Sundi , the river again turns to the north-east. The river takes a semi circular

course twice, before receiving the Ganjali and again after that point. Near the north-eastern boundary it is joined by the Banani on the left bank and finally leaves the District while flowing in a norht-eastern direction.

The river flows further in Rajasthan, beyond Gandhi Sagar for about 360 km. It enters a deep gorge to the south of Kota but flows through an open valley near its confluence with the Kali sindh, the Parbati and the Banas Further down, its course lies below the overhanging Cliffs between mandreal and Dholpur, the point its banks are dissected into ravines. The Chambal also forms the inter-Statal boundary of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. In Etawah District of Uttar Pradesh it join the Yamuna. The total length of the river places its source at a longer distance than that of the Ganga from Prayag, the confluence of the Ganga and Yamuna. The Chanmbal had been cutting its channel deep in Dholpur, Morena and Bhind districts where its banks have been converted into a complicated series of ravines rendering large areas unfit for cultivation and settlement. The river had also been notorious for seasonal floods. Now the river has been dammed at three places jointly by the states of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. The Gandhi Sagar Dam has submerged a large area in this District.

The Sau or Siwana

The Sau or Siwana rises to the south-west of Piploda and flows to the north through the districts of Ratlam and Banswara. The river forms the inter-Statal boundary between this District and Banswara (Rajasthan) in the west, for about 25 km. Then it turns to the north-east and joins the Chambal 55 km. ahead. The District headquarters town is located on its left (North) bank. The floods of August 19 to 27, 1973 inundated the lower parts of the town. The Gir, Tumar and Somli are the tributary streams.

The Retam

The Retam rises 5 km. east of Pratabgarh and flows to the north-east. It forms the western boundary above Kanghatti. From Merki it turns to the east and drains the southern scarps of the Northern Plateau. Joined by numerous brooks it forms a significant stream, though sandy, in its leter course. It joins the Chambal at Sundi. Sanjit is a large settlement on its right (south) bank. Idar *nala* a tributary which rises from Malkhera hill (550 metres) also drains the southern scarps of Rampura *Pathar* and flows to the south-east.

The Ganjali

The Ganjali rises from the hills near Jat and flows from west to east below the central scarp of the Northern Plateau. Among the small feeders the Khoki, Erda and Phalka are notable on the right bank. The Gunjali joins the Chambal near Motipura. Ratangarh and Kuakhera are the important villages settling on its right bank.

The Bamani

The Bamani rises near Begun and flows to the east past Singoli. It joins the Chambal at Bhainsrorgarh. Kudal *nala* joins the Bamani on its right bank.

The Kali Sindh (Chhoti)

The Chhoti Kali Sindh is an important stream of Malwa which drains the districts of Dewas, Shajapur, Ujjain and Jhalawar. It has a north-westerly course. It forms the southern boundary of the District (in Sitamau tahsil) with Jhalawar for about 5 km. It meets the Chambal from the right at Rawat Khera.

Groundwater[1]

Groundwater conditions in the rock types of the different systems occurring in the District may be summarised as follows :—

Delhi System

In phyllite percolation of water finds its passage downwards through joints, cracks, fissures as wells as crushed zones. Since the thickness of the phyllite is very great there may be a general acute problem of location ground-water accumulation. But the interbanded occurrence of the clay beds may be responsible to some extent for creating water accumulations bounded by impermealbe horizons. As the clay bands occur sporadically within the phyllite even a general description of the aquifer conditions is difficult.

The quartzitic sandstone in most cases caps the high grounds and possibility of finding ground-water in these rocks appears to be remote.

Vindhyan System

Barring the valleys, the shale, limestone and the sandstone are rated as poor water carriers. Apart from the structurally weak zones, search in these rocks, must be made for the caverns in them, as they are likely to be filled up with local groundwater in abundant quantity. General recommendation in these areas is for construction of large diameter open wells for tapping groundwater, limited to the depths of penetration of such secoundary zones of weekness, which may be limited to about 20 meters.

Deccan Traps

Within the traps the water level was found to vary from 6 to 13 meters from the surface. The important considerations for good resources of groundwater are location of the vesicular types of lavas, spacing of joints and fissures, occurrence of the inter-trappean horizons, zones of weathering, etc. Although the percentage of run off of rain water is high in impervious rocks like traps, good percolation is possible in the altered pockets or vesicular parts of the traps. The parched water bodies are usually isolated or hydrologically disconnected with the neighbouring areas. This may be the reason why adjacent dug wells in the area were seen to have different water bearing capacities. It has been observed that in the trap, occurrences of closely spaced horizontal joints are next in importance. Occurrence of red bole in a well generally indicates poor yield. Topographic features are also important for the location of wells. In may places wide depressions bounded by trap ridges are excellant sites for wells. An yield of more than 2 mots (1 mot=1000 gallons per hour) from this type of wells has been reported.

1. Courtesy; Geological Survey of India.

Alluvium

Sinking of tube wells may be feasible if the thickness of alluvial deposits is sufficient. Massive deposits of alluvium occur in the valleys of the Chambal and Shibna rivers. Semi compacted recent grit is also seen along the Shibna river.

Geology

The geological succession[1] in the area is given below :—

Recent			Alluvium, Laterite
			—Unconformity—
Lower Eocene to Upper Cretaceous			Deccan Trap with inter trappens
			—Unconformity—
Pre-Cambrin	Upper Vindhyan	1. Bhander Series	Shales and Limestones
		2. Rewa Series	Shales and Sandstones
		3. Kaimur Series	Quartzitic Sandstones & Quarts
	Lower Vindhyan	4. Semri Series	Shales and Limestone Conglomerate
			—Unconformity—
Pre-Cambrian	Delhi System		Conglomerate Quartzitic Sandstone Pink and grey shales (Base not seen).

Delhi System

Pink and grey shales exposed near Mandsaur city (24°04' : 75°04') are extending up to Dungloda (24°09' : 74°59') to the north-west. Other occurrences of pink and grey shales are noticed at Bahi (24°10' : 75°00') and Dhorwara (24°13' : 75°08'). The shales are soft and at places contain thin bands of white and pink clay. The shales are conformably overlain by sandstone, which is buff in colour and varies in thickness from 3 to 25 metres. Minor inliers of sandstone within the Deccan Trap are exposed near Sitamau (24°01' : 75°21'), Sakarkheri (24°07' : 75°13'), Panpur' (24°05' : 75°11'), Khandario (24°08' : 75°12') Nardhari (24°09' : 75°11'), Kachario (24°11 :75°11'), Dhorwari (24°12' : 75°09'), Dikino (24°06' : 75°03'), Auno Kachario (24°17' : 75°07'), Multanpura (24°06' : 75°01'), Gujarda (24°05' : 75°00'), Bogleri (24°05' : 75°00'), and Koria Jal (24°07' : 75°11'). The conglomerate bed overlying the sandstone contains pebbles of quartzites, Jasper and quartz.

1. Courtesy; Geological Survey of India.

Vindhyans (Semri Series)

The rocks belonging to the Vindhyan System occur in the northern part of the District. Near Lasuria (24°27' : 75°24') a basal conglomerate bed is exposed on the southern margin of the Vindhyan basin. The conglomerate is composed mainly of sub-rounded pebbles of quartzite, shales and quartz in a siliceous matrix. The basal conglomerate bed is over-lain by shale and limestone. In western part of the District near Jawad (24°41' : 74°52') the limestone is more than 100 metres thick, but in the eastern part it grades in to a clacareous shale. The shale overlaying the limestone is *Khaki* coloured, clacareous and splintery. In the Janned (24°29' : 75°29') and ajacent areas the shale is folded.

Upper Vindhyans (Kaimar Series)

The Kaimar Series consisting mainly of quartzitic sandstone rests over the Semri Series with an intervening impersistent conglomerate near Rampura (24°28' : 75°26'). The conglomerate contains pebbles of quartzite and shales embedded in a ferruginous matrix. The Rewa Series occurring near Ratangarh (24°49' : 75°07') consists of shale and sandstone horizons resting directly upon the Kaimur Series. It is succeeded by shales and limestones of the Bhander Series. These rocks trend NW-SE dipping gently to the north-east. All the Vindhyan Sandstone horizons exhibit ripple marks and current bedding.

Deccan Trap with inter-trappeans

The low areas south of the Vindhyan scarp are covered by lava flows of the Deccan Trap. These flows exhibit horizontal disposition over a large area. As many as five major basaltic flows have been separated in this area. Individual flows vary in thickness from 5 to 15 metres. Generally vesicular, non-vesicular and massive types of basalt flows alternate. Intertrappean layers of red boles are also present. The basalt is grey to dark in colour and is compact. Under the microscope it exhibits phenocrysts of plagioclase and felspar embedded in a groundmass of microlites of plagioclase, felspar, granules of pyroxene, iron ore and glass. Inter trappean sedimentary rocks occur as small patches at a few places, e.g., one kilometre and again five kilometres east of Kundkan (24°33' : 74°49') half a km. NNE & 1.5 km. SE of Newar (24°31' : 74°55').

Laterite

Laterite forms cappings on the Deccan Trap basalts. It also occurs as small patches. Mention may be made of a few localities of its occurrences : 1.5 km. and 3 km. east of Jiran (24°18' : 74°53'), around Pichla (24°11' : 75°53') around Sitamau, at Deola (24°28' : 74°5'), near Depatpur (24°32' : 75°02') and NE and NW of Damakheri (23°58' : 75°20')

Alluvium

It is mostly confined to the Chambal valley.

ECONOMIC MINERALS[1]

Clays

Sporadic occurrences of white and pink clay bands withing the shales of the Delhi System are being extensively worked for making Slate pencils. The quarries are located at Multanpura (24°06' : 75°01'), Gujarda (24°05' : 75°00'), Bogleri (24°o5' : 75°00'), Dharakheri (24°08' : 75°00'), Bai (24°05' : 75°00'), and Khera (24°11' : 74°59'). The following grades of clays have been recognised :—

(i) White clay-highest grade, (ii) 'Motia' variety of greyish clay-medium grade, and (iii) Pink clay-lowest grade. The clay has been recommended as suitable for pipe making after blending with clays of better grades. White clay occurs in Rewa shales north of Jat.

Semi-precious stones

Variegated forms of silica, like agate, chalcedony, amethyst and opal, are found associated with the traps. These minerals can be utilised for making coloured beads, paper weights, signet heads and other decorative articles in case local cutting and polishing facilities are available.

Shale

Rinote shales deserve attention in this district and are described below :—

(i) *Khera Village* : Red shales found in this village are 3 metres thick under an overburden of 4.5 metres thickness. These shales are suitable for slate pencil industry.

(ii) *Kanghati Village* : In about 80 hectares of barren land deposits of white shales for pencil extends in about 10 hectares. The shale is pure white and brittle. The Pencils manufactured from this material cannot be transported to long distance, hence consumption is not much.

(iii) *Rai Village* : Deposits of white and red shales occur together here. The deposits are irregular and overburden reaches 6 metres. The shale is over 2 metres in thickness. White deposits contain certain amount of lime that places them below normal for use in pencil industry.

(iv) *Daungrasia Village* : Red shale is available here for the manufacture of red pencils. They are inferior to that of Khera village as they do not write so fine and are comparatively hard and brittle. Demand for these pencils is small hence consumption is less.

1. Primarily supplied by the Geological Survey of India and supplemented by the accounts of shale and limestone supplied by the Department of Geology and Mining, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Other deposits of shale are at :— (v) Multanpura, (vi) Daodkheri, (vii) Dhariakheri, and (viii) Piteakheri villages.

Shale deposits in these villages are mostly white and pink. Mandsaur town is near and availabitiy of labour is assured. Over-burden reaches to (app.) 9 metres. The thickness is 3 metres (average). The occurence is irregular that is nearly 25 to 33 percent. of the quarried area proves to be barren.

Limestone

The Nimbahera limestone of Lower Vindhyan age have been prospected by the Department of Geology and Mining, Madhya Pradesh, over an area of about 400 sq.kilometres and a reserve of nearly 27 million tonnes have been proved. This can be considered for a cement plant in the area.

Limestone of flux-grade variety has been reported from Subakhera in Neemuch tahsil and Bisalwas in Jawad *tahsil*. In the Singoli area on the extreme northern corner of the district, limestone of marginal flux-grade variety is present.

Building Material

The basalt and quartzitic sandstone are largely used as rail road ballast, road metal and in masonry work. The *Kankar* is locally burnt for making lime. The limestone is being extensively quarried at Subakhera, Khera, Kaudkha and Bisalwas for building stones. Laterite, apart from being used as road metal is also used sometimes as building stone, where compact varieties are available.

Iron Ores

Hematite is reported from the Kaimur Sandstone forming the scarp north of village Pardha near Manasa. Hematite also occurs in the Upper Rewa Sandstone near Ratangarh and Jat. The Iron content varies from 40 to 50 percent. Ferruginous laterite occurs as thin cappings near Dekan, Lamgiri and Sitamau. The occurrences have been worked in the past for smelting Iron. Chemical analysis of the laterite at Dekan has shown it to be very poor in Iron, with only about 10% Fe_2O_3.

Seismic Status of the District

Mandsaur district of Madhya Pradesh lies in seismic zone of slight intensity. According to our records no earthquake of any significance has been located in this district in the past.

It has however experienced the fringe effect of the earthquakes originating in the Ran of Kutch, Satpura mountains and the Great Himalayan Boundary fault zone.

The following is the list of earthquakes which could have been felt in Mandsaur district :—

S. No.	Date	Location
1	1819, June, 16	Ran of Kutch
2	1905, April, 4	Kangra
3	1934, Jan. 15	Bihar-Nepal Border
4	1938, March, 14	Satpura Mountains

According to the earthquake zoning map of India, prepared under the auspices of Indian Stand and Institution the district lies in zone I where intensity due to earthquakes is not likely to exceed more than Von the Modified mercalli Scale 1931.

Flora

The flora of the District falls under the Central Indian Mixed deciduous type. Further the forests fall under class 2- Dry Tropical forests under the revised classification by Behry Champion and S. K. Seth. While there is stray greenery around the villages in open areas the remnant forests lie in five major belts. They are :—

1. The north-western plateau area
2. The Rampura Pathar above the southern scarps
3. The hills above the Ratangarh Scarps (Central Scarps)
4. The Foot hills of Mendki Mahadeo along the scarps of the northern boundary, and
5. The Jarari Mahadeo Hill area.

The total forest area managed under a Working Scheme is 802.77 sq. km. of this 747.51 Sq. km. is Reserved in Rampura Range since 1954. In addition to this 51.36 Sq. km. of Protected forests also lie in Rampura Range. Only 3.891. Sq. km. of Protected forests lie in Neemuch range. Ecologically the forests can be placed under the following sub-Groups :—

Sub-Group 5 C-2 : Southern Tropical Dry Mixed forests
Sub-Group 5 B-Northern Tropical Dry Deciduous

Forests with edaphic types—
E2 : *Boswellia Serrata (Salai)* Forests
E1 : *Anogeisous pendula (Kurdhai)* Forests.
2 S. 1, Scrub forests, and Low Grass lands.

Southern Tropical Dry Mixed Forests

The type of forest covers large portions of Rampur, Talsamla, Nimthur, Dharmrajeshwar and Barana blocks. The most characteristic species of this type in the District is *Dhaora*.

It is associated with *palas, Kakam, safed siris kala siris* and *tendu* on better soils, mois localities and lower slopes, e.g., along the banks of Takli, Takaji, Irda and Golamba streams. This type of forests is also below the plateau of Kaimur Sandstones around the Gandhi Sagar, This type of forests is also below the plateau and hills. The dry, sandy Bhuj Makampura and Narsinghjhar *ka-khal on* the top of the plateau and hills. The dry, sandy and shallow soils bear *Khair, Kardhai, aonla, aster dudhi bel Karmala mokha, medla, galgal, salai, ghont, Kakun.*, etc.

Young or small sized bamboos are found associated on upper slopes covering about one third of the area under this type. A sparse shrubby growth consists of *bekal, marodphali, Kala ankar, karonda, hingot, Gursakri, Serali, Sadasuhagan*, etc. Climbers like *makor, gudmar, gunja*, etc., are found sparingly. The most common grasses are *bhurbhusi, gundel, seram and labli*. Mixed forests are generally open and poorly stocked except in remote and better protected areas. The stock in the valleys grows from 7 to 10 metres in height. Regeneration by seedling and coppice both is found in-adequate.

Northern Dry forests

This type occurs on scanty soils, and drier conditions. These forests are further recognised mainly as *salai, Kardhai* and *scrub* Predominant Forests.

Salai Forests

Pure and gregarious growth of *Salai* is found over spurs and flat tops of hills. It also grows on very poor and drier soils, cracks of sheet rocks and debries of stones on all geological formations. The noted sites are mostly around Rampura and Nimthur. They are widely open and remain leafless for the greater part of the year. *Salai* is generally found in association with *dhaora, Khair, mokha, Dudhi* and *galgal* in the lower reches of hills with some soil cover. In the upper regions a small number of Kulu is found associated. The most common grass of salai forests is *Bhurbhusi*.

The Salai forest is generally middle-aged, of quality IV-b, not over 10 metres in height and varying from 0.2 to 0.6 in density. The average girth at breast height of *salai* trees is 100 cm. Natural regeneration is mostly suppressed by grazing.

Kardhai Forests

Gregarious stands of *Kardhai* are met with on laterite formations and on exposed beds of seasonal streams. On gneissic and quartzitic ridges or shale formations is found associated with miscellaneous dry species. *Kardhai* is also found in other forests over moderate slopes of Kaimur sandstones. Kardhai forests are most noted in the vicinity of Kailashpura, Harigarh, Besla, Bhuj, Chorasigarh, Dantla, Ketholi and Sangramghata in Rampura block, as also in some other areas in the northern forest belts. Acute demand of fuel and timber has led to selective fellings except in remote and better protected areas where regeneration is somehow satisfactory. The common associates are *astara, Khejda, Dhudhi, suriana, salai, moyan and ber*. Bamboos and climbers are absent. *Hingot* and *gursakri* are the common shrubs as *phulera*, and *gendel* the common grasses.

Scrub-Forests

Scrubs cover practically the whole of Bhanpura A, Bhanpura B, Barkhera-Rathore, Bhagori and Takra wad blocks (all in Rampura Range) in the north-eastern part of the District. The forest bears only stunted growth of *Salai* and *moyan* among the trees. *Khejda, Khair, ber, Kakun and karonda* form the bulk of the scrub forests along with isolated patches of pawaria forming the lower flora. *Bhurbhusi*, and *gundela* the common grasses or the forest in the rainy season.

Low Grass Lands

This type of flora is the result of depreation around the villages and cultivated areas. Blocks of Razana, Kankarwa, Dhatroda, Raoti-A, Raoti-B, Roati-C Samarkho and parts of Barama block are clear examples of this type. Trees, bamboos and shrubs, except casual growth of *khejda*, are absent in this area. The Common flora consists of grasses, mostly phulera, *gundel, lapli,* and *bhurbhusi* in the rainy season. Intermittantly weeds and herbs like *pawaria, adhisisi and ak* are seen over the open grasslands. The area is used as grazing grounds and temporary form-yards.

Past Management and Results

The forests of the District formed parts of Indore, Gwalior and Sitamau States. Some of the forest area in these States were under the proprietary rights of Jagirdars and *Jamindars*. . Thus the management differed from area to area.

In the Indore State forests license System was followed unchecked upto 1892. In that year the forests were divided in to two classes. The Chhotajungle was placed under the Revenue Department. Protions of this were excised for cultivation whenever occassions arose. The *Bara Jungle* was placed under the Forest Department which insisted the would be purchaser to bring the produce from the forests to certain *nakas* (check posts) where permits were issued on payment. This system, *Kham Tahsil* was too poor an improvement to check the deforestation, selective fellings and degradation at great speed. However, the forest Department was reorganised in 1903 to regulate fellings. The Kham Tahsil system was abolished. From 1907 to 1911 the forests of Rampura and Bhanpura plateaux were surveyed and demareated. At the end these were reserved under the Indore State Forest Act, 1911. Licence was made a pre-condition for working the forests. Yearly felling coupes were marked and operations beyond those lines were prohibited. To meet the *nistar* demands nistar and commercial deposts were opened to sell forest produce to the public on licenses. Operetions were carried out to collect grass for export to Rajputana States. The system of laying out of coupes was adopted from Centrol Provinces in 1930 but no definite felling series were formed, leaving the exploitation on the convenience of the local staff.

In the parts of Gwalior State the Forest Department was set up in about 1907 and organised fellings were never attempted in about 1912. Working Plans or Schemes were never attempted before 1966-67 for these forests in District to check the contained exploitation, Sitamau State managed its forests through *Kamasdars*, the revenue officers. However, they were assisted by forest patrolling parties *Nistar* facilities were very liberal and poor people were allowed to exploit the forest for their livelihood.

Post-merger period (1947-48 to 1958-59)

The only attempt made during this period was to increase the Government revenue. The coups continued to be laid out to the contractors on the description of the local staff without considering the silvi-cultural needs of the crop. Before *Jagir* Forest (Prevention and Indescriminate Cutting) Act, *Sambut* 2007, came in force the private owners, sensing a limited period of their rights exploited the forest wealth with utmost speed. These forests vested in the forest Department under the Jamindar Abolition Act, 1951 and Jagirdari Abolition Act, 1952.

In the year 1959-60 an *adhoc* system of laying out coupes was started to co-oridinate the conservation and public demand. The silvicultural system was ' Coppice' with-Reserve *Khair* with a girth of 38 Cm. was worked on Selection system under felling cycle of 15 years. *Kulu* and other gums were leased out annually . *Tendu* leaves were auctioned subrange wise upto 1964-65. There after *Tendu Patta Vyaper Viniyam Adhiniyam*, 1964 was passed and implemented, nationalising and taking the work into Government hands. Initially Neemuch-Rampura forest ranges formed on unit for exploitation but were separated as two units in 1965-66. Agents are appointed for the purchase and collection of tendu leaves on behalf of the Government. There after the leaves are disposed by calling sealed tenders. The nationalization has increased the Government revenue many folds.

The most disturbing consequences of the past faulty management have been the continuous decrease in the forest area and its total stock. However, improvements can be started by strict observation of conservancy rules and the prescriptions of the Working Scheme for Rampura, Ratlam, Sailana and Neemuch Ranges for the period 1966-67 to 1975-76. The working scheme provides four working circles for the Disrtict- forests. They are mixed *Coppice-with-reserves*. Grass and Fodder, Soil Conservation and Miscellaneous. In addition there are three over lapping circles for *Khair, Kulu and salai*. Preferential treatment is to be given to *teak, tinsa, sajad, bija, haldu, tendu, dhaora* and *shisham*, The felling cycle is fixed at 20 years. Yield is regulated by area Cultural operations and post-working closures have been prescribed.

Measures for Protection of Wild Life

Shooting Rules under the Indian Forest Act were first framed in the year 1890-91. During the regimes of the State rulers *Shikargahas* were maintioned and reserved for the respective, ruler only. Poachers were severly punished. From 1950 to 1956 the game was managed under the Shootings Rules framed under the Madhya Bharat Forest Act of 1950, Madhya Bharat Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act I of 1952, and Madhya Bharat Game Act 10 of 1952.

After the formation of Madhya Pradesh in 1956 the Central Provinces Game Act, 1953, and Central Provinces and Berar Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912 were made applicable. In 1952 the Government of Madhya Pradesh framed rules under section 13 of Madhya Pradesh Game Act 1952. In 1963 the Madhya Pradesh (Hunting shooting, fishing, poisoning water and settings traps or snares in the Reserved and Protected forests) Rules 1963 were framed under Sections 261 (i), 32 (j) and 76 (d) of the Indian Forest Act, 1927.

In spite of these rules poaching is continuously on an increase. In recent years clearing of the forests, development of roads, increasing use of zeaps and search light and liberal grant of gun licences have added to the destrurction of wild fauna. The Forest Officials also find difficulty in getting evidences against the poachers to be prosecuted.

However, the State Government imposed a total ban on shootings in Government forests except that of wolf, fox and rats for a period of 2 years,* which, in continuation from November 11, 1971 was further extended for 2 years. However, the ban order includs only thirteen varieties of birds of the category *jungle* fowls, spur fowls, grouses, quails and partidges in addition to the National bird, pea fowl. Gandhi Sagar and the dam across the Mahi may provide better conditions for the survival of wild life if arrangements are made. So for there is not a single game sanctuary or national park in the District. Shooting Blocks have not been created.

Fauna

Stocked with poor floral cover, the area is more suited to small game and the carnivora preying on them. The chief attractions are tiger *(Panthera tigris)*, leopard *(Panthera pardus)*, blue bull *(Boselaphus tragocamelus)*, spotted dear *(Axis axis)*, barking deer *(Muntiacus muntjak)*, ohinkara *(Gazella bennetti)*, wild pigs *(Sus cristatus)*, and rabbit *(Laphus ruficaudatus)*. Mention may be made of hyaena *(Hyaena byaena)*, jackal *(Canis aureus)*, fox Langur or monkey *(Semnopithecus entellus)*, bandar *(Macacus entellus)* the red faced and bear *(Melursus ursinus)* among other animals.

The cool valleys of Takha, Golamba, Khatan, Ghoraji and *Bhuj-ka-nala* are the ideal abode for tiger. Bear, in limited number, are confined to the northern parts of the District. Its chief stay, fleshy fruits and honey are inadequately available in the area.

Among the game birds of the forest bush quail *(Perdicula asiatica)*, rain quail *(Coturnix coromandelicus)* blue rock pigeon *(Columba intermedia)*, green pigeon *(Crocopus Chlorigaster)*, peafowl *(Pavo cristatus)*, grey jungle fowl *(Gallus sonneratii)*, red jungle fowl *(Gallus gallus)*, grey partridge *(Francolinus Pondicerianus)* and painted partridge *(Francolinus pictus)* are most noted. Since the creation of Gandhi Sagar dam watery and migratery birds are seen in large numbers.

Fishes of several species common to the waters of Malwa Plateau and peculior to the Ganga drainage system are found. Gandhi Sagar is being utilised for pisciculture.

Climate

The Climate of this District is generally dry except in the south-west monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season is from December to February. This is followed by the hot season from March to the middle of June. Thereafter the south west monsoon season starts and continues upto about the middle of September. The period from middle of September to the end of November consitutes the post Monsoon season.

* M. P. Rajpatra Government orders No. 6034 x (2) 71 to 6036 x (2) 71 dated 11-11-1973.

Rainfall

Records of rainfall in the District are available for 10 stations for periods ranging from 17 to 83 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 786.6 mm. The rainfall in the Districts in the region round about Sitamau-Mandsaur-Malhargarh, and in general increases in the northern part of the District from the west towards the east. The rainfall in the District varies from 549.4 mm. at Gangapur to 953.4 mm. at Garothi. About 94 percent of the annual rainfall in the District is received during the monsoon month June to September, July being the rainiest month. The variation in the rainfall from year to year in the District is quite large. In the 59 years period, 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall in the District amounting to 191 percent of the normal occurred in 1917. The lowest annual rainfall which was 49 percent of the normal occurred in the 3 years 1901, 1911 and 1918. In the same 50-year period the annual rainfall in the District was less than 80 percent of the normal in 15 years, two consecutive year of such low rainfall occurring twice. Considering the rainfall individual stations also it is found that the two consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred 5 times at Mandsaur and Sitamau and once or twice at seven out of the remaining eight stations. Three consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred once at Neemuch. It will be seen from table 2 that the annual rainfall in the District was between 600 and 1100 mm. in 33 years out of 50.

On an average there are 36 rainy days (i. e. days with rainfall of 2.5 mm. 10 cents or more) in a year in the District. This number varies from 29 at Gangapur to 41 at Garothi.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the District was 323.9 mm. at Garoth on 1945 June 29.

Temperature

There is a meteorological observatory in the District at Neemuch and the records of this observatory may be taken as representative of the meteorological conditions in the District in general. There is repid increase in temperatures after February. May is generally the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 39.8°C. and the mean daily minimum at 25.4°C. Days are intensely hot in summer and hot dust-laden winds which below during this sesson add to the discomfort. On individual days in the summer sesson and in June before the onset of the monsoon the day temperatures often go up above 45°C.

With the onset of the monsoon in the District by about the middle of June there is appreciable drop in temperatures and the weahter is pleasant. After the second week of September when the southwest monsoon withdraws from the District there is a slihght increase in the day temperatures but the nights become progressively cooler. After about mid-November the drop in the temperatures is more rapid. January is the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 35.0°C. and a mean daily minimum at 9.3°C. In the cold season the District is affected occasionally by cold waves in the year of western disturbances passing across north India. On such occassions the minimum temperature may go down to about a degree or two below the freezing point of water and frosts may occur.

The highest maximum temperature recorded at Neemuch was 46.7°C. on 1912, May 15. The lowest minimum was 1.1°C. on 1905, January 24.

Humidity

Relative humidity is high during the south-west monsoon season, generally exceeding 70 percent. The air is generally dry in the rest of the year. the driest part of the year being the period February to May when the afternoon relative humidity is less than 25 percent.

Cloudiness

In the southwest monsoon season the skies are generally heavily clouded and sometimes overcast. During the rest of the year the skies are mostly clear or lightly clouded. However, in the cold season for brief spells of a day or two cloudy skies provail in association with passing western disturbances.

Winds

Winds are generally light with some strengthening in force during the late summer and south-west monsoon seasons. Winds below mostly from the west and south-west during the south-west monsoon season. In October winds from directions between north and east begin to blow and in the next three months these are predominant. In February and March while winds from directions between north and east are common, winds from direction south-west and north-west begin to blow in the afternoons. In the latter half of the summer season these winds predominate.

Special-weather phenomena

Some of the depressions which originate in the Bay of Bengal move across the country in some westerly direction they reach the District or its neighbourhood, during the last stages before dissipating, causing widespread heavy rain and gusty winds. Thunderstorms may occur throughout the year when clowded but are comparatively more frequent during the monsson period. Occasional dust-storms occur during the summer.

Talbe 3, 4 and 5 in Appendix give the temperature and humidity, mean wind speed and special weather phenomena, respectively for Neemuch.

CHAPTER II
HISTORY

Pre-history
Rock Shelters

Mandsaur District is very rich in respect of archaic rock-shelters[1] and rock-paintings which prove the settlements of human beings in this region since early Stone Age. Extensive explorations in the valleys of rivers Chambal, Shivna and their important tributaries have brought to light the existence of more than 100 painted rock-shelters. Such shelters were noticed at places like Takshakeshwar, Kedareshwar, Indragarh, Hinglajgarh, Shankhudhar, Sitak Hardi, Chibbanala and Modi. In and around the last named locality the largest group of 30 rock-shelters having paintings in red ochre were discovered. They depict the figures of animals, dancing human figures, etc.

Paintings

All these paintings are assignable to various periods on stylise grounds. A trench in one of the shelters yielded a number of lithic tools, lunates, flakes, blades, triangles mainly of chalcedony, a coloured stone and haematite-coloured granules together with a few pieces of pottery.

Stone-Age tools

Early Stone age site was noticed on the outskirts of Mandsaur, behind the building of a local college.[2] Several implements like handaxes, cleavers, scrapper and microlithic tools were picked up from the locality. Mandsaur region proved to be the chief centre of tools of series I and II. The complete survey of the Shivna river valley in the District has yielded a large amount of material of the Stone Age and of the Chalcolithic culture. Palaeoliths of series I and II were found loose as well as in *situ* in well-preserved sections at several places. The most important find-spot of such tools was Mandsaur town which yielded 500 tools of series II worked on yellow, green and red jasper and 50 microlithic tools. A factory-site of these tools was located at village Kharikimata near Mandsaur. Besides the following places in the valley yielded tools of series I: Mahadeoghat, Smasanghat, Kanther, Multanpura, Dhikola, Chikla, Nahargarh, Alvimahadeo, Itari, etc. Tools of series II were found at Khanpura, Kharkimata, Sura and Borkhedi. A few of them are made of chalcedony.[3]

Excavations

Excavations at Awra and Maneti[4] and exploration in their vicinity yielded a complete sequence of cultures in the Chambal valley right from the palaeolithic to the early historical period. The tools of series I are mainly bifacial handaxes, and cleavers in the lower levels and handaxes, cleaver, discoids, ovates, hollow scraper-cum-cleavers in *situ* in upper level. A few specimen of a finer variety of achculian handaxes, borers and cleavers were picked up in the vicinity of Jalod and Ghadod.

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1. Indian Archaeology, A Review, 1957-58, p.26; 1958-59, p. 72.
2. Ibid. A Review, 1961-62, p. 22.
3. Ibid. 1956-57, p. 10.
4. Ibid. 1959-60, pp. 24-25.

Besides a few more places of the District yielded pebble-tools, clactonian cleavers, hammer-stone, macehead, painted pottery like that found at Nagda, jasper tools, handaxes and cleavers of quartzite, chalcolithic finds, red ware with painting in black, coarse black were, white painted black wares. Sitamau yielded Middle-Stone-age tools of chert and jasper.

Excavation at Manoti showed the existence of seven successive periods commencing from that of black and red ware with paintings on surface and inside, and ending with modern period. After the fourth period of coarse black ware the site was destoryed by floods. A huge mud-brick wall was built to protect the site but another major flood again swept away the site. Then a change of culture is noticed. Early historical finds have been discovered in plenty.

Finds of Historical Periods

Two ancient mounds at Awra have been excabated. One of them revealed that the site was first occupied from the 4th century B. C. to Ist Century A. D. This periodoccupation can be divided into three phases. Three punch-marked coins and a round terracotta seal with a tree-in-railing, a left-armed *swastika* and a legend in the Brahmi characters of the 3rd Century B. C. belong to the first phase. Blades of semi-precious stones, a nail, bone-point an arrow-head of Iron, balls beads, bangles, perforated wheel, a bull of terracotta are some other find of the same period. The discovery of objects of various period points to the occupation of Mandsaur District by man right from his primitive stage.

Early History -Pre-Maurya Period

During the early historical period MandsaurDistrict must have formed a constituent part of the then Avanti kingdom of which Ujjain was the capital. It was under the powerful dynasty of the Pradyotas in about the 6th Century B. C. The Greatest king of this line was Chand Pradyota whose power was much dreaded by the then powerful king Ajatashatru of Magadha. With the extenction of the Pradyotas in the 5th Century, B. C. A-vanti lost the honour of an independent kingdom. Shishunaga, the king of Magadha who succeeded the Bimbisarids finally destroyed the power of the Pradyotas of Avanti and added it to the growing empire of Magadha.[1] It remained only a part of viceroyalty of the succeeding Magadhan Empire under the imperial dynasties like Shaishungas, Nandas and the Mauryas.[2]

Mauryan Age

It is certain that Avanti remained an important viceroyalty of the Magadhan Empire under the Mauryas. The celebrated emperor Ashoka, whilst a prince, was the Viceroy at Ujjain. The area of the District comprised in that viceroyalty. Excavations of two mounds at a deserted village, named Awra about 5 km. west of Chandwasa, revealed that the region was occupied from about 4th Century B. C. By culturally advanced people. One ivory seal with legend Jidhavasa [3] in the Mauryan Brahmi character was an important discovery from the site.

1. This is the view of the Buddhist texts. The puranic sources, however, do not distinguish between the two families and make Sai-Sunaga the common master of the kings, belonging to both the groups (Vide K. A. N. Sastri, The age of the Nandas and Mauryas, p. ii.
2. The Age of the Nandas And Mauryas, Edi. by K. A. Nilkanta Sastri, p. 18.
3. Indian Archaeology, A Review, 1959-60, p. 24.

Satavahana and Sunga Rule

Soon after the death of Ashoka disintegration of the Mauryan Empire was started under his successors. Pushyamitra Sunga, the commander-in-chief of the last Maurya king Brihadratha, murdered his master and usurped the one for him in about 185 or 184 B. C. This Master of *coup-dee-tat* became the founder of the Sung a dynasty which ruled over the remnant Mauryan Empire, then extended as far as Vidisha, if not further to the west. [1] The crown-prince Agnimitra was viceroy at Vidisha during the reign of his father Pushyamitra Sunga. It is not certain as to what was the fortune of this part of the country. If we accept the chronological scheme based on the information preserved in the *Matsya Purana*, it seems more probable that Satakarni I [2] (194-185 B. C.) the greatest of the early Satavahana kings, conquered the western Malwa which included Mandsaur District. The date of a Satavahana coin found in the Avara excavation in 1959-60 would help in reconstructing the history of this region. According to this chronological scheme, Satakarni II of the Satavahana dynasty wrested Eastern Malwa also some time during his reign.[3]

Kshaharata and Kshatrapa Rule

The course of history does not run smooth for long. During the early second century A. D. the region of Malwa was under the Kshaharatas. King Nahapana of the Kshaharata line assumed the title of Mahakshatrapa and made his son-in-law Ushavadata, the ruler of this newly won territory. The Kshaharata rule was succeeded by that of the Western Kshatrapas of the Karadamaka line, These Kshatrapas have left several inscriptions to prove this. Both the Kshaharatas and the Kshatrapas made several religious and other donations in this region. In one of the inscriptions a reference has been found to the construction of a resthouse at Dashapura. These rulers struck numerous silver and copper coins in Malwa. According to some scholars Nahapana was a feudatory of the Kushanas who appointed their Kshatrapas in the newly acquired regions. After Kanishaka's death the Kshatrapas declared themselves independent. According to the author of *Periplus* Nahapana's capital was Minanagara. Bhandarkar has identified it with Mandsaur while others with Broach.[4]

Recovery by the Kshatrapas

The Satavahanas had to wage a continous war against the Kshaharatas and the Kshatrapas Gautamiputra Satakarni defeated Nahapana and completely annihitated his dynasty. The Jogalthamli board of coins clearly proves this wherein a large number of coins clearly of coins of Nahapana have been found counter struck by Gautami putra Satakarni. He annexed several provinces from the foreign rule including Akara or Eastern Malwa and Avanti (Western Malwa). But it seems that the Satavahanas failed to maintain their sway over this region for long.

1. The Age of Imperial Unity, p. 98.
2. Some Scholars place him in the last quarter of the Ist Century B. C., Ibid. p. 200.
3. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. II p. 88.
4. Ibid. P 279

The closing years of Gautamiputra Satakarni's reign withnssed the revival of Kshatrapa power under the rule of Chashtana. He recovered Malwa along with several contiguous regions from the mighty Satavahanas and assumed the title of Mahakshatrapa. According to ptolemy he made Ujjain his capital. Thus the region witnessed the change of its masters again.

Rudradaman I

By about 130 A. D. Rudradaman I, the grandson of Chastana, joined his grand-father in administration and conquests. Both seem to have ruled jointly for some time, recovered some of the territories from the Satavahanas and made their grip firm on the Kingdom. Rudradaman's Junagadh inscription of Saka era 72 (A. D. 150) mentions that he twice defeated Satakarni. The area of Mandsaur District was under the vast domain of Rudradaman I. He recovered most of the territory, formerly under Nahapana, from the Satavahanas and ruled as Mahakshatrapa for a long time. Being a learned and enlightened ruler Rudradaman was one of the most outstanding personalities of ancient India.

Decline of Kshatrapa Rule

By about 170 A. D. the Western Kshtarapas had reached the zenith of their power when their greatest ruler Rudradaman I died. His successors till 240 A. D. appear to have succeeded in maintaining their sway over the whole of Malwa region. Soon after that, it seems that they lost eastern Malwa, as we find an upstart Shaka chief Shridhara Varman ruling independently as a king of eastern Malwa. Western Malwa too seems to have slipped away from the hold of the Kshatrapas. Some local chief, possibly a Saka, was ruling over Avanti.

Further history of this region is wrapped in obscurity some scholars have advanced the theory that the Vakataka emperor Pravarasena I (275 to 335 A. D.) extended his sway over Malwa, but the theory lacks definite and conclusive proof.[1]

The Guptas

The Guptas, the region passed under the rule of the Guptas in the time of Chandragupta II. According to inscriptions found at Uday-giri and Sanchi Chandragupta was present at Udaygiri cave in Vidisha District along with his feudatory, a minister and a military officer, probably on some military expedition during the early years of the 5th Century A. D.

The last ruler of the Kshatrapa dynasty was Rudra Singh III. He was defeated by Chandragupta Vikramaditya a little before the close of the 4th cent. A. D. This is borne out by the dated coins of Rudrasingh III. After his defeat the coinage of the kshatrapas was totally stopped. The title of Shakari of Chandragupta II clearly indicates that he put an end to Saka rule in Malwa, Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Varmanas of Mandsaur

It is interesting to note that Mandsaur and its neighbourhood has yielded four records of a royal family. These records reveal that from the latter half of the fourth Century A. D.

1. Majumdar, Altekar—Gupta Age, p. 100.

This local royal family ruled over the tract with their capital at Dashapura. The first three o the so-far known rulers of this dynasty were Jaya-Varman, his son Simha Varman, and the latter's son Nara-Varman (404 A. D.). They ruled at Mandsaur. The next king Visha-Varman, the son of Nara-Varman, was on the therone in 423 A. D. Although these dates fall within the reigns of Chandra Gupta II and Kumar Gupta I of the early Gupta dynasty, the early records of these Varmans found in the District do not even make a passing reference to the Guptas or their imperial power. They even made grants of land on their own accord without asking for the permission from any other power. It is also an important factor that these records bear the date in the Malawa era only. They are not dated in the Gupta era which was widely current during that period. All these factors point to the fact that the Varman dynasty till then ruled at Mandsaur independently.

Their Origin

Some scholars opine that the ancient republican tribe of the Malawas, who once stoutly resisted the Greek army of Alexender, the Great in the 4th Century B. C. in the Punjab, was gradually forced to migrate to Rajasthan due to political and economic reasons. We find them ruling independently in the South-eastern Rajasthan from about 200 A. D., as a republic, administered by elected chiefs. Probably they occupied Mandsaur region by the 4th Century A. D. They seem to have freed this region from the hold of the Kshatrapas and made Dashapura as their capital [1]. The inscriptions are dated in the Malwa era and the kings mentioned therein most probably belong to the Malwa Tribe. Thus the so called Varman dynasty of Mandsaur may have been of the Malwa origin from which the region came to be subsequently konwn as Malwa.

Later Overlords of the Varmanas

The later Varmana records, however, refer too dated in to Kumaragupta I as the ruler of the earth. An important inscription dated in the Malwa aera 493 (=436 A. D.) and 529 (=472 A. D.) may be cited here. The records mention Visha-Varman and his son Bandhuvar-man. One long record composed in beautiful verses, mentions that while Bandhu Varman was ruling over Dasapura, a temple dedicated to the Sun-god was built by the guild of silk weavers in the Malwa year 493 (=436 A. D.). In course of time under other kings a part of the same temple fell into ruins. We are told that the same guild contributed towards the repairs of the temple in Malwa year 529[2] (=472 A. D.) This record was evidently set up in A. D. 472 or shortly after that date.

Another Inscription

Another Inscription found at Mandsaur records the constructions made by Dattabhata, commander-in-chief of the forces of king Prabhakara in the Malwa era year 524 (=467-68 A. D.). Curiously enough the record mentions Chandragupta II and his son Govindagupta. Further it records that Dattabhata's father Vayurakshita was the General (senadhipa) of Govindgupta.

1. B. C. Law, Ujjayini in Ancient India, p. 20.

2. "There is a long and protracted contravercy over the interpretation of this record and particularly the date when the temple was repaired and the record set up". Majumdar, Altekar, Op. Cit. p. 181.

senadhipa of Govindgupta. This is the last konwn date of Skandagupta's rule. The record ignores the latter's name and this is strange as well as significant, if he was really the overlord of the Varmans at that time.

Economic Life of the District

That the Dasapura region was rich in agriculture and several industies flourished here is attested to by the references in the Meghaduta of Kalidasa and in the inscriptions of the Gupta period. The fact is of great importance that during the Gupta age the organisation of weaving industry was a significant feature of the economic life of the region. The silk weavers guild of Mnadsaur was rich enough to build a temple and again repair it when it fell to disrepair.[1] Individual members of the guild were rich and cultured. Some members of this guild were well-versed in folk lore, some in astrology and others in military profession. Thus the record at Mandsaur reveal the prosperous condition of trade and silk industry flourishing there.

Art and Culture

This part of the country also made a contribution to the art and culture of that age. Reference has been already made to the beautiful poetic verses in an inscription dated A. D. 472. Besides, the notable remains of the temples of this age include a colossol image of Shiva discovered in a ravine in the fort and parts of a beautifully carved *torana* pillars. A Clay seal bearing legend *Chandangiri Mahavihara* in the characters of 5th or 6th century A. D. was found at Dhamnar.[2]

The silk garments prepared at Mandsaur were liked by the people of high classes. One of the verses given in the inscription of Bandhuvarman, referred to above, gives an intersting description of the silk garments prepared at Dasapura in the following words :

Tarunyakantyupchite-api suwarnahara
Tambool pushpavidhina samalankrito-api
Naree janah tavad . . . . . ya*
Yavanna patta maya vastra yugani dhatte

Incidently this is the earlier advertisement of Indian cloth so far known in the history of the country.

Advance of Hunas

In the beginning of the 6th Century A. D. we find the Hunas as overlords in the Eastern Malwa. Under their leader toramana (About A. D. 500-515), we are told, that the Hunas

1. The classical Age, p. 593.

2. Indian Archaeology, A Review, 1960-61, p. 60.

*. तारुण्य कान्त्युपचितो अपि सुवर्णहार
ताम्बूल पुष्पविधिना समलंकृतो अपि
नारीजनः तावद - - - - - या
यावन्न पट्टमय वस्त्रयुगानिधत्ते

established, their rule over Eastern Malwa. Mihirkula (About 515-530 A. D.), the son and successor of Toramana, conquered Gwalior. His Gwalior inscription mentions him as the overlord of that region. The inscription was written either in 530 A. D., or a little earlier. This ruler established a reign of terror in the area under his rule.

Yashodharman

Two contemporary inscriptions found on two huge stone pillars of victory set up by king Yashodharman of unknown origin [1] near Mandsaur are of great interest for the history of our District. One of them is dated in Malwa year 589 (=A. D. 532-33). The undated pillar inscription was erected with a view to commemorating Yasodharmans victory over Mihirkula. Both the records open with invocations to Shiva. The dated one records the construction of a large well by one Daksha, whose brother Dharmadosa was the minister of Yashodharman Vishnuvardhana. The records refer also to Digvijaya of this Rajadhiraja *Paramesvara* who established vast empire compelling Mihirkula to pay homage to him and to retire to Kashmir. Thus it seems that the credit of driving away the Hunas chiefly goes to Yashodharman of Mandsaur some times in 530 A. D. or shortly after that year. This hero king of Mandsaur rose with a meteoric brilliance. He rose to distinction and won popular favourus freeing Malwa and neighbouring region from the reign of terror of the Hunas.

Subsequent history of Mandsaur District again becomes obscure. It is generally assumed that in the midst of political chaos some feudatories of the Guptas in this region became powerful. Of the Later Guptas Mahasenagupta is said to be the king of Malwa. His name occus in Banabhatta's *Harshacharita*. After the downfall of the short-lived empire of Yashodharman in about 540 A. D., this later Gupta king might have got possession of Malwa in which he ruled as an independent king.

The Kalachuris

Some scholars hold that the Kalachuri king Shankaragana, who flourished during the end of the sixth century, subdued the family of Yashodharman of Mandsaur.[2]

The Chinese pilgrim Hiuen-Tsang describes Mo-lo-po (indentified with Malwa) as an independent kingdom. But a grant of valabhi king Dhruvasena II dated A. D. 640-641 shows that he still possessed at least a part of Malwa.[3] The Aihole inscription of Pulakesin II about the same period mentions Malwa as a feudatory state of the Chalukya monarchi who was Harsha's contemporary and enemy. The records of Harshavardhana mention Devagupta as the hostile king ruling over Malwa whose evil career was checked by Rajyavardhana. All these divergent claims over Malwa by kings of different families seem to reflect the unsettled political conditions of the time during the 6th-7th centuries A. D.

1. Some scholars hold that Yashodharman was one of the Kings related to Varmans of Mandsaur. These Varmans and Yashodharman belonged to the Ancient republican Malwa tribe who were compelled by circumstances to switch over to monorchical form of Govt. D. R. Patil, the Cultural Heritage of Madhya Bharat, p. 20) They used only Malwa e a in their records and this may corroborate the view, Naravarman and Yshodharman are said to belong to the Aulikara family (The Classical Age, p. 89 n.) B. C. Law, however thinks that the Varmans or a local dynasty of Malwa rulers, were supplanted by Yashodharman Ujjaiyni In Ancient India., 23.

2. The classical Age, pp. 63, 195.

3. Ibid, p. 104.

The Rashtrakuta

Indragarh near Bhanpur of the District has yielded a stone inscription in a ruined palace.[1] The inscription is dated in Malwa (Vikrama) Samvat 767 corresponding to 709-10 A. D. It records the name of a Rashtrakuta king Nanna-Raja or Nannappa, in whose reign a shiva temple is said to have been built there. This ancient site located about 3 km. to the north-east of Bhanpura is found to be rich in remains like sculptures, ruined habitation, etc. Adjacent localities also have numerous antiquities. These localities are Navli, Kathuli, Hinglajgarh, Chainpur, etc. Sheopur has yielded an image of Vishnu of the 10-11 the Century A. D.

Discovery of the inscription of Rashtrakuta Nannaraja at Indragarh in Mandsaur District has cirtainly thrown some new light on the history of this region. He is said to be the son of Bhamana. It is not yet known whether he ruled here independently or as a feudatory of any other king. We cannot arrive at any conclusion at the present stage of our konwledge.[2]

It is interesting to note that one Rashtrakuta king Nannaraja was ruling at Achalpura in Amravati District of Maharashatra. His known dates are A. D. 690 to 735.[3] His three copper plate charters have been found All of them are dated in the Saka era. Nannaraja's Indragarh inscription is dated in the Malwa era year 767 (=709-10 A. D.) Excavations at the place may yield some evidence to clear the clouds of uncertainty. Possibly the Rashtrakuta king Nannaraja of Indragarh inscription originally belonged to a viceregal Rashtrakut faimly, which is said to have ruled in the northern part of the Chalukyas. This king subsequently became an independent ruler.

Arab Expedition

During A. D. 724 and 738 Arab expeditions took place in this part of the country. The Arabs advance through Rajasthan and proceeded as far as Malwa in the east and Broach in the south-west. Their success was, however short-lived. They were given a crushing by defeat the prathihara king Nagabhata and the Chalukya ruler of Lata (Gujarat) named Avanijanashraya Pulakeshiraja. We are told that about this time Lalitaditya Muktapida the king of Kashmir also attacked and conquered Malwa.

The Pratiharas

Some-times between A. D. 733 and 756 the Gurjara king Nagbhata I had to submit to Dantidurga, the Rashtrakuta king. It was not a permanent conquest of the latter. The other important king in the Prathihara line was Vatsaraja who ascended the throne in 778 A. D. The Gwalior inscription of his great grandson Mihira Bhoja records Vatsaraja's extent of rule over the region formerly ruled over by the Bhandi clan.

About this time tripartite struggle for power between the Pratiharas, the palas of Gauda and the Rashtrakutas of the Deccan ensued. The Prathihara king Vatsaraja and the Pala king Dharmapala were defeated by the Rashtrakuta ruler Dhruva. Vatsaraja seems to have fared worse in the battle.

1. Indian Archaeology A Review, 1953-54, p. 14-1954-55, p 28. 1958-59 p. 28
2. The Classical Age, pp. 201-02.
3. Ibid.

Nagabhatta II, the son and successor of Vatsaraja whose power remained confined to the Central Rajasthan, seems to have retrived the fortunes of the Pratiharas. His grandson Mihira Bhoja in his Gwalior inscription, credits him with seizing the hill forts of the kings of Anarta (North Gujarat) and Malwa. This brought him into conflict with the Rastrakutas. Neither party appears to have gained decisive victory in A. D. 794-95. The Rashtrakut viceroy Indra guarding the northern part of his kingdom defeated the Pratihara King. Subsequently Goving III inflicted a crushing defeat on Nagabhata II some time before 809-10 A. D and handed Malwa to Pendra, the Paramara vassal of the Rashtrakutas.

In the year A. D. 836 or earlier Nagabhata II's grandson Mihira Bhoja ascended the Pratihara throne He was defeated by Devapala of the Pala Dynasty and then he also suffered a defeat at the hands of and Dhruva, the Rashtrakuta chief when Mihir Bhoja cast an evil eye on the dominions of the Rashtrakutas sometimes between A. D. 848 and 860. It was after A. D. 878 that Bhoja renewed his struggle against the Rashtrakutas during the reign of Krishna II (A. D. 878-914) in which the latter was defeated. Krishna II again defeated. Bhoja and wrested Malwa from him Bhoja's son Mahendrapala I succeeded him after about A. D. 885 and ruled til about 907-08. He is credited with having acquired Malwa. The Rashtrakutas proved the doom of the Prathihara power soon after. Some time between A. D. 915 and 918 Indra III, the Rashtrakuta emperer, inflicted a crushing below on the Pratihara ruler Mahipala. But as on previous occasions the Rashtrakutas did not stay long enough to consolidate their conquests in the north. Malwa again saw the rule of Pratiharas as it was included in their domain in A. D. 946. It is possible that the region near Partabgarh was then ruled by a Chahamana feadatory family under the Pratiharas. *Mahaṣamanta* Indraraja built a Sun temple at Ghontavarshika in the western Pattak of Dashpura some time before A. D. 942.

By this time the prestige of the Imperial Pratiharas of Kanauj suffered a severe blow from which it could never recover. Their feudatories gradually started defying the imperial authority. There arose new important powers such as Paramaras in Malwa, Chaulkyas in Gujarat and Chahamanas in Rajputana to weaken further the declinig authority of the Pratiharas.

"Probably the Paramars were Agnicula Rajputs and and an off shoot of the Gurjara clan. The first known person of this dynasty was Upendra or Krishna raja, who was placed on the Pratihara therone shortly before A. D. 812 by Govinda III of the Rashtrakuta house, after the latter defeated Pratihara king Nagabhatta II. The Paramaras, however, lost this possession after it was reconquered by its former owner [1] and kept in possession till A. D. 946, with the help rendered by the Rashtrakuta king Krishna III, Vairisimha II of the Paramara dynasty recovered some portion of Malwa. According to the land grant inscription of Vakpati Muna Virisimana's son, Siyaka I defeated his over-lord Khotting a Rashtrakuta and founded an independent kingdom, which extended upto Vidisha towards east. His son, an illustrious figure of ancient India was known as Vakpati Munja, Utpala, Vakpati Raja II, Prithivi Vallabha or Aamogavrsha. According to the Udaipur inscription he made the Latas, Karnata, Cholas and Karalas to bow to his steel.[2]

With his accession Malwa grew rich in wealth and culture and emerged as a strong nation. Poets like Dhananjaya, Halayudha, Dhanika and Padmagupta came to adorn the royal

1. R. C. Majumdar, Ancient India, p. 294.
2. R. S. Tripathi, History of Ancient India, P. 180.

court, while the country itself grew rich with a number of beautiful temples and, tanks. The next king was Sindhuraja whose achivements against the Kalachuris and Chaulukyas have been importalised by Padmagupta in his *Navashahashanka Charita*. His son Bhoja, the most versatile and striking member of the Parmara house came to the throne in A. D. 1000. His name became a hose-hold word in India as a scholar, writer and builder.

The Paramaras

The Paramaras were previsoly vassals of the Rashtrakutas in Malwa. After the death of the Rashtrakuta experor Krishna III they virtually declared independence by about the end of the third quarter of the 10th century A. D. Paramara king Sindhuraja (C-997-1010 A. D.), was the younger brother and successor of the great king Munja Paramanr.

Sindhuraja was succeeded by his son Bhoja, the most illustrious ruler of the Paramara dynasty. Malwa, including the present Mandsaur district, rose to considerable prominence under Bhoja (1011-55 A. D.) who claimed an Imperial rank. Towards the close of his reign he suffrred a fefeat from Somesvara I, the Chaulukya ruler of Kalyana. Somesvara I even plundered Dhar, Ujjain and Mandu, forcing Bhoja to flee away from his capital.[1] Bhoja was, however, "great as a conquerer, as a poet, as a builder and as a ruler. He was certainly one of the greatest sovereigns of ancient India"[2].

After Bhoja's death the political prestige of Malwa rapidly declined and the era of the Paramara ascendancy was soon over. Hence forth the Paramaras mainly played a defensive role in Indian Politics.[3]

At the time of Bhoja's death, Malwa was besieged by the combined froces of the Chaulkyas of Gujarat from the west and Kalachuris of Dahala from the east, leading the country into chaos. Under these odd circumstances, Jayasimha I (c 1055-70 A. D.) succeeded Bhoja as the ruler of Malwa. The invaders probably succeeded not only in capturing Dhar, the capital of Malwa, but also in dethroning Jayasimha. Jayasimha, however, soon sought help of the Western Chaulukya king Somesvara I and with his help regained his throne.[4]

The conditions of Malwa at the time of Jayasimha I's death were worse than they had been ever before. The emergence of Udayaditya (C-1070-86 A. D.), the successor of Jayasimha I, however, proved a boon to the Paramara kingdom. He succeeded in bringing about peace and order in the region.[5] Like Bhoja, he was also a great builder. The temple of Udayesvara at Udaipur bears an aloquent testimony to this king's taste in fine arts.

After Udayaditya a number of rulers ruled one after another. After the death of Jayavarman I (C-1142-43 A. D.), a large part of the Paramara kingdom passed into the hands of the Chaulukyas of Gujarat and the title of the Paramara rulers was reduced to mere

1. U N. Day, Medieval Malwa, p.5.
2. Pratipal Bhatia, The Paramaras, p. 96.
3. Ibid. p 97.
4. D. C. Ganguly, *Paramara Rajavansa ka Itihas*, pp. 90-91.
5. Ibid. pp. 96-97.

Mahakumaras. These Mahakumaras, however, maintained an independent existence till the end of the 13th century, in modern Bhilsa, Bhopal and Hoshangabad districts which formed the south-east portion of the once extensive Paramara/dominions.[1]

The first Muslim invasion on Malwa occurred in 1233 A. D. when Illtutmish invaded Bhilsa and Ujjain and plundered them. It, however, did not prove better than a mere plundering raid. In 1250, when Davapala's son Jitugideva was reigning, it was raided again by Sultan Balban.[2]

After 1203 A. D., Jalal ud-din Khalji carried on depredations in the Paramara territories.[3] During the reign of Mahalak Deo, the last Paramara ruler, Ala-ud-din Khalji despatched in 1305 A. D., a select army of 10,000 troops under Ain-ul-mulk, governor of Multan, for the subjugation of Malwa.[4] Ain-ul-mulk did not face any opposition worth its name, and easily annexed Malwa to the Delhi Sultanate, Ala-ud-din is also said to have founded fort on the east of the town of Mandsaur.[5]

Ain-ul-Mulk was appointed the governor of Malwa, and the region came to be known as the province of Dhar and Ujjain.[6] The rule of the Khaljis over this tract continued upto the year 1320 A. D., when it passed into the hands of the Tughluq dynasty. Malwa was one of the twenty-three provinces of the vast empire of Muhammad Bin Tughluq. He appointed Aziz Himar Governor of Malwa.[7] Malwa contined to be Tughluq province till about 1401 A.D.

Dilawar Khan Ghuri the last Tughluq governor of Malwa, welcomed and entertained his Sultan Mahmud Shah in Malwa when the latter sought asylum in 1399 A. D. on account of the invasion of Timur on Delhi.[8] Sultan Mahmud returned to Delhi in A. D. 1401, after the departure of Timur, and shortly after Dilawar Khan, at the instance of his son Alp Khan[9] declared independence and assumed the paraphernalia of royalty.

Dilawar Khan died in 1406 A. D. and was succeeded by his son Alp Khan, under the title of Hoshang Shah.

In the beginning of 1407 A. D. , Muzaffar Shah of Gujarat attacked Malwa. Hoshang Shah resisted bravely but was defeated.[10] Muzaffar Shah appointed his own brother Nusrat Khan governor of Malwa and left for Gujarat, taking Hoshang Shah away

1. Pratipal Bhatia, op. cit. p. 127.
2. The Struggle for Empire, pp. 68, 70.
3. Ibid. p. 72.
4. The Delhi Sultanate, p. 29.
5. Gwalior State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 266; *Dashpur Janapada Sanskriti*, Ed, by M. L. Mehta, p. 27.
6. K. S. Lal, History of the Khaljis, pp. 114, 168.
7. Mahdi Hussain, Tughluq Dynasty, p. 106; The Delhi Sultanate, P. 79.
8. The Cambridge History of India, Vol. II, p. 349.
9. Ferishta, History of the Rise of the Mahomedan Power in India, Tr. by Briggs, Vol. iv, pp. 169-70.
10. Ibid. pp. 171-72.

with him as a prisoner by treachery.[1] Hoshang Shah was, however, later released and restored to his throne by the king of Gujarat. Hoshang Shah then transferred his capital from Dhar to Mandu[2]

Hoshang Shah (1406-35 A. D.) found his infant State of Malwa surrounded by strong powers practically on all sides, On the north-western side, the kingdom of Mewar was a danger which could not be altogether over looked by Hoshang Shah. But being conscious of his own weak military power, he never thought of a military aggression on that side. Mandsaur being in his control, he thought more of a defensive policy, against Mewar (Chittor) than an offensive one.[3]

Mandsaur though having a look of a Muhammadan town, has numerous Hindu and Jain remains. The fort on the east side of the town is said to have been founded by Ala-ud-din Khalji in the 14th century, but it was considerably increased and made a place of importances by Hoshang Shah of Malwa.[4] Many of the stones used in the construction of the walls of the fort seem to have been brought from Afzalpur, eleven miles south of Mandsaur.[5]

Hoshang Shah was succeeded by his son Gazni Khan under the name of Muhammad Shah, in 1435. Within a year, however, Mahmud Khan Khalji, son of the Sultan's Chief Minister, contrived the death of Muhammad Shah and got him poisoned. In May, 1436 A. D. Mahmud Khalji proclaimed himself king and thus the royal line of the Ghurs was replaced by that of the Khaljis. His career was full of compaigns and although in many of the compaigns he failed miserably, he was able to extend the boundaries of his kingdom[6]

In 1442 A. D. Mahmud Khalji I (1436-1469 A. D.); before besieging the fort of Chittor, summoned Azam Humayun Khan-i-jahan (Malik Mughith) to subjugate the Rajputs in the region of Khanthal. Azam Humayun soon arrived at Mandsaur and engaged himself in reducing the rebel Chief Kalba, but he fell ill and died. When Mahmud received this news, he immediately came to Mandsaur in grief and sorrow. Mahmud stayed at Mandsaur for

1. The Delhi Sultanate, p. 173, U. N. Day, Medieval Malwa, p. 28.
2. The Cambridge History of India, Vol III, pp. 349-50;
   The Delhi Sultanate, pp. 173-74.
3. U. N. Day, Medieval Malwa, p. 64.
4. E. C. Bayley, The History of Gujarat, 1886, p. 273
5. Gwalior State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 266.
6. Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 193-94; The Delhi Sultanate, pp. 176. 181.

some days and made necessary arrangements for sending the dead body to Mandu. He also made fresh appointments at Mandsaur to conduct the military activities in the tract and appointed Taj Khan as in-charge of the affairs.[1]

Sometime in 1455 A. D. Sultan Mahmud Khalji I marched to Mandsaur from where he started sending punitive expeditions into various directions such as Harauti, Chhappan, Toda Bhim, etc., and regularly received information of the success of his generals. Here he received a petition from the Muslim residents of Ajmer against the Hindu governor. Mahmud readily utilised the opportunity offered to him to enhance his political prestige and sent a picked force to occupy Ajmer. He also marched from Mandsaur and arrived at Ajmer.. The fort was captured after a siege of five days.[2]

Mahmud's activities against Mewar continued for a number of years and the centres of these activities against Rana Kumbha were places like Mandsaur, Mandalgarh and Ajmer.[3]

The Khalji rule in Malwa continued till the year 1531 A. D. The main interest during the reign of Mahmud II is the clash between the Hindu and the Muslim nobles. The Rajputs under their leader Medini Rai became a predominant factor in the politics of the region and made their influence felt. Mahmud II ultimately felt restive under the rising influence of the Rajputs and fled to Gujarat in 1517 A. D.[4]

Soon after Muzaffar Shah of Gujarat, who had sheltered Mahmud, invaded Malwa. Medini Rai went to seek help from Maharana Sanga.[5] In his absence Mandu fell in the hands of the invading army of the Gujarat. Mahmud was soon restored to his throne in 1518 A. D. But in the following year, the combined army of Maharana Sanga and Medini Rai humbled Mahmud II. He was taken a prisoner, but was generously allowed by the Maharana to retain his possessions.[6]

Though Rana Sanga set Muhammad Shah (Mahmud) II at liberty, yet at the same time he reduced Malwa and also created enough Rajput pockets in the region who naturally looked to him rather than to Mahmud II. Thus we find Gagraun, Chanderi, Raisen, Mandsaur and Ranthambhor all turned into Rajput strong-holds. These Rajput pockets of Malwa subsequently became so important that a ruler like Sher Shah considered it of utmost importance to reduce them lest they should offer a vantage point to the Mughals to return through the door.[7]

1. U. N. Day, op. cit. p. 175.
2. Ibid. pp. 183-85.
3. Ibid. pp. 196-97.
4. The Delhi Sultanate, p. 182; Ferishta, Vol. Iv, pp. 250-51-59-60.
5. Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 260.
6. The Delhi Sultanate, p. 341
7. U. N. Day, op. cit. P. 396.

During Nasir Shah's reign (1500-1510 A. D.), Ishwar Suri wrote *Lalitang Charitra* at Dashpur (Mandsaur) and in the *Prashasti* the name of Nasir Shah has been mentioned with enough affection to indicate that the Sultan was not averse to the promotion of this language. This book contains all the elements of Nav-Ras and in a beautiful piece of poetry.[1]

During the reign of Bahadur Shah of Gujarat, Malwa was again raided and occupied by the Gujarat army. This brought an end to the Khalji rule in Malwa. Bahadur Shah appointed Mallu Khan as the governor of Malwa and Muslim nobles to various offices and returned to Gujarat.[2] Thus, in the early years of Bhadur Shah's reign most of the region of this district formed a part of the province of Gujarat.

In 1534-35 A. D., Bahadur Shah of Gujarat was engaged in the conquest of the fort of Chittor. His absence from Malwa gave Humayun freedom to move about in Malwa. After the conquest of Chittor Bhadur Shah turned his attention towards Malwa. He soon learnt that Humayun had come to Mandsaur, where Bahadur Shah also arrived and the two armies pitched their tents. Humayun, however, soon encircled Bahadur Shahs camp near the big tank, outside the city and cut off his supplies, causing great distress to the Gujaratis. Bahadur Shah, realising that he would not be able to hold his position long, left his camp with five of his trusted amirs and fled towards Mandu. Next morning Humayun occupied the camp of Bahadur Shah.[3] Thus Humayun occupied Mandsaur by defeating Bahadur Shah of Gujarat in 1535 A. D. but the occupation was temporary.

After the departure of Humayun, Bahadur Shah, however, reoccupied Malwa and appointed Mallu Khan in Mandu and Miran Muhammad Shah Asifi to the over-all charge of Malwa.[4] After the death of Bahadur Shah in 1536-37 A. D., certain feuds of succession arose. Ultimately, Mallu Khan became ruler of Malwa with the title of Quadir Shah.[5] While Quadir Shah was still busy in consolidating the kingdom of Malwa, he had to face the annoyance of Sher Shah. Sher Shah desired Quadir Shah's cooperation in ousting the Mughals, which the latter declined. Consequently, Sher Shah marched towards Malwa. Quadir Shah moved from Ujjain to Sarangpur and submitted in person to Sher Shah. Malwa was thus subjugated by Sher Shah without shedding blood.[6] One night Quadir Shah fled towards Gujarat dreading his life. He later made some attempts to regain Malwa, but in vain. Sher Shah then appointed Shujat Khan over Handia and Satwas, and Haji Khan and Junaid Khan over Mandu and Dhar.

On Sher Shah's death in May, 1445, Shujat Khan was appointed as governor of Malwa after some break.[7] Shujat Khan managed the government well and malwa witnessed some peace under him. He died in the year 1555 A. D. After his death followed a scramble for

1. The Vikram, Vol. III, No. 2 1959, pp. 54-55.
2. The Cambridge History of India, Vol. III., pp. 326-27.
3. U. N. Day. op., pp. 322-24 Elliot and Dowson, History of India as told by its own Historians, Vol. V, p. 191; G. H. Ojha, *Pratapgarh Rajya Ka Itihas*, pp. 77-78;, The cambridge History of India, Vol. IV, p. 23.
4. U. N. Day, op. cit. p. 329.
5. Ibid. p. 331.
6. Ibid. pp. 332-34.
7. Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 273.

power among his sons and ultimately Miyan Bayazid assumed royalty and took the title of Baz Bahadur Shah.[1]

Early in 1561 A. D., Akbar planned the conquest of Malwa which Abul Fazl describes as one of the most prosperous parts of India, and badly administered by Baz Bahadur.[2]

On the pretext of deplorable condition Malwa was invaded on 12th March, 1561. The Mughal army marched upto Sarangpur without facing any opposition. Baz Bahadur, who resided at Sarangapur, immediately came out to oppose the Mughal army. They faced each other at the distance of two or three *Kos*.[3] On March 29, 1561, Mughals made a suprising attack in which Baz Bahadur was defeated and oblifed to flee towards Burhanpur.[4] The victorious Mughal army entered the city and took possession of the palace. All his goods, treasures and harem fell into the hands of Mughal general Adam Khan.[5]

Adam Khan was appointed by Akbar as the governor of Malwa.[6] Later he was removed and was replaced by Pir Muhammad Khan, who was till then the principal assistant to the Governor. As Baz Bahadur had sought refuge in Khandesh and was causing trouble on the southern forntiers of Malwa, he invaded that country and penetrated as far as Burhanpur.[7] Mubarak II of Khandesh and Baz Bahadur appealed for help to Tufal Khan, the actual ruler of Berar and on his joining the attacked Pir Muhammad Khan. They jointly defeated the Mughal army and obliged Pir Muhammad to flee towards Mandu.[8]

The Pursuit continued and the Mughal army was forced to flee to Agra. Thus, Baz Bahadur recovered Malwa for a short time. Akbar again sent an army under Abdullah Khan the Uzbeg of Kalpi and Ahmad Khan Farankhuki to recover the country of Malwa. Baz Bahadur fled to Chittor and took refuge with Maharana Udai Singh. Abdullah Khan occupied Mandu and re-established the Mughal rule throughout the country.[9]

Abdullah Khan, though an efficient administrator, proved to be grasping and rebellious. Akbar, therefore, resolved to suppress him and started from Agra on 1st July, 1564.[10] A battle was fought between the rebels and the advanced troops of Akbar's army near the village of Bagh on 6th August, 1564.

1. U. N. Day, op. cit. pp. 336-37.
2. A. L. Shrivastava, Akbar the Great, Vol. I, p. 54.
3. Akbar Nama, Vol. II, Tr. by Beveridge, pp. 207-10.
4. Tabaqat-i-Akbari, Tr. by B. De. Vol. II, p. 252, A. L. Shrivastava, op. cit., I, p. 55.
5. Tabaqat-i-Akbari, Vol. II, p. 253.
6. The Cambridge History of India, Vol. IV, p. 80.
7. Ibid. 82.
8. Ibid.
9. Akbar Nama, Vol., II, pp. 260-61; The Cambridge History of India, Vol. IV., pp. 82-83.
10. A. L. Shrivastava, op. cit. Vol. I, p. 94.

Abdullah Khan was defeated and he fled towards Gujarat.[1] Akbar then returned to Mandu where he arrived on the 10th August. He stayed there for nearly a month to set the administration of Malwa in order. He appointed Quara (Kara) Bahadur Khan the governor of Malwa.[2] Quara Khan was followed by Shihab-ud-din khan and Qutb-ud-din Khan in that office.[3] Thus, Malwa was finally annexed to the Mughal Empire.

Akbar thus included Mandsaur region in the Mughal Empire, defeating Baz Bahadur, the Sultan of Malwa, in 1562 A. D. It continued to be in the possessions of the Mughal till 1733 A. D. after which it came under the domination of the Marathas.[4]

Rampura and Bhanpura towns are said to have derived their names from Bhil Chiefs Rama and Bhana, respectively. The foundations of these towns are ascribed to these Chiefs. The Bhil chief of Rampura was killed by Thakur Sheo Singh Chandrawat of Antri some time in the 13th centrury. As a sign of their former sovereignty the descendants of Rama affixed the tika on the forehead of the chief of the Chandrawat family when he succeeded as the head of the house. The town of Bhanpura, however, came in the possession of the Chandrawat family in the 14th century.[5]

The town of Rampura long belonged to the Chiefs of Udaipur, but was seized in A. D. 1567 by Akbar's general, Asaf Khan. It was then made the chief town of a Mahal in Chittor Sarkar of the sobah of Ajmer.[6]

The paraganas of Jeeran and Neemuch were formerly under the Mewar rulers. During the reigns of Udai Singh and Pratap, the imperial forces captured these parganas and the Mughal Emperor Akbar appointed Saiyyad officers on the military out-posts of the tract.[7]

Emperor Akbar, for better administration of the tract, granted the jagirs of Jeeran and Neemuch to Rao Durga Sisodiya of Rampura, who had already accepted the Imperial service.[8]

In 1580 A. D., Akbar divided the Mughal Empire into Subahs and Sarkars. Each Sarkar was then divided into Mahals. Under the new administrative arrangements, Mandsaur became the headquarters of a Sarkar under the Subah of Malwa, on account of its geographicl and stratgic importance. The Sarkar of Mandsaur then had seventeen Mahals. The total income of the Sarkar was 68,61,396 Dams. The cavalary and infantry in the Sarkar consisted of 1,194 horse and 4,280 foot respectively.

1. Akbar Nama, Vol. II, pp. 349-50.
2. Al-Badaoni, *Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh*, tr. by W.H. Lowe, Vol. II, p. 68.
3. Akbarnama, Vol II, pp. 403, 484, 488.
4. *Dashpur Janapada Sanskriti*, p. 31.
5. Indore State Gazetter, 1908, p. 321.
6. Elliot and Dowson, op. cit., Vol. I, p. 171.
7. G. H. Ojha, *Pratapgrah Rajya Ka Itihasa*, p. 109.
8. *Muhanot Nennsi Ki Khayat*, Ed. and Tr. by Ramnarayan Dugad, pt. I, pp. 95-96.

The boundaries of the then Mandsaur Sarkar differed largely from the boundaries of the present district of Mandsaur.

Malhargarh and mandsaur tahsils, and the western region of Chambal valley in the Sitamau tahsil of the present Mandsaur District were then included in the Sarkar of Mandsaur. The rest of the region of the present Mandsaur district was then included in the other Subah or the other Sarkars of Malwa Subah. Thus the region comprised mostly in Jawad, Neemuch and Manasa tahsills of the present Mandsaur district was included in the Chittor Sarkar of Ajmer Subah. The town of Neemuch was then the headquarters of a Mahal in that Sarkar. The eastern portion of the district was then under the Chandrawats of Rampura, and the rest of the western region was under Maharanas of Udaipur. The tract comprised in the present Bhanpura tahsil was then included in the Gagron (3 miles north-east of present Jhalawar) sarkar of Malwa Subah. The present Garoth tahsil, and the region of Suvasara tappa in Sitamau tahsil were then included in the Kotri-Pirawa (23 and 27 miles east of Shamgarh, respectively) Sarkar of Malwa Subah.[1]

The Mughal Emperors alloted jagirs in the province of Malwa to their trustworthy officers and Rajput generals by assigning them mansabs of a high or a low rank. This led to the establishment of number of Rajput princely states in the province. Subsequently their relatives and caste-fellows also obtained thikanas and jagirs in the province. The favours of Aurangzeb led to the establishment of former Sitamau State in 1701 A. D., on obtaining Titrod paragana in the western part of Mandsaur Sarkar. Sitamau was then a small and unknown village, but on becoming the capital of this newly established state, it started flourishing.

Before the conquest of Chittor, Asaf Khan, the Mughal general, besieged Rampura and the ruler, Rao Durga Chandrawat, was obliged to accept the Mughal suzerainty. Rao Durga was then included among the prominent Amirs of the Mughal Darbar and Rampura was made a pargana of Chittor Sarkar in the Subah of Ajmer.[2]

During Shah Baz Khan's (Mughal general) second invasion of Mewar, Bhama Shah, his brother Tarachand and a number of prominent persons of Mewar took shelter at Rampura. Rao Durga Chandrawat of Rampura and his officials received them with great honour. After the return of the Mughal army from Mewar, Bhama Shah along with others left Rampura for Mewar.[3]

In December 1578 A. D., Shah Baz Khan was appointed again to crush the power of Maharana Pratap. At this time Pratap despatched Tarachand, brother of Bhama Shah, to ravage the Mandsaur region of Malwa Subah, situated on the south-east border of Mewar. On receiving this news, Shah Baz Khan proceeded to follow him and passing through Titrod paragana rounded up Tarachand on the bank of the river Chambal.

1. Ain-i-Akbari, Tr. by H. S, Jarrett. Vol. II, pp. 219-20, 278-79, Dashpur Janapada Sanskriti, pp. 31-33.
2. Dr. Raghubir Sinh, Maharana Pratap, p. 18.
3. Ibid. pp. 37-38.

In the battle that ensued Tarachand was defeated and fell wounded from his horse becoming unconscious. Rao Sai das Deora of Runija (Basi) took him to his place in the unconscious state. There he was treated and nursed in the best possible manner. After the victory in the battle, Shah Baz Khan entered Mewar and strengthening the military out-posts returned with his forces. On April 6, 1579 Shah Baz Khan presented himself in the Imperial Darbar at Fatehpur Sikri. After the return of Shah Baz Khan from Mewar, Maharana Pratap learnt about the mishap of Tarachand at the battle against Shah Baz Khan. Rana Pratap was incensed at this and ravaged the region of Mandsaur realising large sums from there as a fine.[1]

In November 1586 A. D. Akbar resolved to appoint an additional Subahdar for each province of his Empire. Accordingly, Rao Durga Chandrawat of Rampura was appointed as Joint Subahdar of Ajmer province with Jagannath Kachhawaha, the Subahdar of the province, on 26th November, 1586. It is indefinite whether Rao Durga took up his new assignment and the available records are silent over the subject.[2]

During the reign of Jahangir, Mandu continued to be an important seat of administration and in later period during the days of rebellion of Prince Khurram (Shah Jahan) and that of Khan Jahan Lodi this region was treaded by rival forces. "During the reign of Shahjahn, a slight insurrection broke out among the Bhils of Malwa in 1632. It was, however, easily suppressed by the Mughal army. Another minor insurrection in Malwa, where the Gonds and Bhils were frequently unruly required the concentration of considerable Mughal forces in 1643. In April 1643, the governor of Malwa attacked the Gonds and scattered them. The further operations of the Mughal force were howeever dalayed by the rainy season and the need for reinforcements. Early in the following year the strong hold held by the rebels was besieged and occupied"[3]

During the days of 'War of Succession' in the last years of Shahjahan's rule, the province of Malwa was scene of stormy marches and herculian preparations for the contest of throne by Prince Aurangzeb. Ultimately Aurangzeb succeeded in acquiring the therone in 1658 A.D.

During Aurangzeb's reign, the province of Malwa continued to enjoy a place of great importance due to its central position and richness in important agricultural products like those of opium, sugarcane, betel-leaf, etc, Important routes connecting northern India with the Deccan also passed through this region.[4]

There was a serious Hindu rising in Malwa during Aurangzeb's reign. Pahar singh, a Gaur Rajput petty chief of Indrakhi in western Bundel Khand and an Imperial Commandant took the side of Lal Singh Khichi against the latter's oppresive overlord Anurudh Singh Hara

1. Ibid. pp. 38-39; Kaviraja Shyamaldas, Vir Vinod, Vol. II, p. 158.
2. Maharana Pratap, p. 54.
3. The Cambridge History of India, Vol IV pp. 192 and 201.
4. J. N. Sarkar, History of Aurangzeb, Vol. V., p. 380.

of Bundi, a loyal general of the emperor, and defeated Anurudh and plundered his camp and baggage (1685). He then broke with the imperial government and took to plundering the villages of Malwa.Rai Muluk chand, the assistant of the Governor of Malwa, attaked and slew the rebel at the end of the year, but the rising continued under pahar Singh's son Bhagwant who totally defeated Muluk Chand near Antri but was himself killed (March, 1686). Devi Singh another son of pahar Singh, joined Chhatrasal Bundela to plundering imperial territory in Bundel Khand. We find more rebels of this Gaur family active and trouble some upto 1992, when they were pacified by receiving employment in the imperial army.[1]

Subsequently, due to its strategic and geographical situation, Malwa Subah beacame the Mughal base for the expeditions against the kingdoms of Berar, Ahmadnagar, Khandesh and Deccan. Malwa continued to enjoy peace and uneventful administration till the end of the 17th century.[2]

On the decline of the Mughal rule in India, Malwa became a hunting ground of the Marathas in the 18th century. Their first invasion occurred in 1699 A.D. when Krishna Samwant crossed the Narmada with 15,000 cavalry.[3] He ravaged places near Dhamoni and returned. After this they continued to make raids on Malwa often till they succeeded in establishing their authority over the province.

The Zamindari of Rampura pargana was transferred to Maharana Sangram Singh (Udaipur) from the Chandrawats of Rampura by a Parwana of Farrukhsiyar, dated the 12th March, 1714 A.D., on the condition that he would pay Rs. 50,000 of Peshkash and would suppress the rebels.[4]

The pargana was again assigned to Maharana Sangram Singh by a *parwana* (dt. 16th Sept. 1716) of Emperor Farrukhsiyar, on payment of one lakh of *peshkash* and on the condition that the Maharana should drive the Marathas and Afghans out of the said pargana.[5]

In 1729, Maharana Sangram Singh granted Rampura pargana to Kunwar Madho Singh on the condition that he should serve the State with 1,000 horses and 1,000guns for six months and after that with 3,000 sawars and 3,000 guns.[6] It was also decided that Rampura would be the headquarters of Madho Singh.[7]

In 1728, a formidable force of the Marathas advanced from the Deccan under the command of Chimnaji Appa, the brother of the Peshwa Baji Rao I. They inflicted a severe

1. The Cambridge History of India, Vol IV, p. 306.
2. Ibid. pp. 381-82.
3. V. G. Dighe, Peshwa Baji Rao I and Maratha Expansion, p. 88.
4. List of Documents in the Kapad Drawn Collection, Jaipur, No. 166.
5. Ibid. No. 192.
6. Ibid. No. 441.
7. Ibid. Nos. 445, 513.

defeat on the Mughal army at the battle of Amjhera in which both Girdhar Bahadur, the Governor of Malwa, and his cousin, Daya Bahadur, lost their lives.[1]

The effect of this victory on the fortune of Malwa was very great.[2] The Marathas then laid siege on Ujjain but had to retire on account of the vigilance of Bhawani Ram, the cousin of Girdhar Bahadur, who had assumed the control of the province after his cousin's death at the battle-field of Amjhera.[3]

Bhawani Ram had troubles with Saiyyad Nizamuddin Ali Khan and these troubles were causing reaction against the former at the Mughal court. He, therefore, received a letter from the Mughal Court on 27th May, 1729, informing him of the confiscation of his jagirs in the districts of Mandsaur and Toda (?). With the confiscation of these jagir lands Bhawani Ram found it impossible to pay the arrears of his soldiers.[4] But soon after, on the recommendation of Jai Singh, Bhawani Ram was reinstated in his high office of governor-ship, given his jagirs back and ordered to co-operate with Jai Singh, when the latter went to Malwa to assume his new charge.[5]

In 1731 A. D., Malhar Rao Holkar was busy in plundering the country near Mandsaur and Rampura and another Maratha leader, Antaji Mankeshwar, was ravaging the country round Kayetha (17 miles east of Ujjain).[6]

During the rainy season of 1732 Baji Rao I effected a kind of working division of the districts of Malwa between Sindhia, Holkar and the three Pawar chiefs by a solemn document dated 29th July, 1732.[7] This settlement laid practically the foundation of the Maratha states in Malwa, viz., those ruled by Holkar (Indore), Sindhia (Gwalior), Anand Rao Pawar (Dhar) and the two Pawar brothers Tukoji (Dewas Senior) and Jiwaji (Dewas Junior).[8]

In September, 1732 A. D., Sawai Jai Singh was appointed the Subahdar of Malwa for the third time. In February, 1733, when Jai Singh was at Mandsaur with his forces, Holkar and Sindhia encircled him and a battle ensued in which Malhar Rao Holkar was obliged to retreat. Jai Singh followed Holkar, but himself was surrounded by Maratha forces.[9]

Ultimately, Jai Singh made a temporary truce with the Marathas and promised to pay them a sum of 6 lakhs as fine. Besides this, he also promised to assign them 28 parganas of Malwa in lieu of *Chauth*. This led to the end of the Mughal rule in the region. The administration was also out of order and anarchy prevailed everywhere in the region resulting into the establishment of independent states of Deolia (Pratapgarh) and Shujalpur.[10]

1. Raghubir Sinh, Malwa in Transition, pp. 164, 199-207.
2. Ibid. p. 165.
3. Ibid. p. 167; Proceedings, Indian History Congress, 1947, pp. 375-85.
4. Malwa in Transition, p. 172.
5. Ibid. 174.
6. Ibid. p. 216.
7. G. S. Sardesai, New History of the Marathas, Vol. II, pp. 142-43.
8. Malwa in Transition, p. 226.
9. G. H. Ojha, op. cit., p. 229; Malwa in Transition, p. 223.
10. Dashpur Janapada Sanskriti, pp. 34, 94-95.

In February, 1735, Mughal-Maratha struggle took place near Rampura. This time the Mughal army was led by Khan Dauran. Jai Singh (Jaipur) Durjan Lal (Kota) and Abhay Singh (Jodhpur) also joined the Imperial army with their forces. The total army consisted of nearly 2 lakh soldiers. The imperial army, passing through Mukundara pass, entered the Rampura tract. The Mughal army was now close to the Maratha army led by Sindhia and Holkar. A struggle soon ensued in which the Mughal army was obliged to sue for peace by paying a sum of 22 lakhs to the Marathas.[1]

On the death of Sawai Jai Sing in 1743 A. D., Ishwari Singh succeeded to the *gaddi* of Jaipur. His accession was, however, disputed by Madho Singh, Jai Singh's son by Mewar princess. This led to a civil war in the State. Jai Singh had already granted Madho Singh an appanage of the four parganas of Tonk, Rampura, Phaggi and Malpura. Jai Singh had also made the Maharanas of Mewar to assign him the Jagir of Rampura-Bhanpura in the region. Madho Singh sought help from the Marathas in the ensuing struggle for *Gaddi* of Jaipur. A Maratha army under Malhar Rao Holkar entered Jaipur territory and defeated Ishwari Singh in the battle of Bagru in August, 1740. Thereupon, Ishwari Singh purchased a respite from the Maratha invaders by surrendering some parganas (Tonk, Rampura, Bhanpura, Phaggi and Malpura) to Madho Singh. He also promised an indemnity of Rs. 62 lakhs to the Marathas.[2]

In 1761, the Chandrawats drove away the forces of Malhar Rao Holkar from Rampura, in eastern Rajputana. The seizure of Rampura from the Marathas a fertile plain of Mewar alienated by Madho Singh to the Holkar family in 1752 A. D. was anominous beginning. But soon after the Marathas regained their lost post of Rampura.[3]

In 1764 A. D. Malhar Rao Holkar demanded the dues from the Maharana of Udaipur and himself proceeded towards Mewar with a large Maratha army. Ultimately, the Maharana was obliged to make a settlement with the Holkar, granting him the parganas of Buda, Jarada, Kanjarda, Jamunia and Rampura on a lease of 20 years.[4]

The Budha pargana in the Mandsaur sarkar of the Malwa Subah, adjoining the Mewad territories, had been held by the rulers of Mewar since the Mughal-Mewad treaty of 1613 A. D. Now some time in 1727 A. D., the Maharana granted this pargana in Jagir to Narayan Bargal, the brother-in-law of Malhar Rao Holkar, then one of the leading Maratha generals in Malwa. After serving the Maharana of Mewad for some time Narayan Bargal finally returned to the Deccan, but the dues of this personal jagir of the Budha pargana continued to be remitted to Narayan Bargal there till the same was duly included in the possessions of the Holkars after some decades. Gautama Bai, the wife of Malhar Rao Holkar and sister of Narayan Bargal who looked after the management of these family holdings of the Holkars, renamed the villages of Kanor and Busu in the Budha pargana 'Narayangarh' and 'Malhargarh' respectively after her brother and husband.[5]

1. Ibid. p. 95.
2. R. K. Saxena, Maratha Relations with the Major States of Rajputana, pp. 14-15.
3. Ibid. pp. 59-60.
4. Vir Vinod, Vol. II, pp. 1546-47.
5. Vir Vinod, Vol II, pp. 1217-18; V.V. Thakur, *Holkar Shanichya Itihasanchi Sachanen*, Vol. I, pp. 1-2, 16-17 Indore State Gazetteer, 1931, Vol. I, p. 530.

A civil war began in Mewar beween Maharana Ari Singh, the uncle of late Rana Raj Singh II, and Ratan Singh, a pretender, who declared himself to be the posthumous son of Rana Raj Singh II. During this civil war, the Marathas were called in time and again to help the rivals. Ultimately a settlement was made between Mahadji Sindhia and Maharana Ari Singh in 1769 A. D. According to this settlement, Ratan Singh was to settle at Mandsaur and jagir worth 75 thousand was to be given to him. If after his death his heir left Mandsaur, the Jagir would once again be in the possession of Jaipur Darbar.[1]

The parganas of Jawad, Neemuch, Jeeran and Morwan were also mortgaged to Sindhia till the payment of the reamaining sum was cleared off.[2]

In 1787, the parganas of Nimbahera, Nakump, and Jeeran were regained by the maharana of Udaipur, driving out the Marathas from the tract.[3]

Battle of Harkia Khal

Jawad, a tahsil headquarters of Mandsaur District, is said to have been founded by Maharana Sangram Singh of Mewar. Later this tract was assigned temporarily to Sindhia in lieu of certain dues. Sindhia, however, refused to return it after the stipulated period. Maharana, therefore, despatched an army under his commander, Lala Loi, to expel the Marathas from the region. An action took place near Harkia Khal (3 miles from Jeeran) between the two forces on 26th January, 1788 A. D. Ultimately the Maratha army came out victorious and Jawad was finally merged with former Gwalior State.[4]

In 1791, Sawai Pratap Singh, the ruler of Jaipur, transferred Tonk and Rampura to the Holkar family. The surrender of this tract resulted in the weakness of Jaipur house. Jaipur ruler, however, made an attempt in 1794 to regain these parganas, but in vain.[5]

In the 18th century, the erstwhile State of Sitamau, now in Mandsaur District, shared the fate of other Malwa states and fell under the suzerainty of Sindhia. In the year 1753 Sindhia granted Fateh Singh (1752-1802), the Chief of Sitamau, a *sanad* confirming him the torritoryof Sitamau on payment of a tribute of 41,500 *Salim Shahi* rupees per annum. In 1795 Sindhia granted him new *sanad* fixing the tribute at 42,000 *Salim Shahi* rupees annually.[6]

1. R. K. Saxena, op. cit., pp. 59,70, *Vir Vinod,* Vol. II, pp. 1564-66.
2. *Vir Vinod,* Vol. II, p. 1563.
3. Ibid. p. 1709.
4. *Dashpur Janapada Sanskriti,* p 60; *Vir Vinod,* Vol. II, pp. 1709-10.
5. R. K. Saxena, op. cit., pp. 156-57.
6. Western States Gazetteer, Vol. V. Pt. A, p. 322.

Fatch Sing died in 1802 and was succeeded by his son Raj Singh, who was then only 19 years old. During his rule the generals of Sindhia continued to lay waste the large tracts of fertile land of the State and Sindhia extended his dominions even upto the very gates of Sitamau. Sindhia, moreover, exacted from the chief an increased annual tribute of Rs. 60,000 *(Samli Shahi)* though the *Sanad* contained an agreeement for Rs. 42,000 only.[1]

Ratan Singh, the son of Sitamau ruler Raj Singh (1802-67 A. D.), was a poet of repute and composed poetry with the pen name of *Natnagar*, in *Dingal* and *Pingal*. His collection of poems has been published with the title of *'Natnagar Vinod'*. The third edition of this collection has been edited by Pandit Krishna Bihari Mishra, a scholar of repute in Hindi.

Another poet of repute in Sitamau State was Sheradan. He composed poems under the patronage of Sitamau ruler in the last quarter of the 19th century. His famous published work is 'Bhatwade Ka Yuddha[2]

During the Maratha rule in the last quarter of the 18th century, the Rajputs made up their mind to overthrow the Maratha sovereignty in Malwa. The Chandrawats, therefore, took possession of Rampura and an army of 10,000 soldiers from Udaipur seized Nimbaheda, Jawad and other places of Mandsaur region. Ahilya Bai, however, soon sent an army under Ambaji Pant to face the Rajput army. Ambaji Pant was, however, defeated and killed at Chakarda by the Rajput forces. Undaunted by this defeat, Ahilya Bai deputed Sharif Bhai and Abaji Ransod Pagnis to quell the rising with definite instructions to carry fire and sword through Mewad.

The two generals obtained a glorious success in the campaign and the Rajput troubles were, at last, brought to a satisfactory conclusion, reflecting great credit on Ahilya Bai's manly bearing and laudable courage, which excited the admiration of Nana Phadnavis.[3]

During the war against Yashwant Rao Holkar I, Lord Lake sent forward a detachment of three battalions under Col. Monson to Jaipur on 18th April, 1804 A.D. He then moved with his own force into the territory of Jaipur. Holkar was, therefore, forced to retreat hastily from the Jaipur territories towards Malwa.[4] The British forces also continued to move towards the south in his pursuit. On 16th May, they captured Holkar's fortress of Tonk-Rampura.[5]

Lord Lake decided to postpone active operations against Holkar till after the rains and withdraw his main army to Agra and Kanpur. He, however, ordered Monson to be at Rampura to obstruct the return of Holkar from Malwa into Jaipur territories.[6]

Early in June Monson reached Kota, and was joined by a force of the Raja of Kota[7] Col. Monson then crossed the Chambal and anxious to effect his junction with Murray (marching from Gujarat) pressed after Holkar through the Mukundra pass in Rajputana, some

1. Ibid. pp. 322-23.
2. Dashpura Janapada Sanskriti, pp. 186-87.
3. M. W. Burway, Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar, pp. 85-86. See also : Maheshwar Darbarchin Batmi Patre, Ed. by D. B. Parasnis, Pt. I, 1910, pp. 104, 123; Ahilya Smarika, 1972, pp. 49-50.
4. Grant Duff, A History of the Mahrattas, Vol. III, pp. 275-76.
5. Ibid. p. 276.
6. New History of the Marathas, Vol. III, p. 425.
7. Talboys Wheeler, Summary of Affairs of the Mahratta State, p 125.

thirty miles to the south of Kota.[1] He easily captured the fort of Hinglajgad, belonging to the Holkar on 1st July, 1804.[2] Yashwant Rao was in great needs of funds and, therefore, came upon Mandsaur with his light cavalry and plundered the town for nearly one month.[3]

During his retreat, Monson crossed the Chambal on July 16 and his heavy guns were spiked and abandoned. On 27 July, Monson reached Rampura but was obliged to continue his tereat further on account of the increasing assults of Holkar's forces.[4]

Ultimately, a treaty came to be concluded on 24 December, 1805, which is known as the Treaty of Rajpur Ghat. By this Treaty Holkar renounced all right and title to the districts of Tonk, Rampura, Bundi and other places north of Bundi hills.[5]

After the conclusion of the Treaty of Rajpur Ghat (24th December, 1805),[6] Yashwant Rao Holkar I returned to his own kingdom. His restless spirit, however, would not allow him to take to peaceful life.[7] The war with the British had brought home to him the necessity of having a large train of artillery. He, therefore, opened a gun factory at Bhanpura and exerted himself day and night in the manufacture of cannon through excessive heat which affected his brain.[8] He also indulged freely in strong drinks to brace his spirits. With the result some time in October, 1808, he was seized with a fit of insanity and was, therefore, placed under restraint.[9] He lingered in that condition for three years and at last died at Bhanpura on 18th October, 1811.[10]

During Yashwant Rao Holkar I's regime, Bhanpura shared with Rampura the position of the administrative capital of the State. The Chandrawats of Rampura, however, gave much trouble to the Holkars, but were ultimately subdued by force and later on granted a jagir in the neighbourhood.[11]

1. Kincaid and parasnis, A History of the Maratha people, Vol. III, p. 197.
2. New History of the Marathas, Vol. III, p. 425.
3. Ibid. pp. 425-26.
4. Ibid. p. 426.
5. C. U. Aitchison, A Collection of Treaties, Engage nents and Sanads (1909), Vol. IV, pp 183, 94.
6. Selections from the Nagpur Residency Records, Vol. I, pp. 450-67.
7. New History of the Marathas, Vol. III, p. 437.
8. Ibid. Malcolm, A Memoir of Central India, Vol. I, pp. 246-47.
9. Selections from the Nagpur Residency Records, Vol. II, pp. 551 and 556; Somerset Playne, Indian States, P. 90.
10. New History of the Marathas, Vol. III, p. 437. Grant Duff and John Malcolm give the date of his death as 20th October 1811. (A Memoir of Central India, Vol. I, p. 253; A History of the Mahrattas, Vol. III, p. 320.)
11. Indore State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 321.

Bhanpura was one of Yashwant Rao Holkar's favourite places of residence. During the period of his insanity he was removed from here to Garoth and later died on 28th October, 1811, in his camp at Bhanpura. His Cenotaph stands near the town, 'a substantial building of no architectural merit, surrounded by a castellated wall'.[1]

In Bhanpura town is a place containing a marble statue of Yashwant Rao I, and an unfinished fort commenced by the same ruler.[2]

During the Pindari War, Jaswant Rao Bhao, one of Sindhia's commanders, extended an invitation to the Pindaris for shelter at Jawad. The Gujarat Division left Mandsaur on 3rd January, 1818, in pursuit of Chitu, who was supposed to be at Jawad. But Chitu fled to Bunduta, where Fazil Khan Pindari helped him in procuring the much-needed provisions for his followers and himself. Simultaneously, another detachment was sent to pursuit of Karim Khan under Captain James Grant. He marched towards Parsodah in search of Karim Khan, where he learnt of Karim's presence at Jawad. But on reaching there, he found that Karim had already fled on receipt of an information of the British approach.

In the meantime, W. G. Keir, who was at Mandsaur, moved on in search of the Pindaris. On January 19, he learnt of the presence of Pindaris in the village Mandapi under Fazil Khan, an officer of Jaswant Rao Bhao, who, like his master, connived at their safety, security and shelter. But W. G. Keir led a successful attack upon them, when about one hundred of them were killed and several camels and horses captured. In the meantime, Captain Grant after various unsuccessful attacks on the Pindaris at Chittor, Neemkhera and Jawad, returned to Mandsaur on 18th January, 1818.

Karim Khan and Wasil Muhammad, the two Pindari leaders, had joined hands at Jawad when Captain Grnt led an expedition against them. The two leaders fled on the approach of the British army. The Pindaris under Namdar Khan, nephew of Karim Khan, passed round Neemuch and later reached at Ambi. They were, however, completely defeated by Major Clarke and Lieut. Kennedy.

Meanwhile, General Brown, after meeting Sir John Malcolm on January 19, reached Jawad on the 25th. It was learnt that Bhao Singh and Imam Buksh, the two Pindari leaderes, were given shelter by Jaswant Rao Bhao, the killedar of Jawad fort. Jaswant Rao Bhao refused to deliver the Pindari leaders to the British, and wasted much time in fruitless negotiations,. Thereupon Maj. Gen Brown sent word to Jaswant Rao that any movement of his armed forces without his permission would be treated as an act of hostility. Inspite of his warning, Bhao Singh made an attempt for an escape to Kumbhalmer. On receiving the news, Brown posted more pickets, who were fired upon by Jaswant Rao's men. Jaswant Rao was, therefore, asked to surrender the fort unconditionally. The man carrying this message was, however, fired upon. Thereupon, Captain Ridge, Captain Newbery and Maj. Gen. Brown

1. Ibid. P. 258.
2. Ibid.

himself stormed Jawad on 28th January, 1818, and swept everything before them. Jaswant Rao escaped by the back-gate towards Kumbhalmer and the British force entered the fort by Kampura Gate. The fort was thus captured after a swift and decisive action by Maj. Gen. Brown.

Major Gen. Brown, after completing his work, marched out of Jawad on February 3, 1818 for Rampura, leaving a small force behind. John Malcolm himself went to Jawad to settle its political affairs. Soon after Jaswant Rao Bhao surrendered himself to Malcolm and handed over the fort of Kumbhalmer to him. Karim Khan was in Jawad when it was attacked by Maj. Gen. Brown on 28th January. He fled in disguise, and found asylum in the house of a poor inhabitant of Jawad. He stayed there till the 30 th night, when in darkness, escaped to the hills. He then wandered from village to village, ever in fear of being seized. Ultimately he reached the British camp and surrendered.[1]

The fugitives, after the battle of Mehidpur, were pursued by Malcolm through Sitamau to Mandsaur, where he reached on 31st December, 1818. Here the Holkar made overtures for peace, and Tatya Jog, who had been restored to power, was sent to ask for terms.[2] Two bodies of Holkar's infantry, however, effected their retreat and fled across the Chambal river. One of these, under Roshan Beg and Roshan Khan, made its way to Rampura. Here they were attacked by General Brown on 10th January 1818, and dispersed. Several other principal sardars were either killed or taken prisoners.[3] Bhima Bai, the daughter of Yashwant Rao I, had collected a body of troops in the neighbourhood of Dhar to oppose the British, but finally surrendered hereself to William Keir on 10th February, 1818 and was conducted do Rampura.

Tatya Jog reached the British Camp at mandsaur on the 1st of January, 1818 and discussed with Malcolm the terms of the treaty. Ultimately, the Treaty of Mandsaur was signed on 6th January, 1818 and ratified by the Governor General on 17th Jan.[4] This Treaty led to the settlement and curtailment of Holkar's territories in Malwa.[5]

After the Treaty of Mandsaur, the Governor General Lord Hastings realised Amir Khan's disappointment over his upholding the Treaty of Mandsaur and decided to compensate him by granting him the pargana of Rampura. The British Government, therefore, conferred Rampura to Amir Khan and his family in perpetuity and includedit in his sanad.[6]

Gafur Khan, the first Nawab of Jaora, was guranteed the possession of the Sanjit, Malhargarh, Tal, Mandwal, Jaora and Barauda (granted to him in jagir by the Holkar) tahsils, the tribute of Piploda and *Sayar* dues of the whole tract, under the 12th article of the Treaty of Mandsaur (6th January, 1818).[7]

1. M. P. Roy, Origin, Growth and Suppression of the Pindaris, pp. 336-37, 374-77, 279-80, 283-84.
2. Indore State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 32.
3. H. T. Prinsep, History of the Political and Military Transactions in India, Vol. II, pp. 138-39.
4. M. S. Mehta, Lord Hastings and the Indian States, p. 116.
5. C. U. Aitchison, A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads, Vol. IV, 1909, pp. 184, 198-99.
6. S. K. Mehra, op. cit. 246, 275.
7. C. U. Aitchicnon, op. cit. Vol. IV, pp. 373, 199.

The village of Jaora belonged originally to the Khatki Rajputs, but was taken by Gafur Khan for the site of his capital town in 1825 A. D.[1]

The village of Tal (Tal Mandawal), according to a tradition, was founded by one Taria Bhil in V. S. 1300(A. D. 1243).

In the sixteenth century the Mughal Subahdar of Malwa, assisted by the Doria Rajputs, captured it and it remained under his control upto 1683 A. D. Subsequently it passed to the Parmara Rajputs from whom it was taken by Holkar in 1810 A. D. Holkar retained its possession until 1818, when it was transferred to Gafur Khan under the 12th article of the Treaty of Mandsaur.[2]

In 1821, agreements were mediated by A. Mac Donald between the Nawab of Jaora and the Thakurs of Malhargarh for 7 villages. The Thakurs of Malhargarh claimed the position of tributory jagirdar, but they were merely gurarnteed lessees of the villages in their hands, the continuance of their holdings being dependent on their observance of the terms of their lease. A similar agreement was mediated between the Nawab of Jaora and the Zamindar of Tal for $13^1/_2$ villages.[3]

In the year 1821 A. D., a disturbance arose in Rampura. This disturbance was created by the Thakur of Bhatkhedi (Manasa Tahsil) and his allies. But it was soon suppressed with the assistance of British troops. The lands of the Thakur were confiscated by the Holkar Government and the forts of Ahmadgarh and Datauli were dismentled. The other disturbance at Barkhera (Garoth Tahsil) in 1822, was also suppressed in no time by the Mahidpur contingent.[4]

The town of Neemuch was at one time included in the former Udaipur State. In 1768, it was one of the places assigned to Sindhia by Maharaja Amar Singh of Mewar in liquidation of the sum of 60 lakhs which the Maratha chief had extorted from him.

It was also arranged that the officials from both sides should manage the territory, but in 1775 Sindhia summarily ejected the Mewar officials. Since then except for a temporary lapse in 1794 A. D. this town had remained in possession of the Sindhias.[5]

In 1817, Major General Ochterlony established a British cantonment at Neemuch. Two years later a fort was also constructed here to garrison the British forces.[6]

In 1820, Sir John Malcolm mediated an agreement between Maharaja Daulat Rao Sindhia and Raja Raj Singh (1802-67) of Sitamau, by which the latter was confirmed in the

1. Jaora State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 37.
2. Ibid. p. 38.
3. C. U. Aitchison, op. cit., Vol. IV, pp. 377, 381-82.
4. G. B. Malleson, The Native State of India, pp. 190-91.
5. Gwalior State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 275
6. *Dashpur Janapada Sanskriti*, p. 78.

possession of his territory on the payment of an annual tribute of Rs. 60,000 (Salim Shahi) to the Sindhia under the British guarantee.[1] The increase of Rs. 18,000, being the sum levied to defray the expenses of collection, was due to a misunderstanding included in the actual amount collected during the preceding 20 years. Thus the expenses of collection were confounded with the actual tribute at the time of agreement. The Raja, moreover, could not produce the original sanad at the time when the agreement was negotiated by Sir John Malcolm.[2]

The agreement of 1820 secured to the chiefs of Sitamau the undisturbed possession of their hereditary lands.[3] Raja Raj Singh then removed his capital from Laduna back to Sitamau.[4]

In 1829 and again in 1820, the Thakur of Begu, a feudatory of Udaipur, invaded Holkar's distant pargana of Nandwas (Nandwai), and levied contributions from the neighbourhood. But he was expelled by the Mahidpur Contingent and State troops.[5]

It is reported that once a gang of Thugs,numbering nearly 150, returned from Indore and arrived at Bhanpura, where they encamped near a *Baodi* Here they strangled five sepoys of Holkar at night and, two days later, a *Toomundar* and four sepoys were murdered in a similar manner. The gang then marched in the direction of Durrah. On their way they were joined by Akbar Muhammad Khan, son-in-law of the late Nawab Gafur Khan of Jaora, with nine men and his wife. They all Stayed in a *Dharmashala* at Durrah and the gang of thugs strangled all of them at night and buried them in the court-yard.[6]

The Great Revolt

In May, 1857, a royal adventurer of remarkable ability, Shahzada Firuz Shah, the son of Nizam Bakht, a direct descendent of Bahadur Shah I, arrived in India, after undertaking the piligrimage to Macca. He made his way northwards in order to take part in the struggle against the British,

In June, 1857, he was at Sitamau and about the middle of August, 1857 he made his appearance at Khacharod, near Mandsaur.[7] Here he raised the flag of his religion and declared a crusade *(Jihad)* against the British. The *Kamavisdar* (Revenue Officer) of Mandsaur, however, soon expelled him from the town without much difficulty. He then took refuge in an obscure temple, called the Faranaji Ka Mandir, in the vicinity of Khacharod (8 Km. north-west of Khacharod), where he was visited by thounsands of devotees.[8]

1. C. U. Aitchison, op. cit., Vol. IV, p. 414.
2. Western States Gazetter, Vol. V, Pt. A, p. 323.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid, p. 324.
5. M. W. Burway, Life of Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar II, p. 130.
6. Selected Records Collected from the Central Provinces and Berar Secretariat, Relating to the Suppression of Thuggee, pp. 78-79.
7. S. N. Sen, Eighteen-Fifty Seven, pp. 310-11.
8. C. L. showers, A Missing Chapter of the Indian Mutiny, pp. 89-90; Bengal Past and Present, July-Dec., 1969, p. 139.

Firuz Shah soon attracted a considerable following and marched against Mandsaur. The town was captured and the *Mamavisdar* and *Kotwal* were wounded in the fight and taken prisoners, and a third district officer was killed. The rebels took the Shahzada to the palace and formally installed him as king under a royal salute. A Muhammadan, called Mirzaji, whose ancestors were the *Izaradars* of Mandsaur, was appointed his minister. Shahzada, in order to consolidate his position, addressed letters to the rulers of Pratapgarh, Jaora, Sitamau, Ratlam, etc, to recognize his rule and to provide money and supplies of ammunitions. However, the attempt failed just as the circular addressed by Bahadur Shah II to the rulers of Bikaner, Alwar, Jaipur and Datia, proved ineffective. No ruler responded to the call of Shahzada, except Abdul Sattar Khan, a member of the ruling family of Jaora. Within one month, his followers, however, swelled by leaps and bounds to nearly 17 or 18 thousand men[1].

"The establishment at Mandsaur as rebel headquarters had serious implications for British strategy in the area. Not only were communications with Bombay threatened but the inability to start a campaign against the rebels until after the monsoon season gave a temporary stability to the Shahzada's regime, which was enhanced by successes gained by forces subordinate or allied to him at other centres"[2]

From Mandsaur Shahzada despatched several rebel pickets into the neighbouring states and extended his jurisdiction. He sent his troops to besiege the fort of Neemuch and defeated a contingent force at Jeeran. He sould have reduced the fort but for the timely arrival of Durand at that place. Thus mandsaur remained a great centre of Revolt for few months.[3]

The infantry and cavalry units at Neemuch Cantonment rose in open revolt on the night of 3rd June and plundered the station. They burnt down the bungalows of the cantonment and made efforts to occupy the fort. The British officers with their women and children mangaged to retire to Udaipur with the help of some 'loyal' Indians. The rebels, after plundering the bungalows the treasury, and the rich people of the town, made their way to Agra and Delhi.[4]

The British force, led by Brigadier Stuart and Col. H. M. Durand, moved out of Cantonment at Mhow on the 20th of October, 1857, with the determination of suppressing the Great Revolt of 1857 in Cerntral India.[5]

The fort of Dhar was besieged from 24th to 30th October and was captured on the night of 31st October.[6]

At 5 O' clock on the morning of the 8th of November, the British force marched from Dhar to Mandsaur. At Guraria (near mMandsaur) a severe battle was fought with the rebels under Shahzada firuz Shah on the 23rd of Novemver, 1857. After a short contest the rebels

1. C. L. Showers, op. cit., pp. 90-92, 96; Bengal Past and Present, July-Dec., 1969, p. 139.
2. Bengal Past and Prasent, July-Dec., 1969, p. 140.
3. G. W. Forest, A History of the Indian Mutiny, Vol. III, p. 121.
4. Annals of the Indian Rebellion, compiled by N. A. Chick, pp. 285-95; C. L. showers, op, cit., pp. 26-31; Thomas Lowe, Central India During the Rebellion of 1857 and 1858, pp. 109-16.
5. K.L. Srivastava, The Revolt of 1857 in Central India Malwa, P. 169.
6. Proceedings, Indian History Congress, 1956, pp. 321-27.

however, evacuated the town during the night of 24th and scattered themselves in various directions.[1] The Shahzada also escaped from Mandsaur with some 2,000 followers, heading for Nangarh.[2]

Col. Durand now directed the Column to March on Indore. Major Orr was left behind with the Hyderabad Contingent Field Force at Mandsaur and Captain Keatinge was appointed Political Agent of Western Malwa.[3]

"The collapse of Mandsaur meant the end of an independent Muslim initiative in Central India, and together with the fall of Delhi deprived the active representative of the Mughal dynasty of any possibility other than a subordinate role in the remaining period of struggle.[4]

Tatya Tope and Rao Sahib, while passing through Rajasthan, reached Banswara, The British forces were then constantly pursuing them to crush their power. From Banswara they marched towards Mewar. Tatya Tope, with his followers, reached Pratapgarh through Bhilwara. From Pratapgarh he rushed towards Mandsaur, and halted for the night within six miles of that place, Thence he marched very repidly-in three days to Zirapur, thus returning to the part of the country almost directly south of Gwalior.[5]

Growth of Freedom Movement

The National movement led to political awakening much late in the District. The Arya Samaj was going ahead in the field of social reforms and workers entered the freedom movement through the activities of this origanisation.

During the decade 1921-30, Nathmal Chaurdia, Sukhdin, Moolchand Agrawal, Dhaniram Sagar and other workers came forwarded to eradicate untouchability in the society. Haribhau Upadhyaya, a prominent leader of Ajmer had influenced much the activities of the leaders in the District.

In 1930, a political conference was held at Baghana under the presidentship of Brijlal Biyani of Vidarbh. Sahajanand Saraswati, a prominent leader of Kisan Sabha, also visited Mandsaur once. In 1940, some volunteers from the district participated in the Satyaratha Prakash Movement at Hyderabad which had been organised by the Arya Samaj.

In 1939, the youths of Mandsaur established 'Kala Mandir which helped in the awakening of the district populace. The prominent workers of the organisation were Madan Kumar Chaube and Kalidas Mittal. Chauthmal Airan of Jeeran opened a Khadi Bhandar in the town and made it a centre of national awakening.

1. G. W. Forest, A History of the Indian Mutiny, Vol. II, pp. 132-37.
2. Bengal Past and Present, July-Dec., 1969, p. 140.
3. T. R. E. Holmes, A History of the Indian Mutiny, p. 473.
4. Bengal Past and Present, July-Dec., 1969, p. 141.
5. *Dashpur Janapada Sanskriti*, pp. 39-40; Kaye and Malleson, History of the Indian Mutiny of 1857-8, Vol. V, p. 249.

During the 'Quit-India' movement, the district had branches of 'Gwalior Rajya Sarvajanik Sabha' and ' Indore Rajya Praja Mandal'. In the Cantonment of Neemuch, there was a primary Congress Committee affiliated to 'Ajmer Merwara Rajasthan, Madhya Bharatiya Prantiya Congress Organisation'. Public Meetings were held at Mandsaur, Neemuch, Rampura, Bhanpura, Garoth, Jawad and at other towns of the District to carry on propaganda against the Government. This action led to the arest of nearly two dozen persons in the District. They were also tried and convicted for different periods.

In these days of hectic political activities, the Indian National Congress advised the political workers of Princely States to organise an all India State People's Conference to achieve the end of establishing responsible Govrnments in all the States.

The fifth conference of the 'Indore Rajya Praja mandal' was held at Rampura in 1945 under the Presidentship of Mishrilal Gangwal. According to a resolution of the conference, the Praja Mandal was affiliated to ' All India States People's Conference in 1945.

A number of colleges were closed due to hectic political activities among the students. The students of Ujjain and Indore, therefore, came to Mandsaur and Neemuch to infuse the ideas of freedom movement among the students of these towns.[1]

In 1945, a session of All India States People's Conference was held at Udaipur. On this occasion, the 'Madhya Bharat Deshi Rajya Lok Parishad' was reorganised at the instance of the leaders of all India Organisation. Here Sitaram Jaju, a prominent worker of the District, was elected as one of the Secretaries of the Parishad. The office bearers of the body then toured throughout the states of Central India and established Praja Mandals in 34 States of the region. All these Praja Mandals were affiliated to the madhya Bharat Deshi Rajya Lok Parishad.[2]

After the attainment of Independence in August, 1947, efforts were made to form a Union of States in Central India. In February, 1948, the working committee of Gwalior State Congress gave consent to the formation of Union of States in this region, its meeting held at Ujjain.

1. H. N. Dwivedi, *Madhya Bharat Ka Itihas*, Vol. IV, p. 45.
2. *Dashpur Janapada Sanskriti*, pp. 230-34; *Madhya Pradesh Aur Gandhiji*, pp. 95-96, H. N. Dwivedi, *Madhya Bharat Ka Itihas*, Vol. IV, pp. 28-41.

CHAPTER-III
PEOPLE

Population

The District extends over an area of 9,726 sq. km. and has a population of 961, 522 persons according to Census 1971. Registering an increase of 27.85 per cent during the last decade, it ranks seventeenth in the State, in population ranking. It was formed in the year 1948 from the merger of Mandsaur District of the erstwhile Gwalior State, Rampura,-Bhanpura district of erstwhile Holkar State, Malhargarh and Sanjit Tahsils of former Jaora State and former Sitamau State. However, the Sunel Tappa enclave of Bhanpura Tahsil, consisting of the Sunel town along with 77 villages was transferred to Rajasthan at the time of re-organisation of the present State of Madhya Pradesh, in 1956. There has since been no change in its boundaries. At present the District occupies 2.31 per cent of the total population and 2.20 per cent of the total area of the State. Divided into 8 tahsils, having 1580 inhabited villages and 12 towns, the District returned an over all density of 99 persons per sq. km. the tahsil-wise break-up of population is shown in the following table :—

Table No. III-1

Area and Tahsilwise Population, 1971

Tahsil/ District	Area in Sq. km.	Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
Jawad	1,570.3	110,409	57,066	53,343
Neemuch	855.1	132,981	70,153	62,828
Manasa	1,517.3	124,813	64,541	60,272
Bhanpura	1,039,2	65,613	34,324	31,289
Malhargarh	806.1	95,577	49,282	46,295
Garoth	1,136.7	109,980	57,144	52,836
Mandsaur	1,265.6	195,907	101,959	93,948
Sitamau	1,273.8	126,242	65,495	60,747
(a)	9,434.1	961,522	499,964	461,558
(b)	9,726.0			

Source :- Census, 1971

N. B. (a) According to State Survey Department
(b) According to Surveyor General of India

The difference in the area figures of Surveyor General of India and the State Survey Department is significant. It is to the tune of 291.9 Sq. km. or +4.32 per cent. There are only 3 other districts which come under the category of a difference of more than 2 per cent. They are Sehore (+3.63), Dewas (+2.90) and Indore (-2.02). in this respect, Mandsaur District tops the list in the State.

The table also reveals that the smallest tahsils in area and population in the District are Malhargarh and Bhanpura and the biggest are Jawad and Mandsaur respectively.

Growth of Population

The Census of 1911 of the District shows an increase of population by 12.8 per cent over that of the last decade. The following decade of 1911-21 recorded a rise of only 3.5 per cent in the District population over that of 1911. During the decade of 1951-61, the population recorded a rise of 24 per cent in the District which increased to 27.9 per cent in the following decade of 1961-71. The following table gives the percentage variation in the population of the District during each decade of the seventy year period 1901-71.

Table No. III -2

Percentage variation in Population, 1901-71

Year	Mandsaur District		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1901-11	+12.8	+21.8	-18.6
1911-21	+3.5	+5.8	-8.6
1921-31	+13.5	+15.7	+0.3
1931-41	+17.9	+14.1	+44.7
1941-51	+17.0	+12.0	+44.7
1951-61	+24.0	+20.6	+38.2
1961-71	+27.9	+29.4	+21.9

Source :- Census Reports, 1961 and 1971

From the above table it is clear that the District witnessed a small population increase of 3.5 per cent during the decade 1911-21, which compares with a decrease of 1.4 per cent in the State as a whole. This small increase in population during the decade may be attributed to the reason that the decade saw the beginning and end of the First World War (1914-19) as also the visitation of most parts of the State by the fatal influenza epidemic in 1918-19. The decade 1951-61 witnessed a high increase of 24 per cent in the population of Mandsaur District, which closely compares with the increase recorded by the State as a whole. The last decade (1961-71) witnessed an all time high increase of 27.9 per cent in the population of the District, which also closely compares with the high increase recorded by the State as whole.

Migration

The Census of 1951 recorded 92,340 persons of the District population as immigrants. Durigng the decade 1941-51, nearly 18,277 persons immigrated into the District from other districts of the erstwhile Madhya Bharat State. From Ratlam, Ujjain and Indore, being chief of them, 7,552, 2,938 and 2,780 persons, respectively immigrated to this District. The main feature of extra-provincial immigration was a strong link with Rajasthan which sent out 59,570 persons to Mandsaur District. Out of 6,686 immigrants from other countries, 6,636 persons came from Pakistan alone.

In 1961. the District population of 7,52,085 included 1,16,563 or nearly 15.5 per cent immigrant population, of whom about 28,722 immigrants came from other districts of Madhya Pradesh, mostly from contiguous districts. Out of these, 13,422 persons came from Ratlam District alone. The number of immigrants from the states in India, beyond Madhya Pradesh, was 81,527. The majority of these immigrants, i..e., 71,976, came from the districts of Rajasthan. From Chittorgarh and Jhalawar Districts of Rajasthan, the number of persons immigrated into the District was 34,932 and 22,457, respectively. This heavy migration was especially in connection with the construction of the Gandhi Sagar dam. Out of about six thousand immigrants from other countries of the world, 5,759 were immigrants from Pakistan. A comparison of 1951 and 1961 census figures of immigrants from Pakistan shows that 877 of them emigrated from the District during the decade 1951-61.

Density of Population

With 6,36,915 persons against an area of 3,635 sq. miles in 1951, the District had an average density of 166 persons per sq. mile. In 1961, the density increased to 206 persons per sq. mile or 73 persons per sq. km. which further rose to 99 persons per sq. km. in census 1971. The following table shows the density of population in the District in the year 1971.

Table No. III-3
Density, 1971

District/Tahsil	1971		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Mandsaur			
1. Jawad Tahsil	99	79	5,740
2. Neemuch Tahsil	70	64	16,913
3. Manasa Tahsil	82	66	8,050
4. Bhanpura Tahsil	63	49	2,021
5. Malhargarh Tahsil	119	104	19,753
6. Garoth Tahsil	97	81	12,841
7. Mandsaur Tahsil	155	110	8,557
8. Sitamau Tahsil	99	93	17,265

Source :- Census 1971

The table shows that Sitamau tahsil is as dense as the District as a whole (99). The highest urban density is that of Malhargarh tahsil (19,753) and the lowest that of Bhanpura (2021). The highest rural density is that of Mandsaur tahsil (110) and the lowest that of Bhanpura again (49). Taken as a whole, Neemuch is the most densely populated tahsil in the District (156) closely followed by Mandsaur (155). Bhanpura, as is evident, is the most sparsely populated tahsil (63) followed by Jawad (70).

Sex-ratio

There may indeed be many factors-social, cultural, demographic and economic, reacting on the sex-ratio of the population at a given time or place. The District in question lies in the Malwa plateau which is a tract noted for the masculinity of its population at least for the past seventy years. In 1951, there were 950 females per thousand males in the District. In 1961, the sex-ratio was 925 and it decreased to 923 in 1971. Even this is not uniformly distributed but shows considerable variation among the tahsils. In 1961, the ratio had the lowest value of 867 in the Bhanpura tahsil in the north-east of the District. The other tahsils of the District then had the following sex-ratios-Neemuch-899; Jawad-946; Manasa-930; Mandsaur-930; Malhargarh 932, Garoth-936 and Sitamau-940.

An important factor influencing the proporation of sex in a particular region is it sextent of urbanization. It is a matter of common observation that unba.ı areas have a high degree of masculinity. This sex imbalance in urban are is usually created by the migrational element. This migration is as a rule confined only to men in the begining and there is always a time lag before the women also join the men migrants. In the case of Mandsaur District, in 1961, the rural areas had a higher value of sex-ratio (937), while the urban areas had a low sex-ratio of 880. The same trend is observed in the census 1971 also.

The sex-ratio in the District during the last 70 years, i.e., from 1901 to 1971, is shown in the table below.

Table No. III-4

Sex-ratio, 1901-71

Census Year	Mandsaur District		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	939	943	925
1911	947	947	947
1921	948	947	953
1931	942	941	949
1941	943	945	931
1951	950	951	947
1961	925	937	880
1971	923	929	901

Source :-Census Reports, 1961 and 1971

The table highlights the dissimilarity in the pattern of behaviour of sex-ratio over time in the District. For the first forty years of the century, i.e., during 1901-41, the sex-ratio in the District almost remained stationary at 940 females per 1000 males. The decade 1941-51 witnessed the sex-ratio in the District increasing by signifcant margin. The District

experienced a steep decrease in sex ratio during the next ten years 1951-61, but fell slowly in the last decade (1961-71).

Rural and Urban Population

More than one-fifth (21.2 per cent) of the District's population resided in towns in 1961. This compares with a much smaller proporation of 14 per cent in case of the State as a whole living in towns. The urban population in the District registered a sizeable increase of 313 per cent in a decade since 1951. In 1971 (20.23 per cent), the urban component in the District came down a little as compared to what it was in 1961.

The District had twelve towns and 1,884 villages (including 211 uninhabited villages) in 1951. In 1961, the number of towns remained the same, while the number of villages decreased to 1,802 (including 226 uninhabited villages). In 1971 too, the number of towns remained stationary, but the number of villages increased a little to 1824 (including 244 uninhabited villages). Thus during the decade 1951-61, in all 15 depopulated villages were in excess, whereas during 1961-71 the number grew to another 18. It shows migration of population to safer and better habitats.

The District has slightly more than the average quota of villages per district. As far as the number of towns is concerned, the District has the second highest number of towns in any district in the State (12), the first being West Nimar District which has 13 towns.

The distribution of villages among the tahsils is slightly uneven. The highest number of village is in Jawad tahsil, which contains 277 inhabited villages according to census 1971. At the other extreme is Bhanpura tahsil which has only 83 inhabited villages. Sitamau tahsil showed the next highest concentration of villages, having 232 inhabited villages. The number of villages in other tahsils of the District is as follows :-

Manasa 219; Mandsaur-218; Garoth-194; Neemuch-188 and Malhargarh-169

The District also contains a good number of uninhabited villages. They are nearly one-eighth of all villages in the District. The number of uninhabited villages in Manasa tahsil is 90, which is highest in the District: The other tahsils of the District contained uninhabited villages as shown below :-

Bhanpura 36; Jawad 57 Neemuch 15; Sitamau 12 Garoth 14; Mandsaur 7 and Malhargarh 13.

Nearly 78.8 per cent of Mandsaur District's population resided in rural areas in 1961. It increased to 79.77 in the year 1971. The proportion of rural population varied from tahsil to tahsil. The proportion of rural population was the highest (92.6 per cent) in case of Sitamau tahsil and the lowest (62.1 per cent) in case of Neemuch tahsil in 1961. The variation of rural component of the population in case of other tahsils of the District in that year was as follows :-

Jawad (90.1 per cent); Manasa (77.8 per cent);

Bhanpura (65.9 per cent); Malhargarh (87.2 per cent); Gatoth (84.5 per cent) and Mandsaur (71.2 per cent).

The following table gives the percentage of urban to total population in the District and in each tahsil during 1951 1971.

Table No. III -5
Urban Proporation, 1951-71

S. No. District/Tahsil	Urban Proporation		
	1951	1961	1971
1.Mandsaur District	17.9	21.2	20.23
2. Jawad Tahsil	11.9	9.9	9.03
3. Neemuch Tahsil	26.8	36.9	37.41
4. Manasa Tahsil	23.8	22.2	19.75
5. Bhanpura Tahsil	17.0	34.1	22.50
6. Malhargarh Tahsil	8.2	12.8	11.99
7. Garoth Tahsil	7.7	15.5	16.57
8. Mandsaur	28.9	28.6	29.09
9. Sitamau Tahsil	8.7	14.3	6.70

Source :-Census Reports, 1951, 1961 & 1971

The above table shows that with the exception of Jawad, Manasa and Mandsaur tahsils, all other tahsils of the District registered a drift of population towards towns i.e., upward movements in their urban components during the decade 1951-61. The entire urban proportion of the District in 1971 was 20.23. It terms of population, Mandsaur and Neemuch are the biggest towns with 56,988 and 49,748 persons rspectively according to census 1971. Manasa, Bhanpura, Malhargarh and Garoth tahsils have two towns each, one the tahsil headquarters and the other Rampura, Gandhi Sagar, Narayangarh and Shamgarh respectively. Other tahsils have only one town each which is the tahsil headquarters of the same name.

Displaced Persons

Consequent upon the partition of the country in August 1947, considerable displacement of population occurred in the following years of the decade. Mandsaur District also had its share of 6,369 displaced persons out of which 3,446 were males and 2,923 females. Mostly, they came from the districts of West Pakistan. The table below shows the year of their arrival, origing of the displaces persons and their number in rural and urban areas :-

Table No. III-6
No. of Displaced Persons in the District

Tract	Total Poputation of displaced persons			Displaced persons from West Pakistan					
				1946		1947		1948	
	Persons	Males	Famales	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	6,369	3,446	2,923	51	43	2,392	2,106	914	670
Rural	797	498	319	2	-	222	122	248	193
Urban	5,572	2,968	2,604	49	43	2,170	1,984	666	477

	1949		1950		Date not Mentioned	
	Males	Femles	Males	Females	Males	Females
	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total	72	97	15	5	2	2
Rural	4	3	-	-	2	1
Urban	68	94	15	5	-	1

Source:- Census 1951

It is interesting to note that most of these displaced persons sought their livelihood in the urban areas of the District. They were, moreover, mostly engaged in non-agricultural pursuits. They adopted 'commerce' and production other than cultivation' as the principal means of their livelihood. The following table show their distribution according to livelihood pattern :-

Table No. III-7
Livelihood pattern of Displaced persons

Tract	Total Population of displace persons			Agricultural classes							
				Cultivators of land wholly or mainly wo-ned and their dependents		Cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned & their depen-dents		Cultivating labourers & their depen-dents		Non-cultivating owners of land Agricultural rent receivers & their dependents	
	Persons	Males	Famales	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	6,369	3,446	2,923	5	10	2	4	18	22	7	5
Rural	797	478	369	3	8	1	1	-	1	-	-
Urban	5,572	2,968	2,604	2	2	1	3	18	21	7	5

	Non Agricultural Classes							
	Production other than cultivation		Commerce		Transport		Other services and miscellaneous sources	
	Males	Famales	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Total	467	392	1,871	1,660	209	192	867	638
Rural	57	69	124	59	61	56	232	125
Urban	410	323	1,747	1,601	148	136	635	513

Source :-Census 1951

Thus, out of 6,369 displaces persons in the District, only 73 persons (1.1 per cent) were engaged in agricultural occupations. Moreover, out of these 73 persons, only 14 persons settled in the rural areas of the District.

In the wake of the formation of Bangla Desh, another wave of displaced persons was received. About 200 fishermen families from Bangla Desh were settled by the Government at Gandhi Sagar Dam. Recently 25 families each of the displaced persons from Manal Camp (Dandkaranya) have been settled at Neemuch and Gandhi Sagar.

Languages

Mother-tonge returns of 1961 show that, in all, sixty-nine languages/dialects were spoken in the District. A close look at the returns, howeve, will reveal that this was not, really speaking, the case. Forty-one mother-tongues had less than 100 (twenty seven of less than 10) speakers each, six mother tongues had between 100 to 200 speakers, six between 200 and 300, three between 300 and 500, and three between 500 and 1,000. Thus only ten out of the sixty-nine languages dialects returned from the District claimed to have more than 1,000 speakers each. Even of these ten, only four, namely Hindi, Malwai, Mewari and Urdu accounted for all but 4.2 per cent of the population. In other words, sixty-five languages claimed only 4.2 per cent of the population as speakers, representing perhaps the effect of migration on the linguistic pattern of the District.

The following table gives comparative figures of mother-tongue returns for Census 1951 and 1961.[1]

Table No. III-8
Languages/Dialects, 1951, 1961

Languages	1951	1961
1	2	3
Hindi	3,86,397	4,50,527

(Contd.)

1. The 1951 figures include the population of Sunel Tappa enclave (30,314 person in 1951), later transtered to Rajasthan. Hence strictly speaking, 1951 and 1961 figures are not comparable and their use is better restricted to point out clear trends of change.

1	2	3
Malwi	1,73,237	2,09,065
Mewari	21,620	31,909
Urdu	10,480	29,504
Gujrati	9,178	7,227
Banjari	6,635	3,125
Marwari	5,229	1,755
Sindhi	4,795	5,877
Punjabi	4,149	3,258
Sondhi	3,333	-
Rajasthani	2,966	802
Marathi	1,778	3,329
Bhili	1,265	6

Source :-Census 1951 and 1961

Hindi is the most widely spoken mother-tongue in the District claiming very nearly three-fifths (59.9 per cent) of the population as speakers in 1961. It is also the most widely spoken mother-tongue in the rural areas of Manasa, Bhanpura, Garoth, Mandsaur and Sitamau tahsils, of course, along with Malwi. In the census of 1951, the number of Hindi speakers was 3,86,397 which constituted nearly three-fifths (60.6 per cent) of the population as speakers.

The second most widely spoken mother-tongue in the District as a whole is Malwi, which has been classed on philological considerations as a dialect of Rajasthani though the latter it self is commonly regarded as a dialect of Hindi. Grierson has also termed Malwi as a form of Rajasthani dialect having relation with both Marwari and Jaipur. In 1951, the number of speakers in Malwi was 1,73,237 (27.2 per cent) which rose to 2,09,065 speakets (27.8 per cent) in 1961. Malwi is the most widely spoken mother-tongue in the rural areas of Jawad, Neemuch and Malhargarh tahsils that occupy the northern and western portions of the District. Rangri, a sub-dialect of Malwi is also largely spoken in Mandsaur District. By its very name, Rangari suggests remote contacts with Rajasthani. The Rajputs who migrated from Rajasthan to Mandsaur District several decades ago, brought with them the impacet of the Rajasthani dialects, and under it, Malwi underwent changes and recorded as the Rangri dialect. The Malwi Rajputs although geographically a part of the Malwa region lent some of the characteristics of their ancestral homeland in Rajasthan to this District. Sondhwari, another sub-dialect of Malwi is spokent in Garoth tahsil of Mandsaur District.

Next in point of proportion of speakers is Mewari, classified on linguistic principles as a dialect of Rajasthani which was spoken as a mother-tongue by 4.2 per cent of the population in 1961. In 1951, the number of speakers of Mewari in the District was 21,620, claiming

nearly 3.3 per cent of the population as speakers. In Mandsaur District speakers of Mewari are concentrated almost entirely in the Jawad tahsil and to smaller extent in the adjoining Neemuch tahsil.

Urdu with 3.9 per cent speakers in 1961, is again a mother-tongue returned from the District. It is also important to note about this language that it is returned from the urban areas of the District to the extent of 71.3 per cent of its total speakers. It was the State language in the Malhargarh (Jaora), and Mandsaur and Neemuch (Gwalior) regions of the erstwhile States. In the rural areas Urdu occupies the third or fourth rank. In the census of 1951, the proportion of speakers of Urdu in the District was nearly 3.3 per cent of the District's population.

Gujarati, claiming nearly 1 per cent (7,277 persons) of the population as speakers in 1961, is also mainly spoken in urban areas. In 1951, the number of speakers in Gujarati was 9,178, constituting nearly 1.44 per cent of the District's population.

Sindhi, Marathi and Punjabi which have sizeable number of speakers in the District are also mostly returned from urban areas of the district. Marathi was the State language in the erstwhile Holkar State areas of the District. Banjari, a dialect of Rajasthani, is returned almost entirely from rural areas mostly of Malhargarh and Garoth tahsils.

Scripts used

Dev-nagari is the most widely used script in the District. Urdu, Gujrati, Sindhi and Punjabi speakers also often use it, along with their own scripts which are gradully losing attraction on the new generation.

Religion

In the census of 1961, Hindus constituted almost nine-tenths (89.5 per cent) of the District's population, their proportion being larger (94.1 per cent) in the rural areas. Next most populous religious group was that of the Muslims, who accounted for 7.8 per cent of the population in all areas. They were represented in the rural population to a smaller extent (4.2 per cent) but considerably improved their proportion in urban areas where they constituted slightly greater than one-fifth of the population. Other religious groups represented in the population were Jains (2.4 per cent), Sikhs, Christians and Buddhists in the order stated.

Jains who were only 2.4 per cent of the total population in 1961, showed considerable concentration in urban areas where they made 5.6 per cent of the population. The other religions also showed considerable concentration in urban areas. Followers of religions other than those mentioned above were in a very thin minority.

According to census 1971, there was a slight fall in the proportion of Hindus (89.09 per cent) whereas there was a visible increase in the proportion of Muslims (8.16 per cent) and

Jains (2.45 per cent). The following table shows the religion-wise population of the District according to census 1971 :-

Table No. III-9
Religious Composition of the District, 1971

S. No.	Religion	Person	Percentage of each religious community to total population	Percentage Decadal Growth rate (1961-71)
1.	Hindus	856,666	89.09	27.27
2.	Muslims	78,516	8.16	34.01
3.	Christians	1,021	0.11	9.78
4.	Sikhs	1,644	0.17	26.75
5.	Buddhists	73	0.01	14.06
6.	Jains	23,531	2.45	30.74
7.	Others	70	0.01	18.64
8.	Religion not stated	1	Neg.	Neg.
	District Total	961,522	100.00	27.85

Source :- Census 1971

According to the above table, whereas the growth rate of the Hindus (27.27) and Sikhs (26.75) was a little less than that of the District as a whole (27.85), the maximum decadal growth rate was that of the Muslims (34.01), followed by that of Jains (30.74). The growth rate of Buddhists and Christians is much less as compared to those mentioned above.

Castes

The caste structure of the Hindu society is very complex and rigid. Important castes among Hindus living in the District may be broadly divided in to Brahmans, Mahajans (Banias) Rajputs etc.

Brahmans

In caste heirarchy, Brahmans dominate. In the District they have mostly taken to agriculture. Only a few Brahmans perform priestly duties. Saraswats, Shri Gours, Gurjar Gaurs etc., are there in the District in sufficient number.

Mahajans

They are the business community both in the urban and rural areas. The words Mahajan, Vaishya or Bania, as they are commonly called, connote their status and occupational pattern. They are also engaged in money lending business. The porwals, Agarwals, Oswals, Maheshwaris, etc; are some of their broad divisions in the District. The chief sects of Oswals in the District are Kotharis, Nahtas, etc. Some of the Kotharis are Mahashewari Banias.

Rajputs

They are the descendants of the Kshatriyas who believe that they have survived the great massacre of warriors by Parasurama and belong to the Solar (Suryavanshi) or Lunar (Chandravanshi) lines. All the Rajputs, e. g. Sondhiyas etc; however, are not accepted by other as true Kshatriyas. The KHATIS, a predominant caste of cultivators, also claim their descent from 'Kshtriyas' Most of them are land holders. The caste is stricly vegetarian and teetotal. Their success in cultivation and frugal babits have put the caste in a better economic position as compared to the Rajput. The Rajputs are both meat eating and liquor drinking. Both the Rajputs and Khatis practice divorce and re-marriage.

Kayasthas

The orginal Kayasthas may have been village accountants, they are a instance of a caste whose social position has greatly improved on account of the wealth and importance of its members. They may be said to rank next to Brahmans and Rajputs in the social hierarchy.

Other Castes

Kulmi Patidars, both *leva* and *Kadwa*, form another dominant agricultural caste in the District. Among the traditional occupational castes the *sunar* (gold-smith) ranks the highest followed Kasera (Brass worker). The *sutar* (Carpenter) constructs and maintains all the wood implements of his farmer lients. The *luhar* (blacksmiths) He must maintain all iron equipment used in agricultural operations. He serves all farmers of whatever caste. The time of major activity is before the farming season starts (from March to June) and during the mansoon months. The *Nai* (barber) shaves his clients about once a week, and cuts their hair. Besides this, he acts as general factotum at the rites of his clients, being paid separately in cash for this additional service. The *Dholis* (drummer's) work is performed on a large drum hung round the neck. Any rite needs a necessary accompaniment of drumming. At the height of the marriage season, he is a very busy man.

The *teli* (oil-presser), the *tamboli* (betel grower) the *dhobi* (washerman), the *darji* (tailor), the *ahir* (dairyman), the *gayari* (herdsman), the *mali* (gardner), the *bharbhuniya* (grain-parcher), the *silawat* (builder) etc; form a few of the galaxy of functional castes in the District. As their name itself suggests, they are engaged in their traditional caste occupation.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

According to the Census of 1961, about 15.22 per cent of the District's population belonged to the Scheduled category, 15.15 per cent being Scheduled Castes and only 0.07 per cent being Scheduled Tribes. The corresponding census 1971 figures are 15.01, 14.65 and 0.36 percent respectively, showing an increase in the proportion of the tribes only. It may be noted that the proportion of Scheduled Tribe population is comparatively very small compared to many Districts of Madhya Pradesh.

In all twenty-five castes are scheduled in the District under the presidential Order promulgated in 1956 just after the re-organisation of States. Of these only twenty had been returned from the District; those not returned in 1961, though Scheduled, being Bedia, Bhanumati, Chidar, Kotwal and Zamral. Even of these twenty, as many as six, namely Barahar or Basod (43), Dhed (8), Khatik (10), Mang or Mang Garodi (32), Pardhi (23), and Pasi (8), existed in numerically negligible numbers; two, Mahar (106) and Kanjar (176) had very small populations of 100 to 200 each; one, that is pasi had a strength between 100 and 500; while three, Bargunda (749), Dhanuk (614) and Koli or Kori had populations between 500 and 1000 each. Thus, only remaining eight of the Scheduled Castes in Mandsaur District had numerically significant (more than 1 per cent of the total Scheduled Castes population) representation in the District in 1961. These eight, in the descending order of their populousness in the District (with the proportion of each, to total Scheduled Caste population, given in brackets against each Caste) were as follows according to census 1961 :—

Chamar and Synonymous Castes (52.6 per cent);
Bali (22.5 per cent); Bagri (8.5 per cent);
Bhangi or *Mehtar* (5.1 per cent)., *Khatik* (33. per cent)
Nat, Kalbelia or Sapera (2 per cent)
Meghwal (1.6 per cent) and Banchada (1.6 per cent).

Tahsilwise distribution of Scheduled Caste population in 1961 was uniform if we exclude Sitamau and Garoth tahsils which showed a slight concentration. The highest proportion of Scheduled Castes population was in Sitamau tahsil, where they constituted about one-fifth (20.7 per cent) of the total population of the tahsil. In Garoth tahsil the Scheduled Castes population constituted 19.4 per cent of the total population of the tahsil. The Scheduled Caste population for other tahsils of the District according to Census 1961 was: Malhargarh (15.6 per cent), Mandsaur (14.9 per cent), Bhanpura (13.9 per cent), Neemuch (12.6 per cent), Manasa (12.5 per cent) and Jawad (11.1 per cent). Thus, the Scheduled Caste constitutent of the population goes on decreasing from south-east (where it is highest) of the District to its north-east (where it is lowest).

Only 12.9 per cent of the Scheduled Caste population had been returned from urban areas, showing that they were less at home in urban surroundings than the general population which had an urban component of 21.2 per cent. Sex-ratio among the Scheduled Castes in the District was then 950 as against 925 for the general population in 1961, thus showing lesser masculinity than the general population.

Chamar

The most numerous Scheduled Caste in the District, accounting for more than half (52.6 per cent) of the District's Scheduled Caste population in 1961, was Chamar. Other names by which the caste is called are Bairwa, Bhambi, Jatav, Mochi or Regar. About 88.6 per cent of their population resided in rural areas of the District in 1961. The Chamars are more or less evenly distributed among the tahsils.

The caste had 9.4 per cent of its population returned as literate and educated in the District. About 61 per cent of the population of the caste was found economically active, and a little more than fourth-fifths of the workers were engaged in the agricultural sector in 1961. Nearly 7.2 per cent of the workers were then engaged in their traditional household industry

of tanning and of Shoe-making. A sizeable number of Chamar workers is also engaged in miscellaneous occupations. They are mostly Hindus by religion.

Balai

The second most numerous Scheduled Caste in the District is Balai which accounted for more than one-fifth (22.5 per cent) of the District's Scheduled Caste population in 1961. Only 6.2 per cent of its population resided in urban areas then. Though the caste is spread in all the tahsils of the District, yet there is evidence of some concentration in Sitamau, Mandsaur and Garoth tahsils.

The Balai has been the village watchman and drudge since time immemorial. The caste is supposed to be an offshoot of the large Koli caste. The Balai is usually the village messanger and watchman as well as an agriculturist.

During the Census of 1961, nearly 90 per cent of Balai workers in the District had been returned as engaged in agricultural pursuits. About three-fourths of them were cultivators and the rest were working as agricultural labourers. Nearly 10 per cent of the people of this caste were literates as against 9.5 and 9.4 per cent in Scheduled Castes in general and Chamars respectively.

Bagri

"The Bagris or Moghias are a well-known tribe of thieves and dacoits"[1] Mandsaur District alone accounted for 13.5 per cent of the Bagri population of the State in 1961. Only 5.5 per cent of the caste's population was returned from the urban areas of the District in that year.

Educationally the caste is most backward among the Scheduled Castes and had a low-percentage of literacy of 3.2 Nearly 88 per cent of the caste's population was engaged in agriculture (66 per cent in cultivation and 22 per cent as agricultural labourers). Their household-industry is also important as 7 per cent of the caste's workers were engaged in it. The nature of the caste's household industry however, is not known.

Bhangi or Mehtar

This caste which professes Hinduism accounted for 5.1 per cent of the District's Scheduled Caste population in 1961. Unlike other Scheduled Castes, this caste resided in the urban areas to the extent of more than two-fifths (41.4 per cent) of its total population in 1961. The caste had a relatively higher literacy proportion of 12.6 per cent in this year on account of its concentration in urban areas. The caste had the highest participation of 46 per cent in 'other services'. Agriculture employed 30 per cent of the wokers, mostly in rural areas, while a sizeable proportion of 17.4 per cent was engaged mainly in household industry.

Khatik

The caste accounted for 3.3 per cent of the Scheduled caste population in the District in 1961. Nearly one-third (34.2 per cent) of the population of the caste is concentrated in

1. Central India Agency Report, 1931, p. 227

urban areas. It is spread more or less evenly among the tahsils. The caste had a literacy percentage of 18.2 and is relatively less dependent on agriculture.

Nat, Kalbelia or Sapera

Accounting for 2 per cent of the District's Scheduled Caste population, this group of castes showed a noticeable concentration in the rural areas of Garoth, Mandsaur and Sitamau tahsils. Only 15 per cent persons of the caste had been returned from urban areas of the District in 1961. Nearly half of the caste's workers were engaged in agriculture; one-sixth (18.8 per cent) in trade and commerce and one-eighth (13.0 per cent) in 'other services'. Educationally the caste is the most backward among Scheduled Castes in the District, having a literacy percentage of 2.5 only in the year 1961.

Banchada

The caste constituted 1.6 per cent of the District's Scheduled caste population and was entirely returned from the rural areas in 1961. It is concentrated mostly in Manasa, Mandsaur and Neemuch tahsils of the District. In the census of 1961, more than nine-tenths of them had been returned as cultivators and labourers in agriculture. According to Holkar State Census Report of 1931, "Banchadas are a caste of wandering musicians; their women are usually prostitutes'. A village named Sagar Gram has especially been constructed for them by the State Government on Neemuch-Mandsaur Road near Malhargarh, to improve their lot.

Scheduled Tribes

In the presidential Order of 1956, three tribes, namely Gond, Korku and Seharia have been scheduled in the District. Census of 1961, howeve, returned only Gonds. Neemuch, Malhargarh and Sitamau tahsils had not returned any Scheduled Tribal population in 1961 while Garoth and Mandsaur returned respectively 1 and 7 persons among Scheduled Tribes in that year. Thus Scheduled Tribes accounted for less than 1 per cent of the District's total population in 1961. Educationally the tribes are very backward, having a literacy percentage of only 1.3 in that year. Economically, the tribal population is engaged mostly in mining, quarrying, etc., in agriculture as labourers and house-hold industry.

The following table shows the tahsil-wise rural-urban population of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the District according to census 1971 :-

Table No. III-9
Scheduled Castes and Tribes

S. No.	Tahsil	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Jawad	12,358	11,596	762	2	-	2
2.	Neemuch	18,230	11,145	7,085	4	-	4

(Contd.)

1. Central India Agency Report, 1931, p. 227.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Manasa	15,331	13,178	2,153	-	-	-
4.	Bhanpura	9,243	7,958	1,285	137	137	-
5.	Malhargarh	14,210	12,904	1,306	129	129	-
6.	Garoth	18,654	16,596	2,058	21	-	21
7.	Mandsaur	27,744	23,884	3,860	20	10	10
8.	Sitamau	25,064	24,279	785	29	26	3
District Total		140,834	121,540	19,294	342	302	40

Source:-Census 1971

General Structure

The traditional *Varnashram Vyavastha* continues in the District, especially in the rural areas. The celebration of festivities provides an opportunity for the exposition of the innate qualities of the people in general, who are fun loving and religious by nature.

The Hindus propitiate a number of deities and shrines. Bheru-Babji, Pir-Babu, Khedapati (Bajrang or Hanuman), Sitla Mata etc., are some of the village deities which are worshipped apart from visiting the temples of Laxmi-Narain, Sita-Ram, Radha-Krishna, Shiva-Parvati etc. The Main purpose behind all this is the belief that it would either elongate the life of the children or fill the lap of sterile women, or give success in work and avert diseases. They also thinks that the worship would protect thier village from any evil.

They observe fast on auspicious occasions e.g. *Ekadashi Poornima*, etc. The women folk observe *vratas* on many other festivities, e.g. Gan-gour, Karwa-Chouth, Gaj-beej, Hal-shasti, Hertalika teej, etc., and offer worship. Beautiful designs (Chouk) are drawn by them on the well-cleaned floor during these festive occasions. General bodily cleanliness is the religious requirement of the worshippers and meals for the rituals are prepared only after a bath and change of neat and clean clothes. The female folk observe untouchability on personal basis, specially during *vratas* and *puja* (worship) etc.

The Muslims too are orthodox and relitious. They have adopted some of the rites from their Hindu co-relitionists. In the seventh month of gestation, they also perform a ceremony called *Good bharana*. They also, celebrate the *Chhati*. *Khatna* (Circumcision), however, is an exclusive Muslim rite, in which the barber (Zurrah) cuts the skin of the child for which he is given present. A feast is later on agganged.

As regards death rites, both Hindus and Jains cremate the dead, whereas Muslims take the body, placed in coffin to the burial ground. A funeral feast is, however, a common featurs, on the 13th day in case of the Hindus and Jains and on the 40th day, in case of the Muslims.

Another impact of Rajasthani culture is the drawing by hand of beautiful designs by the women of the family on the floors on all auspicious occasions. This folk art is locally called *'Mandna'*, i.e. drawing. Locally available white clay mixed with water forms the raw-material for these fascinationg designs.

Inter-caste relations

The inter-caste relations in the District are cordial and seldom any opportunity occurs when there is a clash. This in on account of the spirit of tolerance and significant pre Capita income. However, *Scheduled Caste* live aloof and do not avail the opportunity of mixing even offered to them due to cultural and social inhibitions. Muslims and other minorities enjoy good social status and are given their due treatment by the rest of the population. People greet each other with respect and nowhere in the District water-tight compartments are visible between any two communities. There are traditonally set principles of inter-dining, drinking of water and smoking and they are strictly adhered to by the concerning parties, particularly by the one which is on a lower plane socially. This precaution avoids unnecessary collusions.

New Religious Leaders and Movements

Sant Shiromani Nirbhay Ramji Maharaj of the *Ram Sanehi Sampraday* who died in the fifties, was a reputed Saint of Mandsaur District. He born in a village warrama near Rampura. He became the Mahant of the Shahpura *Gadi* of the Samaj, situated in nearby Rajasthan.

Swami Guptanand Maharaj, is another saint who died in the beginning of the Century at Mandsaur and whose, disciples are found even today. His book "*Guptanand Choudah Ratna*" is read by his followers with devotion. His *samadhi* is a place of reverence at the banks of the Shivna.

Swami Brahmanand Maharaj, whose *samadhi* is also situated at the banks of the Shivna in Khanpura (Mandsaur)area, is remembered with devotion as far as Gujarat and Kathiawad. His chief disciple Kali Mai was also famous. People still come from far and near to pay their homage to the *Guru* and the *Shishya*.

There are many disciples of Narayandasji Maharaj and Girwardas Maharaj in Singoli and Ratangarh areas of the District. In Suwasara and Mandsaur, Narayan Maharaj is popular. His *samadhi (Shiromani Chhatri)* in Brahmpuriat the *Shamashan ghat* is visited by his disciples. In Bhanpura there is a seat of the Jagat guru and recently Swami Satya Mitranand Giri relinquished it. But still he wields influence on the masses.

Kadam Maharaj, Rishiyanandji Maharaj, Krishnanandji, Keshwanananji Maharaj, Pratyakshanandji Mahraj, Brahmchariji Maharaj etc., were some of the many saints and religious leaders of the District who were revered by the masses during their life time and are still having religious impact on the lives of their disciples.

The famous Jain Saint Chouthmalji Maharaj was born at Neemuch. Hindus, Muslims, Aryas and jains alike listened to his religious discourses patiently. Many people from the lower rung of the society got themselves converted to Jainism due to the impact of this *pad-yatras* and *Updesh*.

Chiman Chishti was a famous *Sufi* Saint closely related to Khwaja Sahab Ajmeri, and is revered by the religious Muslim masses. His *mazar* is a place of regular visitation for many.

Christian Missions at Neemuch and Sitamau and Arya Samaj in all the urban areas are found to have sufficient impact on the people, especially on those who come into the orbit of their social and religious activities.

SOCIAL LIFE

Property and Inheritance

The society in the District is predominantly agricultural. For such society, to a large extent, joint family system is customary and is profitable too as there is always a need of workers, especially in families which own large farms. However, urban joint families are breaking on account of various reasons. As soon as the sons grow old enough to marry, they are married. The married couples are found not to be able to adjust themselves with the family. The first opportunity of getting a job in the town or in the tahsil or District, generally not beyond that, is availed and they get themselves separated. This tendency is spreading in the villages which are situated near towns. The social problem of partition eventually arises within a couple of years. Sometimes family feuds also force the head of the family to go in for partition, before any one of the sons demands it.

The traditional Hindu Law is respected and the distribution of property on account of partition or inheritance is done strictly in accordance with it. Rarely cases are referred to the civil court. It is not always the case that all the partitions are effected without even any petty disputes, but a few members of the caste panchayats, or one or two elderly relatives are always present to settle it amicably. Their decisions are generally accepted.

The ancestral property is divided equally among the brothers, their sisters getting nothing. Their mother is entitled to and gets an equal share. The traditional social fabric does not permit the sisters to claim anything. In spite of the provisions of the Hindus succession Act, 1956 in favour of an equal share to them, they are generally found to forfeit their share. Leading families of towns are sometimes seen executing a 'will, though it is not the common practice even in the well-to-do section of the society.

Marriage and Morals

As elsewhere throughout Malwa plateau, monogamy is the rule and polygamy an exception. However, in remote rural areas, in certain low castes, as also rarely in Rajputs and Brahmans too, polygamy may be witnessed. But the new generation is completely free from this practice. Polyandry is, however, not at all practised in the District.

Marriage is universal in the District as in the rest of the country. The traditional restrictions on marriage alliances are very strong and no body dares to overlook them. There is always a fear of expulsion from the caste if a person tries to marry outside his caste. This is not restricted to only higher but even to the lower castes who imitate the former to a considerable extent. Thus there are various endogamous groups among which restrictions of caste are strictly adhered. Within a particular caste there are many exogamous groups

among which restriction of *gotra (shakh)* are even more sincerely adhered to. No body can marry within the same *gotra*. Where marriages are permissible, in the same *gotra* restrictions extend up to six degrees in the case of male line and four degrees on the *maternal* sicde. The off-shoots of a *gotra* are regarded as brothers and sisters. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 has removed the restrictions so far as marriages among families of the same *gotra* are concerned, but marriages among sapindas are still not recognised by law as well as custom. Inter-sub-caste marriages are not common, but of late, they are taking place but on a smal scale.

The restrictions on marriage among the Muslims as elsewhere in the country are not many and marriages among cousins are permitted and even considered desirable. Marriages between uncle and niece, brother and sister, half-brother and half-siste, however, are not possible. In Hindu and Jain families the order of priority of marriage among males is determined by their seniority in age. Muslims too follow it as they are mostly converts from Hinduism and hold old beliefs towards caste and socila practices.

Marriage Customs and Rituals

Marriage customs etc. Among the Hindus are similar to those prevailing in others parts of the Hindi speaking areas. Marriages are arranged by the parents of the boys and girls. Due importance is given to family status apart from other considerations of caste, status and financial position. Presont in cash and kind are made to the prospective bridegroom and his parents at the time of settlement of marriage i.e., *sagai* or *mangni* (betrothal). It is followed by tilak or *teeka*, held at bridegroom's house when he is presented clothes, sweets, fruits etc. After some time there is *lagan* ceremony in which the time fixed for the marriage is intimated by the bride's father. The bridegroom then goes with this party, called the *Barat*, to the bride's house. They are ceremoniously received. The bride's father offers his daughter to the bridegroom in a grand marriage ceremony in the presence of all relatives and friends. This is called *kanyadan*. The actual marriage ceremony is known as *Hath-Leva* or *Bhanwar* or *Saptapadi* or *phera* which consists in taking seven steps round the nuptial fire by the couple at the predetermined auspicious hour.

After the performance of some routine *homa*, worship and ritualistic observances, sometimes late in the night, the last cermony of *bida* or farewell to the bride is undertaken. It is a very sad moment and tears may be seen in the eyes of many.

Muslim marriage ceremonies are simpler as compared to those narrated above. The actual *Nikah* ceremony differs in the case of shias and Sunnis. With the Muslims, marriage is a contract and the dowry or *mehr* is always fixed before the ceremony takes place. It is the amount, the bridegroom is obliged to give to the bride whenever she demands. The amount differs according to the status of the parties.

Dowry

It is prevalent among high caste Hindus in alarming proportions and others imitate them. It is the girl's father who gives dowry in almost all castes except in a very few Scheduled Castes. In some cases a difinite amount to be given is negotiated before the marriage is

ettled. The cash and kind so settled is given at the time of betrothal, and a part at the time if various ceremonies which precede the actual marriage. It is customany to exhibit the lowry to the guests, specially the women guests do not forget to seen and inquire about it. Because of the very recent anti-dowry atmosphere, ostentatous display of ceremonies and lowry has been discouraged. Cash Settlements on the quiet may be more common now.

However there is certainly some impact of the recent amendments in the anti-dowry legislation on the progressive sections of the Society.

Marital Age

Despite the existence of various legislations, pre-puberty child marriages are still prevalent, specially among the agriculturists, and in them too, more specifically in Patidars. However, infant or very early marriages are, it seems, not practiced in the District on large scale.

According to Census 1961, in the age-group 10-14, the percentage of married girls (28.2) was more than three times to that of married boys (9.1) In the age-group 15-19, however, about 1/3rd of the boys (34.7 per cent) and almost five-sixths of the girls (83.1 per cent) are married. Regarding age at marriage, the data shows that marriages both of boys and girls start taking place, when they have crossed ten but have not completed 15 years of age, the frequency naturally being much greater in case of the girls. Majority of the boys get married after 20 years, only 1/3rd of them coming into the marital ties in their early youths (age group 15-19). There is usually a marked gap, from about 5 to 8 years, in the ages of the husband and wife.

Widow Remarriage

Widow re-marriage is a taboo in upper castes. Even in urban areas, cases of widow remarriage seldom occur and are looked down upon by the orthodox Hindu society. However, the lower strata of the society is comparatively free from such inhibitions.

Incidence of widowhood according to Census 1961 is 3.6 per cent of the female population of the District. In the broader age-group 15-34, representing youth, about 2.5 per cent of the females are returned as leading a widowed existence. This age-group poses the sociological problem of widow-remarriage, as after 34 years of age, though incidence of widowhood gradually increases sharply, but they mostly reconcile with the situation.

Widow remarriage is viewed with favour in Muslim Law, but in practice, due perhaps to the influence of Hindu lineage and neighbourhood, it is not in vogue in this District.

In the rural areas, in some lower castes, widows often marry their husband's younger brother, or occasionally some one else, and it is called *Choori Pahnana* in the former case and *Natra* or *Kareva* in the latter.

Divorce

Incidence of divorce or legal separation is negligibly small both in case of males and females in the District. Howeve, there is a custom in which a person who remarried a marred

women has to pay compensation locally called *Jhagda* to her former husband and this is prevalent among some of the communities belonging to the lower strata of society, especially in those who permit widow remarriage.

Economic dependence of women and their place in society

Out of a total working population of 365,287, in all 271, 370 are men and 93,917 are women (3 : 1), majority of them (87, 315) being economically active in the rural areas, especially in the agricultural sector. The ratio of working women to men in urban area is 1 : 7 indicationg more economic dependence of women on their counterparts in towns.

The following table shows the participation of women in the various economic activities in the District :—

Table No. III-11

Working Women, 1971

S. No.	Occupation	No. of Women workers		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1.	Cultivators	57,769	56,734	1,035
2.	Agricultural Labourers	28,920	27,014	1,906
3.	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and plantations, Orchards & allied activities	708	562	146
4.	Mining and Quarrying	92	87	5
5.	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs			
	(a) Household Industry	1,789	1,104	685
	(b) Other than Household Industry	1,035	586	449
6.	Construction	328	270	58
7.	Trade and Commerce	402	130	272
8.	Transport, Storage and Communications	64	2	62
9.	Other Services	2,810	826	1,984
	District Total	93,917	87,315	6,602

Source : Census, 1971

The table shows that after agriculture, household industry engages maximum number if women workers both in rural and urban sectors, of course, leaving apart'other services'. Other manufacturing and processing services etc., also attract sizeable number of women workers.

Mahila Mandals are functioning up to the Community Development Block Level. Their main activities are directed towards the economic and social emancipation of their members as well as those women who come under the orbit of their limited area of operation. These *Mandals* exercise some influence in the field of family planning and industrial training.

Prostitution and Traffic in Women

Leaving apart remote cases in the lower rung of the society, the District is free from these social evils to a considerable extent. The women belonging to a Scheduled Caste called Banchada, it was once suspected, practice prostitution. They have certain pockets near the roadsides, especially near big towns such as Mandsaur, Neemuch etc. But a strict vigil is kept on them and they find it difficult to pursue it as profession. Efforts have been made to rehabilitate them by construction houses and allotting agricultural land to their families.

The number of cases registered by the Police under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 during the two decades since the enforcement of the Act, is negligible.

Drinking

In upper caste Rajputs, and certain other castes, drinking is regularly resorted to, especially on festivities and when some guests are entertained. The lower strata of society, specially the economically well-off men there in, are habitual drinkers. The casual drinkers are there in many Scheduled Castes. They do so to forget about their economic and social problems which usually torture them. In certain upper castes, drinking is being linked with social status and elderly male members are found to drink heavily and regularly.

Gambling

Among the prevalent social evils, gambling usually tops the list in the District. People are easily tempted to indulge in it. However, leaving those ruralites who usually come in contact with the urban people, the rural people do not generally forced by circumstances. However, drinkers are usually indulge in such pursuits unless/gamblers too. The playing card games are the main source of gambling. But looking to the length and breadth of the District and its vast population, the evil of gambling has never assumed alarming proportions. Police have always taken to task those anti-social elements who indulge in such activities and force or persuade others to do so.

HOME LIFE

Types of Dwellings

Mud is the most preferred material of wall in the rural areas of the District (55 per cent). However, there is wide variation from 14 per cent in Jawad to 82 per cent houses of mud in

Mandsaur and Sitamau tahsils. The second most preferred wall material is stone. The northern tahsils of Jawad, Neemuch, Manasa and Bhanpura have high frequencies of such houses. The availability with ease and in abundance of the Vindhyan sandstone explains the phenomena. Other wall materials used in order of preference are grass, leaves, thatch or bamboo, timber, burnt bricks etc.

The pattern is quite different in urban areas where stone emerges as the most preferred wall material with half of the urban households living in such houses. The second place is of burnt bricks. More than a quarter of all urban households live in such houses. Mud and unburnt bricks are relegated to the third and fourth place in towns. Though there is wide variation among the tahsils, stone walls are, however, most frequent in the urban areas of Jawad, Neemuch, Malhargarh Mandsaur and Sitamau. Urban areas of Garoth have preference for mudwalled houses.

As regards roofing material, houses with roofs covered with tiles (slate or shingle) emerge as the most preferred type in the rural areas of the District as a whole and of each tahsil. Over 86 per cent of all rural households in the District live in tile-roofed house, the frequency varying among the tahsils from a maximum of 94 per cent (Malhargarh) to a minimum of 74 per cent (Bhanpura). Houses with roofs of thatch (grass, leaves, reeds etc.) are next most frequent, closely followed by houses having roofs of corrugated iron or other matal sheets. Thatch covered houses assume sizeable frequencies in Manasa (11 per cent) and Bhanpura (18 Per cent) tahsils.

In urban areas too, houses with tile-covered roofs remain the first most preferred, varying from a maximum of 71 per cent in manasa to minimum of 39 per cent in Mandsaur. Second most preferred in urban areas as a whole and in Jawad, Manasa, Bhanpura, Malhargarh, Garoth and Sitamau tahsils are houses with roofs of corrugated metal sheets. In Neemuch, however, roofs of concrete or stone slabs are the second choice, whereas in Mandsaur it is for thatch or grass roofs.

About 10 per cent of the urban households reside in modern houses having burnt brick walls and cemented or stone slab roofs.

Furniture and Decoration

The rural masses know nothing about furniture. For them it has no utility. However, the affluent agriculturists own big steel boxes and locally made wooden almirahs to keep their precious belongings in. Educated people in every village e.g., government officials and panchas, patels etc., own a chair or two, sometimes along with a table, bench, desk or stool.

Educated urbanites have a fancy for furniture but own only the utility articles, manufactured locally. *Sofas* of various sizes and material decorate the affluent homes. *Muddas* are popular in Neemuch, They are locally made and are cheap and convenient to sit on.

Dress

Dhoti up to the knee, a *bandi*, a *pagri*, all made of dull white cotton cloth form the most common dress of the rural men. Their women, however, have fancies for coloured

lugra (orhni) ghaghra and kanchli, of course made of cheap cotton cloth. There is no specific dress for children, and often *zabalas* are worn by children of either sex.

In urban areas the picture is altogether different. Even the educated people in villages wear *kurta, pyjama* and topi (cap). To remain bare-headed is generally not considered good. Pants and bush-shirt or shirt is a common wear of the boys and frock of the girls. School and college going boys and girls wear modern dresses comprising of slacks, bell-bottoms ect. Urban men and women are westernised in their dress outlook. However, *sari*, blouse and petticoat form the most popular apperel of the women there. It is elegant, comfortable and graceful.

Among Sindhis, punjabis and Muslims, *chudidar pyjam* a or salwar with *kurta* is the common dress for the women. Their male counterparts wear, *dhoti, lungi* or tight *pyjamas* respectively with shirt as the common upper garment along with cap or safa on the head. An ordinary peasant and a labourer, both in rural and urban areas, wears a cotton banian (short upper garment with half sleeve or sometimes no sleeve at all) or a shirt. Banian is sometimes used as undr garment by rich people. The English shirt or bush-shirt of cotton or other man-made fibres is a common upper garment now-a-days, all over the District and a poor peasant or rich merchant, alow caste shoemaker or a high caste Brahman wears this apparel [1] with Dhoti, pyjama or pants as lower garment.

Ornaments

Women as elsewhere, probably a little more in affluent Malwa, are very fond of ornaments. The upper part of their body is decked with gold or silver and the lower with silver or ornaments of baser metal in accordance with the economic status of the family.

A *bor* or teeka on the head, a nath or *long* on the nose, some sort of ear-ring or tops or *karn-ful* or *bali* form the main ornaments of a middle class woman. Nose and ears are, however, never kept without any ornament even by urban women. The *bajatti* is a must for women in general. It is, however, substituted in urban areas by *mangal sutra* or locket or a golden necklace. *Kamar kandora* or *Chandi ka Guchchha* decorates the waist line. *Bajuband (bujband)* on the arm and *kade, chudi, patle* etc., of gold or silver on the wrists along with bangles form the set of ornaments of the hand which are very common. On the ankles, a set of *sat* or *pyjeb* or payal with several small *ghunghrus* are worn which make pleasing sound when the wearer walks and also indicates her presence or arrival.

Bangles of various types and material are in regular use. A *set* of *chuda* is made of lac with shining beads and those made of coconut shell are in use in rural areas, whereas more often glass and sometimes plastic bangles adorn the urban women. Rings of gold or silver with some precious stone are worn on the fingers. *Bichhudi* of silver is a must for the fore fingers of the leg.

1. Peasant Life in India, Memoir No. 8, 1961, pp. 36-37.

Food

"*Pag Pag roti, dag dag neer*" is the popular saying in the District. There is no shortage of corn, seems to be the common meaning. Bread of *jowar* is the staple food of the people in general. The upper and middle non-agricultural strata of the society, however, eats bread of wheat, though they too have intense liking for *jowar mata* and consume it occasionally. Poor people also eat, along with jowar, maize and bajra as they are cheaper.

Makka ki rabri (maize porridge) with *chhachh* (curd water) is a delicious dish of the peasantry. *Khichri* and thuli are liked equally by all and are prepared once or twice a fortnight. Rice eaters are found only in urban areas, and it never forms their regular or staple diet. In pulses gram, *urd, tur* and *moong* are common, as vegetables are not very common in the people in general. In oils, ground-nut, *til* and opium seed oils are very common. Ghee and hydrogenated oil are respectively used by the upper and middle class people along with sweet oils. Onions, green pepper and coriandar, with or without any seasonal vegetable form the supportaing dish.

Laddu, bati and *urd-ki-dal* is the delicacy very common among brahmans and banias and is pregared on festivities or when they are on outings *(Goth)*. *Makka ke dhokle* (boiled maize-flour balls) is another common seasonal preparation of the middle classes. They are eaten with sweet oil and Jaggery *(gur)* etc. *Meethe bhajie* or *lapsi* and *puri, Khir-puri, shrikhand-puri, dahi-malpue*, etc., form some of the common pairs of delicious eatables.

Amusements

All the day long the peasantry works hard and needs some sort of entertainment in the evenings. There is hardly a village without a temple or some such religious meeting spot in or around the locality where the people assemble in the evenings, ususally after their meals, have *darshan* of the diety, relax, greet each other, chit-chat, smoke tobacco and listen to the *bhajan* and *kirtan* of the *bhajan mandli*. The number of women attending the chaupal is negligible. Sometimes old women of the village sit in a corner and listen to the performance. However, number of women and children present in the *arti* is sufficient. *peti* (Harmonium) is the main musical instrument. *Tabla* or *dholak* and *manjeere* are the supporting instruments. Many *bhajan mandlis* have been given some of these items by the social Welfare Department. Whenever there is a *katha* or religious discourse or any theatrical performance, the entire village assembles and the gathering sits till late in the night, until the show is finished. *Kala pathak* parties also sometimes perform *quawwalis* etc. to entertain, amuse and educate the rural people.

In urban areas, there are several sources of amusement. Public libraries and reading rooms, various clubs and associations, public gardens and cinemas are there to entertain those who want to have some sort of change in the otherwise routine life.

Festivals

Dasahara, Diwali, Holi and *Raksha Bandhan* are the four all-India festivals which are celebrated with the same zeal and guste, as anywhere else in the country.

Kasbas and towns have *Dasahare maidans* where effigy of Ravana along with those of Meghnath and Kumbhkarna are ceremoniously burnt on the eve of Dasahara after *Navratri and Ram-lila* celebrations at a few places. It is a great social and religious function and the *maidan* is full of human beings from all the corners of the locality.

Being celebrated in October/November, Deepawali is in reality a series of festivals of five days. Starting from *Dhan Teras (Dhanwantri Trayodashi)* and followed by *Rup-chaudas (Narak chaturdashi)*, the most important festival of light comes. Worship of goodness Laxmi, illuminations, fire-works, new clothes, sweets and exchange of good wishes mark the specialities of the festival. It is followed by *Anna-kut* (heap of a variety of delicacies) on the first of the month and *Bhaiya Dooj* (Brother's second).

In February/March, the colourful function of *Holi* fills the youthful heart with joy. Coloured powder *(gulal)* and coloured water are sprayed on one another as a token of expression of this joy on *Dhulendi*, i.e. the next day morning of the night when *Holika* is burnt after due worship by the women on the surroudings.

Rakhi or *Raksha Bandhan* has attraction for brothers and sisters. Many sisters are especially brought by their brothers from their (sister's) father-in-laws house, may it be in the town or the District or even in near by Rajasthan. The sisters await their brothers for a happy return to the *maika* (mothers-house) in the month of *Sravana* (July/Aug.) to be in the midst of their girl-friends *(sahelis)* to take a few swings with them on the *zoola* which has been especially hung on the nearest *neem* or *pipal* tree. They tie beautiful rakhis (coloured threads) on the right wrists of their brothers and get presents, some cash and cloth, and a promise of security in the life. *Maha Shiv Ratri, Basant Panchmi, Rang Panchmi* (colour fifth), *Nag Panchmi., Ram Navmi, Janmashtami, Ganesh Chaturthi, Anant Chaturdashi, Hanuman Jayanti, Makar Sankranti, Gan-gour, Sanja-puja, Hartalika Teej, Akhateej* etc., are some of the festivals which are celebrated in the District with full religious fervour.

The minority communities have their own festivals, though less in number, but full of religious zeal. The Muslims celebrate *Bara-wafat, Shab-e-Barat, Id-ul-fitr, Id-ul-zuha* and *Moharram* in their traditional style. Attractive and tall *tazias* are taken on the Moharram nigh through the main bazar of the towns and kasbas and they form a special attraction for all, young and old men, women and children, irrespective of caste and creed.

The Jain community is comparatively a wealthy section of the society. They arrange festivals on large scale in their chief temples on community basis. *Paryushan, Ashtanika, Mahavir Jayanti* etc, are celebrated. They also arrange a fair at Parasali (Garoth tahsil) on the eve of the latter.

Guru Nank and Guru Govind Singh are revered the most by the Sikhs and their birthdays are celebrated with splendour and glory. Community recital of *Guru Granth Saheb* in Gurudwaras is a must on these and many other religious functions.

Christians are far less in number and are concentrated mostly in urban areas. Their religious festivals are the Christmas, Good Friday and Easter. Church is the centre of activity of the main festivities on these auspicious occasions.

COMMUNAL LIFE

Pilgrim centres and Jatras

In all 56 fairs are held in the District, the maximum number of them (14) in Mandsaur followed by Neemuch (11) tahsil. Manasa, Sitamau and Garoth with 6 fairs each, Jawad with 5 and Bhanpura and Malhargarh with only 4 each, are the other tahsils in descending order in this respect.

Mandsaur Tahsil

1. Nalchha Mata fair

Nalchha is a small village about 3 km. from Mandsaur town. A one day fair is held here on *Asadh Sudi* 15 (June/July). Pilgrims from far and near come to have a *Darshan* of the local goodess at the temple.

2. Moti Baba fair

It is also a one day fair held on *sravan Badi* 2 (July-August) at Chandrapura, a village nearly 2 km. from Mandsaur. The temple of Moti Saheb or Okha Baba is a renowned place. Patients suffering from typhoid are said to be cured here. The sacred water of the place is taken away in bottles and cans to far off places. An Urs is organised on the occasion and both Hindus and Muslims participate in it. There is a vermilion painted statue and a Mazar simultaneously at one and the same place.

3. Savana Somwar Mela

On every Monday in the month of *Sravana* (July/August) fairs are held at Narsinghpura, a part of Mandsaur. This is called *Narsingh Hat Ka Mela*.

4. Kartik Mela

A famous relitious fair is held at Mahadeo Ghat, Mandsaur in the month of *Kartika* (October-November). Small earthen lamps are placed on bamboo platform and floated on the river. It is a beautiful sight to look at. There is a grand pillar with hundreds of projected places to keep the lighted lamps on near the Mahadeo temple which has a unique hauge *Shivlinga* with eight faces.

A few other fairs are held in the honour of various goddesses, e.g., *Kalka Mata Mela Shahiya Mata Mela* etc., at Barkhedi and Lasudiya respectively. Villages Nagri and Amlawad arrange *Nagraj Ka Mela*, and *Nag Babaji Ka Mela* respectively. *Jung Manuman Ka Mela* arranged by the Municipality at Mandsaur and *Mahadeo Ka Mela* at *Band akhedi* are also important. Shivratri fair at Mahrukhedi on *phalgun Badi* 13 (Feb-March), and *Panchmi Ka Mela* in every month in the bright fortnight at Bani also deserve mention.

Anjuman Islam arranges three fairs and Urs at Mandsaur, The first one is that of Chaman Chasti (April/May), the second *Yudan Saiyad Urs* (Feb-March) and the third *Nahar Saiyad Ka Mela* (February/March).

Neemuch tahsil

Bhadwa Mata

It is the most frequently visited place in the tahsil and the District throughout the year, not only by the local people but by the pilgrims from as far as Gujarat, Maharashtra and nearby Rajasthan. However, once in *Chaitra* (March/April) and again in *Ashvina* (September/October) during *Nav-ratri*, nine day fairs are also arranged by the Durga committee. The holy water of the *kund (bawadi)* is said to possess miraculous curing power, probably on account of its sulphur and other chemical contents. People have unqualified faith in the mother goddess and she is said to fulfil their wishes as presented to her in the past. Most of the pilgrims come simply to pay their respect and compliments for the fulfilment of their desires.

At Neemuch proper, four fairs are arranged namely Kileshwar Mahadeo Mela, Shivratri, Rakshan Bandhan, and Dasahara fairs. *Risata Urs* and Urs *Shahabuddin Baba are* also the highlights of the city. The latter one, a four day affair, is being held here right from 1896-97 onwards in the month of February, at *Majar akdas (samadhi)* of the Baba.

Jetli Mahadeo fair at Harwar, *Ramdeoji ka Mela* (3 days) at chitakheda and Ramnath fair on every *Amavasya* at Ransar are othe fairs of the tahsil.

Manasa Tahsil

Antri Mataji Ka Mela

A fort-night long fair in the month of *Pausa* (December/January) is held at village Antri. Chandrawat Rajputs are the more numerous to participate.

Shankhodhar Mela

It is a week long fair held in *Vaisakha* (April/May) to honour Lord Shiva who killed a demon named Shankha. It is arranged by the Mandal Panchayat. *Pind daan* cremony of the persons who died untimely death is also performed at the *Jaliya Bhairava* temple situated in the middle of the river. People reach there by boat.

Again, Mankeshwar Mahadeo Mela at Rampura (*Sravana*, July/August) and *Shivratri* fairs (*Phalguna Badi*-13, Feb-March) at Kedareshwar and Kukreshwar suggest the predominance of the devotees of Lord Shiva in the tahsil.

At Rampura, an yearly *Urs* is also arranged by the local Bohra community for 3 days but the dates are not certain.

Sitamau Tahsil

Suwasara has the distinction of having the longest fair in the tahsil (9 days) on *Ramnavmi (Chaitra Sudi 1*-9, March/April) arranged by the Mandal Panchayat, followed by Shivgarh (8 days) and Kodiazar (6 days) in the same month. In *Vaisasha* (April/May), a three day fair at Bhagor is also worth mentioning.

Rakshabandhan (Sravan Sudi, 15) and *Sravni* (Sravan Badi 1, July/August) are the religious occasions when one day fairs are held at Sitamau by the local Municipality and at Nahargarh by the local people respectively.

The famous Modi Mataji temple situated at the Sitamau gate is also the venue of a fair an *Shravani Amavas* (July/August).

Garoth Tahsil

The Municipal committee Garoth holds a one day *Ramnavmi* fair *(Chaitra Sudi* 9, March/April). *Shivji Ka Mela* is held at Shamgarh for a weak (Vaisakha, April/May) and at Chandwasa for two days (Magha, January/Februrary). The biggest fair in the tahsil is the 9 day long *Navratri* fair at Sathkheda (Asvina, Sept/October). *Sravani Amavas (Sravana Badi*-30, July/August) is yet another occasion for a one day fair at pola Dungar Kharkhedi.

The Jain community at parasali holds a four day fair in *Chaitra* (March/April) to celebrate *Mahavir Jayanti.*

Jawad Tahsil

Ramdeo Ka Mela is held at Kadwasa (*Chaitra Sudi*-9, March/April) and Nayagaon *(Bhadra Sudi*-2, August/September) whereas *Tejaji Ka Mela* is held at Dhangaon *(Bhadra Sudi*-10, August/September). The biggest fair is the 8 day long Sukhanand Mela at Athana *(Vaisakh Sudi*-11, April/May, In the same month a one day Maje Mahadeo fair is held at Patiyala village.

Bhanpura Tahsil

All the four fairs held in the tahsil are single day affairs. *Ramnavmi* fair at Sandhara (*Chaitra Sudi*-9, March/April), Tarkeshwarji fair at Takhaji Naoli *(Vaisakha Sudi*-15, April/May), Mataji ka Mela at Dudha Khedi (*Asvin Sudi*-9, September/October) and *Mahadeoji Ka Mela* at the tahsil heaquarters on Shivratri (*Phalguna Badi*-13, February/March) are the only fairs of the tahsil

Malhargarh Tahsil

This tahsil also holds four single day fairs. The Municipal commitee, Malhargarh arranges *Ramdeoji ka Mela (Bhadra*, August/September) *Mataji Ka Mela (Sravana*, July/August) is another attraction of this tahsil headquarters. At Vyankateshwar Mahadeo also a *mela* is arranged in the same month.

The Jain community holds a fair in the month of *Pausa* (December/January) at Bahi Parasnath. People come to this place even from the provinces of Gujarat and Rajasthan. Communal Dances Festivities etc. The Cultural content is predominantly Malwi with a tint of Gujrati and Rajsathani, more so the latter, as the District is surrounded on three sides by Rajasthan and due to the lack of a strong strain of tribal population in the District. However, certain affinities with Gujrat have been discerned in folk poetry and songs. A Gujrati folk song has a line :

"Mendi ne Bavi Malwe, ne rang Gayo Gujrat;
Mendi ran lagyo re"

Mehandi (yrtle) has been sown in Malwa, but its colour has spread up to Gujrati. So in terms of folk lore, affinity between Gujrat and Malwa is sought to be shown.

Besides the Gujrati tint in the texture of Malwi culture, Rajasthan has also lent its influence. The folk culture of Rajasthan and Malwa region has certain common characteristics. A folk theatre called *'Turra Kilangi'* of Rajasthan has a counterpart in Malwa called *'Maach'*, made up of colourful rags and buntings. In Jeeran area the former too, is still played. In both the theatres, actors come an the stage to pay homage to the presiding deity and to the 'Ustad'. On the Rajasthani stage, they come collectively whereas on the *'Maach'*, they come one by one.

In the District, folk-dances can be seen on any festive occasion Dance is the Main source of expression of joy and women folk, especially of the rural areas, never miss an opportunity like marriage or celebration of festivals like Holi, *Bhujariya, Gan-gaur* etc., to dance to accompaniment of *Dhol* (drum). The veiled house-wives dance before the front door of the house of celebration. No time is fixed for such dances. The bride-groom seated on the horse is entertained by his close female relatives in this way. These dances have impact of Rajasthani folk-dances on their rhythm. Appropriate songs by the surrounding women folk add glamour to the performance.

The impact of Gujarat may be watched on the *Garba* dance performed in the night during *Nav-ratri*. Gujarati women, are, however, the main performers.

'Bana' is a male dance performed by the ruralites, with sticks in their hands, moving around a fire. The drummer is encircled by the performers. Sometimes instead of fire, gas-lanterns are placed near the drummer. The hythm of the *bana* is similar to *Garba*, but it has got its own Malwi tinge. It is performed late in the night and continues for hours together. The tired performers come out of the circle and take rest. Others join in between. After relaxing for a while, they join it again. The drum-beating to the accompaniment of the dance is an art. It is a spectacular show. The speed of the foot-steps and movements of the body increase with the drum beating.

The recital of *Bhagwat* by a celebrated *pandit (Bhagwat bithana)* is an important festivity which lasts for 10 days. Only well-to-do agriculturists or businessmen arrange for this, whenever it is convenient to them, especially when the crops are aboundant and the house is full of corn. *Satyanarayan Ki Katha*, however, is a very popular festivity for the middle classes and is arranged on any aupicious occasion.

Public Games

Indian games such as *Kabaddi and Khokho* are much popular-throughout the District. In western games most popular is volley ball followed by foot ball especially in educated people. Hardly a *kasba* town will be found without a regular sports club. In indoor games, playing-cards and chess are played in preference to carrom, table-tennis and badminton, because they are easily managed. School and college going boys and girls are fond of sport activities. If they are not the participants, they are definitely silent spectators of the games.

In children of both sexes, *ankh-micholi, Dhoop-chhav, Kalam daro, dadi-mar, anti, gulli-dnda* etc., are very popular. The elders, only males, resort to gulli-danda or kite-flying only on and around *Makar-Sankranti*.

As compared to other towns, Mandsaur and Neemuch have better and bigger play-grounds in sufficient numbers on account of these being the District headquarters and the location of the Central Reserve police respectively as also these being the centres of education. Tennis, basket ball, hockey etc., are also played by a section of the sportsmen and by college and school students. However, foot ball is the main game at Neemuch. Godawat club, Neemuch has earned reputation in this game. The District Football Association, Neemuch, has endeavoured to bring the name of the town on the sports map of India during the first decade of its existence (1966-76).

Economic and Professional groups and Classes

Several castes and communities who were debarred in the old order from following a profession other than that of their fore-fathers, have recently taken to learned professions and industiral and commercial pursuits.

Brahmans (Dashora, Saraswats, Gujar Gauds etc.), Banias (Maheshwaris, Porwals, Agrawals etc.), and Thakurs (Chandrawat Rajputs, Rathores etc.), wield a great influence on the society in their respective fields of activity. Khatis and patidars in agriculture and Mahajans and Daudi Bohras in business have earned reputation in the District and even outside. The landless workers of all the castes and creeds have begun to own the land they cultivate. The increasing educational facilities and the growing political consciousness among all classes and casted of people, has accelerated the process of dissolution of the traditional society, especially in the urban and the semi-urban areas whereas the votaries of the old crumbling social order still command respect and privileges in the villages, where the process of change is slow. However, the changes brought about by the progressive evolution of social order, have benefited the common man to a considerable extent. People in general, consequently enjoy a higher standard of living as compared to that in the pre-Independence era.

CHAPTER IV
AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy of Mandsaur District. Preponderance of people deriving their livelihood from agricultural and allied occupations is a sure indication of this fact. Figures of the Census of 1971 point out that out of the total workers, i.e, 3,65,287, those working as cultivators (2,30,562) and as agricultural labourers (57,736) totalled to 2,88,298 or 78,9 per cent of the total workers.

The census of 1961 had also emphasized the same fact, which had recorded 77.5 per cent of the workers in the two above mentioned categories. The same phenomenon was noticeable in the tahsils of the District also. However, the concentration of working-force in agriculture is marked by significant variations as amongst the tahsils. Highest participation to the extent of 87.2 per cent or nearly nine-tenths of the working force was found in Malhargarh Tahsil. This proportion is also very high in Sitamau, Garoth and Jawad tahsils. Bhanpura Tahsil stood at the opposite extreme having the lowest proportion (61.3 per cent) of the workers in agriculture. Agricultural participation is comparatively lower in the more urbanised Neemuch and Mandsaur tahsils also. Table given below shows the tahsilwise distribution of workers amongst agricultural and non-agricultural occupations :—

Table No. IV -1
Proportion of Workers in Occupational Categories
(1961)

District Tahsil	Agricultural Occupations		Non-Agricultural Occupations Nos. III to IX
	No. I Cultivators	No. II Agricultural Labourers	
Mandsaur District	68.8	8.7	22.5
Tahsils :-			
Jawad	73.3	8.0	18.7
Neemuch	61.1	10.7	28.2
Manasa	68.4	6.5	25.1
Bhanpura	51.2	10.1	38.7
Malhargarh	78.8	8.4	12.8
Garoth	73.0	10.5	16.5
Mandsaur	64.5	8.1	27.4
Sitamau	77.3	8.4	14.3

The Table also brings out the fact that the distribution of agricultural workers as between cultivators and agricultural lobourers is grossly uneven with the former preponderating over the latter by more than eight to one. Proportion of agricultural lobourers in the District is alomost half of the State figure. This may indicate a shortage of agricultural lobour in the District. As amongst the tahsils, it has the smallest portion of 6.5 per cent in Manasa and the highest of 10.7 per cent in Neemuch.

The main communities following the calling of agriculture are Patidars, Rajputs, Dangis, Meena (Bhils), Muslims and Dhakars.

LAND UTILIZATION

The Table given below shows the pattern of land utilization in the District.

Table No. IV-2
Land Utilization (1971-72)

	Area ('000 ha)	Percentage
Area according to village papers	1015	100
Forests	175	17.2
Land put to non-agricultural uses	104	10.3
Barren and unculturable land	102	10.0
Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	80	7.9
Culturable waste	49	4.8
Fallow land	7	0.7
Area sown	500	49.2

Statistics for the 21 year period 1950-51 to 1971-72 are contained in Appendix A.[1]

Area sown is the most important land-use from the point of view of human existence for it provides food to the man, agricultural raw materials to industries, and fodder to the cattle. However, the importance of other land uses cannot be minimised. Net area sown shows an over all upward trend, a reflection of government efforts to put more land under the plough, as well as increasing population pressure. It was 37.4 per cent of the total area of the District in 1951-52 and 38.9 per cent in 1960-61. However, the figure was 41.4 per cent in 1954-55. The proportion of net area sown to the total District area worked out to 38.7 per cent in 1965-66, 47.9 per cent in 1967-68 and 49.2 per cent in 1971-72.

The proportion of net area sown to the total area in the tahsils varied widely. According to statistics of 1959-60, the highest proportion was found in Mandsaur Tahsil being 57.34 per cent. Malhargarh and Neemuch tahsils closely followed with 55.78 and 53.49. Rest of the tahsils had a percentage below 50. More thant four-fifths of the area of Sitamau Tahsil

[1] Later data given in Appendix-C.

(45.32 per cent) and Garoth Tahsil 43.40 per cent) was sown under crops. In Manasa Tahsil the percentage was 32.38. Bhanpura Tahsil had a quarter of its area under crops. The percentage was the least, i.e., only 19.08, in the northern Jawad Tahsil. It appears that in Garoth and Bhanpura tahsils the cultivated area decreased on account of its submersion in the Gandhi Sagar dam.

In the year 1971-72, as the statistics show, forests accounted for 17.2 per cent of the total area of the District. Land not available for cultivation claimed a little over one-fifth, of the total area (20.3 per cent) comprising land put to non-agricultural uses and barren and unculturable land. Permanent pastures and other grazing lands were responsible for 7.9 per cent of the area. Share of the culturable waste was still lower at 4.8 per cent. A very negligible area, (i.e., 0.7 per cent) was under fallows both current and old.

Culturable Wastelands

The extent of culturable wastelands is getting reduced gradually. From 172 thousands ha in 1955-56 it has come doen to 49 thousand ha in 1971-72. This is due to better classification of such land and continuous extension of cultivation to lands responsive to the plough. Most of the wasteland is of Kamdal type, i.e., with lesser proportion of soils. A proportion of the wasteland is reserved to serve as pasture or for various nistar purposes. A total of 3,438 ha of culturable waste has been allotted for settlement. Land aggregating 9.062 ha. consists of small scattered pieces of land which are not suitable for coutivation.

Soil-Erosion

The District is in the grip of the menace of soil-erosion. Aerial photographic survey undertaken by the Survey of India has indicated that the worst affected areas are located mainly in Mandsaur, Malhargarh, Manasa and Sitamau tahsils.

The soil-erosion problem has been aggravated by the construction of the Gandhi Sagar dam on the Ghambal river and at the same time this has also underlined the imperative need to keep this menace in check. The forests of Rampura and Bhanpura plateaus are situated on both the sides of the Gandhi Sagar dam. Prior to the construction of the dam, the forest growth was quite dense. During the construction phase, labourers in thousands and other staff were employed. The clearance of the site, construction of roads, houses and other buildings resulted in extensive cutting down of forests while grass was devoured by the animals kept by them. Deforestation had to be resorted to rehabilitate the inhabitants of about 228 villages which came under the submergence of the dam. The removal of the forest cover naturally created and accelerated the devastating process of soilerosion. The Forest Department is taking effective soil conservation measures in this region. Soil-erosion is particularly discernible in hilly tracts and in the vicinity of rivers and nullahs. In hilly regions the gradually increasing volume of water rushing down the hills carries large amounts of silt. The regions adjoining the rivers and nullahs also suffer from soil-erosion. Unscientific methods of cultivation cause soil-erosion. The land left by the receding waters of the rivers, lakes and tanks in the summer is brought under cultivation. This practice also leads to soil-erosion.

The life of the Gandhi Sagar dam has been estimated as one hundred years. The silting of the reservoir causes shortening of the life which will mean big national loss. Hence special measures have to be taken to prevent silting of the reservoir. Some incidental but substantial benefits of these measures may be enumerated below :-

1. Additional production of grass which with the current measures amounts to 35,000 quintals. This quantity goes on increasing from year to year.

2. Creation of additional employment : about 5000 people are engaged on soil conservation measures.

3. Improvement in the variety of ber fruit. The District grows ordinary quality of wild ber. In the year 1971-72, grafting was done with **pemda** ber. This will eventually improve the quantity and quality of **ber**.

4. Forest plantations : they are the potential sources of additional supply of fuel and timber.

Soil conservation measures commenced in the District from the year 1968-69. They are implemented both by Forest and Agriculture Departments. The Table below shows the work done by the former :-

Table No. IV-3
Soil Conservation Measures

Year	Area Covered by Soil-Conservation (Acres)	Expenditure Rs. (Lakhs)
1968-69	6,501	6.10
1969-70	7,825	5.56
1970-71	7,475	6.36
1971-72	6,210	8.11
1972-73	6,030	8.53

Works of Agriculture Department are executed under the River Valley Project Scheme.

IRRIGATION

Mandsaur District enjoys quite comfortable position among the Districts of Madhya Pradesh. In the year 1971-72, the gross area irrigated was 73.7 thousand ha. which was equivalent to 12.0 per cent of the gross cropped area of the District as against the State percentage of 8.2 In terms of percentage of the gross irrigated area, Mandsaur District occupied the 10th rank amongst the districts of the State.

There has been increase in net irrigated area at a steady pace from 31,484 ha in 1950-51 to 38,285 hain 1965-66 with a slight drop next year. There was again an upward spurt and in 1971-72 such ara was recorded as 70.4 thousand ha.

Sources of Irrigation

Wells play the pivotal role as the provider of irrigation. Wells have more than doubled their contribution during the 22 year period, from 30,9 thousand ha in 1950-51 to 68.9 thosand ha (gross) in 1971-72. In the same year wells shared 93.5 per cent (gross) of the total irrigation the number of wells used for irrigation being 55 thousand. The wells have also grown in number their number earlier, in 1966-67 was 42 thousand. The wells are uniformly found in all the tahsils. A pucca well costs between Rs. 8 and 10 thousand. A kutcha well may involve an expenditure of Rs. 3,000. Water is generally located at a depth of 30 to 40 ft. Due to paucity of sufficient rains, and consequent lowering of the water levels, well could not maintain their normal level of irrigation. For augmenting the supplies of water, borings have been carried out with the help of the Madhya Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation. The efforts have met with success.

Canals

The contribution of canals in the irrigation economy of the District was negligible in 1960-61, canals had irrigated barely 81 ha. In 1965-66, this figure had risen to 838 ha and has since been rising continuously. Canals irrigated 2.0 thousands ha. (gross) in 1971-72 which worked out to 2.7 per cent of the total area irrigated. Canals numbering 17 were providing irrigation in the last referred year.

Tanks

Though tank irrigation has shown some overall increase but this share has not been significant. In 1971-72 tanks irrigated 700 ha (gross) or 0.95 per cent of the total area irrigated. Two reservoirs besides tanks were being used for irrigation.

Tank irrigation is confined only to Mandsaur and Morwanjoran. The Morwan tank is the only tank of the District which provides perennial irrigation. Its irrigation capacity is 6,600 acres.

Other Sources

These sources, viz., bunding of nullahs have provided irrigation on increasing scale from 183 ha in 1950-51 to 2.1 thousand ha (gross) in 1971-72, the percentage came to 2.9.

Crops Irrigated

The major beneficiary of irrigation is the wheat crop. In 1971-72 wheat had 39,750 irrigated ha. and Gram had 3,670 irrigated ha. while, 7,610 ha. of condiments and spices and 1,470 ha. of sugarcane were raised as irrigated crops. Of the total area irrigated, wheat was responsible for 54 per cent, gram for 5 per cent, condiments and spices for 10 per cent and sugarcane for 2 per cent.

However, when considered in terms of the irrigated proportion of acrop, it is seen that sugarcane was a wholly irrigated crop. Wheat to the extent of 51 per cent was raised as an irrigated crop. The similar proportion for gram was 8 per cent, and for condiments and spices 68 per cent.

Water is drawn from wells by installing electric irrigation pumps. Where electricity is not available diesel pumps and charas are used. In 1971-72 as many as 5,077 diesel pumps and 5,568 electric pumps were enumerated in the District. The use of electric pumps shows phenomenal growth. Use of diesel pumps has also grown, but not with the same rapidity.

Cooperative irrigation societies have also been organised. Efforts are being made to make them strong and efficient.

Soil

The soil of the District in general has been classified as black cotton soil, as such, it is famous as shasya Shyamal. In some parts, red and yellow soils are also met with. Soils are particularly suitable for the cultivation of poppy, though all kinds of crops are raised.

The bulk of the soils are of medium texture. The soils are classified under the following groups :-

1. Rakhad-I
2. Rakhad-II
3. Salgatta
4. Abija Midar
5. Bhuri-I
6. Bada-I
7. Taded Kadim
8. Badh
9. Bir Gairmumkkin
10. Dhamni-I
11. Dhamni-II
12. Dhamni-III
13. Ratadi-I
14. Ratadi-II
15. Kali-I
16. Kali-II
17. Kali-III
18. Adan-I
19. Adan-II
20. Adan-III
21. Adan-IV
22. Kamdal.

Most of the District is covered by Kali, ratadi, adan and Bada types of soils. Adan and bada are the most productive soils.

CROPS

The District is mainly a *kharif* area. In 1971-72, of the total gross cropped area 75 per cent was devoted to the production of *kharif* crops and 25 per cent to *rabi* crops. Amongst the various crops food crops predominate with 68 per cent. The rest, i.e., 32 per cent was devoted to the production of non-food crops. Jowar is the principal crop commanding 25.8 per cent of the total cropped area (1971-72). Wheat (11.5 per cent) and maize (8.6 per cent) were the next important cereals. Urad (8.7 per cent) and gram (7.6 per cent) are the important pulses. The leading oilseed crop is groundnut (10.5 per cent). The District has, however, been more famous and well-konwn for the cultivation of poppy which though not important from the point of view of area, is a valuable crop.

Earlier, in the year 1968-69, the proportion of *Kharif* to rabi was 86:14. As against this as said above, in 1971-72, it was computed as 75:25, indication of a shift to rabi. Considered in terms of food and non-food crops, the position (1971-72) was as follows :-

Kharif : Food crops 48%
Non-food crops 27%

Rabi : Food crops 20%
Non-food crops 5%

Thus the total food crops accounted for 68 per cent and non-food crops for 32 per cent.

The relative position of the different crops during the year 1971-72 is portrayed in the Table below :-

Table No. IV-4
Area, Production and Yield of Principal Crops

Crop	Area ('000 Hectares)	Production ('000 Tonnes)	Yield Kg per ha
Whet	70.6	67.4	1,086
Jowar	158.6	96.6	557
Maize	52.6	40.7	803
Gram	46.4	19.7	548
Tur	8.5	7.0	688
Urad		18.6	345
Cotton	22.0	6.3	222
Groundnut	64.8	37.2	548
Opium	15.8	N.A.	N.A.

The table given below shows sowing and harvesting periods of the principal crops raised in the District.

Table No. IV-5
Sowing and Harvesting Periods

Crops	Sowing	Harvesting
Wheat	15th Oct. to 30th Nov.	April
Gram	15th Oct. to 20th Nov.	April
Jowar	July and August	November and December
Rice	July and August	October
Maize	July	October to November
Tur	July and August	November
Urad	July	October
Groundnut	July	November
Linseed	October	April
Cotton	July	15th Nov. to 31st Dec.

In the following paragraphs an account of the main crops grown in the District is given.

The land is ploughed either by country ploughs with the help of bullocks or with tractors. A portion of cowdung manure or chemical fertilizers is mixed with the soil while ploughing the fields. *Nai* is generally employed for sowing purposes. Broadcast method is also resorted to. Sometimes the seed is sown mixed with fertilizer. Weeding is done with the top-dressing of the soils. Harvesting is done with the help of outside casual labour. The harvested grain is stored either in bags or in under ground *Kothis*.

Jowar

Jowar is the staple crop of the District covering a quarter of The total cropped area in 1971-72. During the 20 year period 1950-51 to 1970-71, jowar fluctuated between 145 thousand ha in 1950-51 and 1955-56 and 187 thousand ha in 1967-68. The area in 1970-71 was recorded as 171 thousand ha, showing an increase of 18 per cent over the figure of 1950-51. However, the area had declined to 158.6 thousand ha in 1971-72.

Sitamau, Garoth and Malhargarh tahsils have each more than half of their net sown area under jowar with Bhanpura and Manasa close behind. Mandsaur Tahsil has smaller-35 per cent of net area sown under jowar but even then it is the most extensively grown cereal of the Tahsil. Acreage under jowar is clearly small in the two north-western tahsils Jawad and Neemuch where it compares closely with wheat acreage. In fact, in Neemuch Tahsil wheat exceeds Jowar in acreage.

During the period 1950-51 to 1971-72, highest production of 122.1 thousand tonnes was recorded in the year 1967-68. Year 1971-72 gave a production of 96.6 thousand tonnes with the per ha yield of 857 kg.

Wheat

Wheat is the principal rabi crop of the District grown on 11.5 per cent of the cropped area in 1971-72. During the 20 year period 1950-51 to 1970-71, wheat area increased by 26 per cent from 46 to 58 thousand ha. In 1971-72 wheat was grown on 70.6 thousand ha.

Acreage under wheat is high in the north and north-western tahsils-Jawad, Neemuch, Bhanpura and Manasa and in the south-western Mandsaur Tahsil. Wheat has very small areas 5.3 and 6.4 per cent, respectively, of the net cropped area in Sitamau and Garoth tahsils and a little higher (9.1 per cent) in Malhargarh Tahsil.

A glance at the production record of wheat from the year 1950-51 will show that 1971-72, gave the highest yield of 67.4 thousand tonnes. The yield was 1,086 kg. per ha, though in 1969-70, it was only 807

Maize

Maize is the second important Kharif cereal crop after jowar and commanded 8.6 per cent of the total cropped area in 1971-72. The two years of the 21 year period 1950-51 and 1971-72 also mark the two extermes of maize area 24.7 thousand ha in 1950-51 and 52.6 thousand ha in 1971-72.

The acreage under maize is the highest in the hilly, heavily forested Jawad Tahsil, being a quarter of the Tahsil's net sown area. It drops to the lowest value of 10.1 per cent of net area sown in Manasa Tahsil, which holds the second rank amongst the tahsils of the District in respect of the area under jowar. Sitamau, Garoth, and Malhargarh have comparable proportions of area under maize, being slightly lower than the proportion under maize in Manasa Tahsil. At the other extreme stand Bhanpura and Mandsaur tahsils which have only between five to six per cent of their net sown area under maize.

An upward trend is noticeable in the production of Maize. The production, which was 13.6 thousand tonnes in 1955-56, had increased to 40.7 thousand tonnes in 1971-72 while the yield was 803 kg per ha. However, the previous year had given the highest production of 56.7 thousand tonnes.

Pulses

Pulses accounted for 19.4 per cent of the gross cropped area in 1971-72. The area varies between the extreme values of 24.7 per cent in Mandsaur Tahsil and 7.9 per cent in Malhargarh Tahsil.

Gram

Gram is the staple pulse crop of the District which in 1971-72 accounted for 39 per cent of the pulse acreage of the District and 7.6 per cent of the total cropped area. During the 21 year period, gram oscillated between the maximum of 38 thousand ha in 1960-61 and the minimum of 17 thousand ha in 1968-69. The area in 1971-72 was 46.4 thousand ha.

Acreage under gram is almost one-fifth of the net sown area in Mandsaur Tahsil, that being the highest proportion under the crop in any tahsil. In Neemuch Tahsil gram acreage is much lower than that in Mandsaur Tahsil but is still higher than the District average in respect of the crop. In the remaining six tahsils area under gram fluctuates within the small limits of 7.9 per cent in Manasa Tahsil and 5.1 per cent in Malhargarh Tahsil.

In the year 1971-72 production of gram amounted to 19.7 thousand tonnes the highest on record with an yield of 548 kg. per ha.

Urad

Urad is the most important pulse crop of the District. In the year 1970-71, an area of 53.6 thousand ha was devoted to the cultivation of this crop. In some years area under *urad* was about double than that of gram. In the same year production of *urad* amounted to 18.2 thousand tonnes.

Tur, commanding 8.5 thousand ha and with a production of 7 thousand tonnes was of comparatively much less importance.

Oilseed

Oilseed crops constitute another important group of crops cultivated in the District. They were responsible for 78.8 thousand ha in 1971-72 or 12.9 per cent of the total cropped area of the year.

Groundnut is the popular oilseed crop of the District which from 14.8 thousand ha in 1950-51 rose to 64.8 thousans ha in 1971-72 and accounted for 10.5 per cent of the total cropped area of the District. However, the credit of the highest area during the period under review was claimed by the year 1967-68 with 86.0 thousand ha.

Acreage under groundnut is a little more than one-fifth in Mandsaur Tahsil. It is also high with about one-sixth of the net sown area in Malhargarh and Neemuch tahsils. Groundnut has the lowest proportion of area in Bhanpura Tahsil where linseed exceeds it in acreage. In Garoth, Manasa and Sitamau tahsils also the area under groundnut is not high.

In the year 1971-72, the production of groundnut amounted to 37.2 thousand tonnes. The yield per ha worked out to 548 kg. The year 1967-68, like the area, also claimed the highest production of the period, i.e., 91.1 thousand tonnes.

Linseed

Linseed is the other important oilseed crop of the District. The area shows very wide fluctuations so that it is hardly possible to arrive at any trend. The area was as high as 14.4 thousand ha in 1950-51 and as low as 2.1 thousand ha in 1968-69. Linseed in the year 1971-72, covered 11.6 thousand ha or 1.9 per cent of the total cropped area.

As amongst tahsils, Neemuch and Bhanpura tahsils have 5.5 per cent each of their net area sown under linseed. Manasa Tahsil had a little lower percentage, i.e., 4.9. Jawad Tahsil had the middle position with 2.4 per cent. Garoth and Mandsaur tahsils had 1.9 and 1.6 per cent of their respective areas under linseed. At the lowest ladder came Malhargarh with 0.9 per cent. Sitamau had only negligible area.

Like the area, out-turn also shows wide fluctuations- 0.5 thousand tonnes in 1968-69 and 4.4 thousand tonnes earlier in 1950-51. However, the year 1971-72 recorded an out-turn of 3 thousand tonnes with per ha yield of 409 kg.

Cotton

Cotton is the only important fibre crop cultivated in the District, shaping to some extent, its industrial complex. Cotton occupied 3.6 per cent of the total cropped area of the District in 1970-71. A glance at the statistics shows that cotton no longer commands the same area as before. With 99.1 and 84.1 thousand ha in 1950-51 and 1951-52, it gradually slumped down to 14.2 and 15.1 thousand ha in 1968-69 and 1970-71, respectively. However, in 1971-72 there was slight recovery in area, being 22.0 thousand ha.

Area under the fibre is high in the southern Mandsaur and Sitamau tahsils as also in the Garoth Tahsil. Jawad Tahsil also has comparatively higher proportion of area under cotton. But Neemuch, Manasa, Bhanpura, and Malhargarh do not have much cotton cultivation.

Following in the footsteps of area, production has also dwindled. However, in 1971-72, production was 6.3 thousand bales.

Opium

This is an important crop of the District. This narcotic occupied 4.0 per cent of the net sown area of the District in 1960-61. In 1971-72 the figure was 3.2 per cent. The District is the major opium producing District of the State as well and in 1971-72, accounted for 78 per cent of the State opium acreage. Behaviour of the opium area has been erratic.

As amongst tahsils percentage fluctuated between an upper limit of 7.3 per cent of the net area sown in Jawad and 1.7 per cent in Bhanpura tahsils. In Malhargarh (5.0 per cent) and Sitamau tahsils (4.5 per cent) the proportion is fairly high

PROGRESS OF SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Implements

A Table in Appendix-A shows the agricultural implements in use in the District from the year 1951. A glance at the Table will reveal that during the years 1950-51 to 1971-72, the number of wooden ploughs increased from 62,934 to 79,607 and that of iron ploughs from 63 to 110. However, in between, during the census year of 1961, they were enumerated at 1,556. The number of carts doubled during the period from 22,467 to 45, 843. Sugarcane crushers, with some fluctuations have remained almost constant-they were 479 in 1951 and 418 in 1972.

However, the phenomenal increase in the number of irrigation pumps and tractors points towards the increasing use of scientific and modern appliances for the improvement of agriculture. Their numbers are by no means adequate but they certainly indicate the trend. Diesel pumps have increased from 92 to 5,077. Electric pumps which were represented by a solitary one in 1951 grew to as many as 5,568, after a period of 21 years. Expeanding use of tractor again is an indication of the same trend. It may be seen that their number has grown from barely 16 in 1951 to 239 in 1972.

Seeds

Although traditional country seeds are still in use to a large extent many hybrid high yielding varieties in the various crops have been successfully experimented with in the District. Even in the State days some stray experiments particularly in the case of wheat were carried out by the then administration. But these did not leave much effect on the local farmers. Presently, however, the concerted efforts made under the development plan schemes in agriculture have had their impact and cultivators feel interested in obtaining higher yields from improved varieties. The progress under High Yielding Varieties Programme has been substantial particularly in case of Mexican wheat and also of hybrid Jowar. In wheat, the area covered under the programme in 1972-73 amounted to about 30 thousand hectares. Jowar also had about 5 thousand hectares under its improved varieties by that time while maize covered 5 thousand ha. Other crops in which the coverage under high yielding varieties had increased included gram and some other pulses as well.

Fertilizers

With the use of improved methods and high yielding varieties, fertilizers make an essential ingredient and have been widely accepted by the cultivators of the area. The consumption of fertilizers in the District, in fact, had increased right since the fifties. In the use of fertilizers the District rankedwith leading districts of Indore Division which in turn led in the State. The per hectare use of total fertilizers (in terms of nutrients) in 1971-72 for the District showed 12.15 kg. as against 10.01 kg. of 1970-71. The following figures of actual consumption indicate the range of fertilizers applied in theDistrict (in 1971-72).

Table No. IV-6
Fertilizer Consumption (1971-72)

Fertilizer	Tonnes
N P K 18, 18, 9	5
Ammonium sulphate	242
A.S.N.	11
Urea	8,534
Ammo-Chloride	45
Helli Meal	96
Super Phosphate	13,704
Gromor	327
Suphala	1
D.A.P.	297
M.O.P.	316

In the traditional methods of reviving the fertility of the soil, crop rotation was not adopted systematically in the area in the past. Under the prevalent system the land is usually sown first with gram, followed by wheat. jowar and finally cotton.

Manuring, however, has been practised since long particularly in the case of poppy. It commonly consists of cowdung and village sweepings and is now more widely used by the cultivator.

Agricultural Diseases and Pests

The most important cereal crop of the area, wheat, suffers from rust or blight called gerua. Deseases of the other crops include, among others, smut and striga affecting jowar and *Fusarium Vasinfactum* affecting cotton. Rats are the most damaging of the pests.

In wheat the use of rust resistant varieties, like the Hy-65, particularly in the case of irrigated wheat has proved quite succcessful while striga, besides the use of easily availabe and effective pesticides, is also countered through rotation and proper weeding, etc. In fact, practically all the diseases of the different crops are now either prevented or quickly controlled with the ample use of pesticides and other plant protection measures available through the departmental assistance. Some of the bigger cultivators have their own plant protection implements as well. Disease resistant varieties of cotton have also been brought under cultivation in the District.

The use of various pesticides to counter the attack of various diseases is an important indicator of the extent of the use of these modern scientific measures in the District. As such, the pesticides counsumed for one particular year (1971-72) included B.H.C., D.D.T., Aldrin dust, Parathion, Dithane, Carboryl, Lindane, Zinc, Phosphate, Organo mercurial and su;lphur dust.

In the field of plant protection the achievements made under its different aspects over a period of years are tabulated below :

Table No. IV-7

(In '000 Hectares)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Seed Control	3.8	12.1	1.2
Crop Protection	14.8	4.7	8.6
Rat Control	14.2	8.0	7.2
Weed Control	0.1		0.5
Safe Storage	4.6	0.4	31.0

Activities of the Agriculture Department

The success achieved through the departmental efforts on the various fronts of agricultural development, viz, crop development irrigation and other related activities, is reflected in the respective sections of the chapter. The District is one of those in the State which have been brought under the intensive Agricultural District Programme. All the eight development blocks are the constituent units of this Programme, which is implemented through the extension agencies at the block level. A faster growth rate of farm production is sought to be achieved through the Programme. All the essential inputs like improved seeds, fertilizers, plant protection measures, implements and easy farm credit are all provided simultaneously under a well knit coordinated programme. Thus the various facilities include, adequate and timely supply of production requisites, supply of credit through cooperatives, arrangements for marketing and oth er services through cooperatives, adequate storage facilities, intensive educational efforts through trained staff, strengthening of transport facility, livestock improvement programme and strengthening of village organisations including Panchayats.

Agricultural Farms

The District was credited with the possession of an Agricultural Research Farm opened at Malhargarh in Manasa Tahsil during the First Plan Period in the year 1954-55. Besides, there was a seed Multiplication and Demonstration Farm also in the District. This was located at Bahadari in Mandsaur Tahsil and was established in the year 1958-59. The research farm besides serving as a seat for higher training to the researchers, aims to take the fruits

of research to the farms as per research programme approved by the State Research Committee. The other farm carries on the work of multiplying the nucleus seed of the improved crop varieties maintaining the purity of these seeds.

Another fact which is worth mentioning here adds to the credit of the District in respect of storage capacity. Of the various agencies which had opened their godowns the Apex Marketing Society with a huge 230,165 tonne godown accommodation in the District (1972) had brought it to the forefront in the whole of the State in this facility.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

In the year 1972, the total livestock of the District was enumerated as 10,75,758. Cattle constituted more than half of these numbers, being 5,89,821. Goats constituted the next numerous category of animals. They numbered 2,19,807 and were a little over one fifth of the livestock. Buffaloes occupied the third position with 1,62,343 and were about 15 per cent in proportion. Sheep were the next numerous class with 88,039 in number and less than a tenth (8 per cent) in proportion. Other animals included horses and ponies (5,474), camels (4,207), donkeys (638) and pigs (2,390).

The number of cattle at the livestock census of 1951 was 4.7 lakhs. They registered progressive increases of 10 per cent at each of the successive quinquennial livestock census of 1956 and 1961. Then the number showed slight decline from 5.74 lakhs in 1961, to 5.52 lakhs in 1966. However, the subsequent census year, (viz., 1972) showed a reversal in trend when the number came to 5.9 lakhs.

The number of buffaloes enumerated at the livestock Census of 1951 was 1.39 lakhs, this went upto 1.68 lakhs, i.e., by 20 per cent in 1961. With subsequent decrease in 1966 the number steadied itself again at 1.62 lakhs in 1972. The details of all these livestock statistics upto the census of 1972 have been given in the Appendix. They are enough to show that the District besides having a large number of cattle and buffaloes has an abundence of goats as well. The milk availability in the District, however, was not as ample as could be achieved with this large cattle wealth. This was largely because of the lack of proper scientific breeding and rearing practises in the area, till recently. The drought years resulting in a substantial loss of green fodder were the most difficult years from the point of view of dairy farming. Still, the keenness on the part of the farmer to increase the milk yield through better feeding combined with the effort to improve the breed of cattle and buffaloes has resulted in an expansion of the local dairy business. With increasing departmental help it will soon be coming of age. A town milk scheme had been started in Mandsaur, the District headquarters, on 15th August, 1971. It receives its milk from the five milk cooperatives created for the prupose in the District and distributes between 200 to 300 litres of milk daily to its customers.

As observed earlier goats hold numerically the second rank amongst the livestock of the District. The number of goats increased by 75 per cent during 1951-66 from 1.32 lakhs to 2.31 lakhs. In 1961 there was a decline in number to the extent of 29 per cent when 1.65 lakh heads were counted. The year 1965-66 showed a spurt in numbers to 2.89 lakhs. In 1972 the number was 2.20 lakhs.

Sheep

It will be interesting to note that Mandsaur occupied first position amongst the Districts of Madhya Pradesh in 1972 in respect of number of sheep which showed 88 thousand heads as against 87.8 thousand of Shivpuri which came in second place.

Sheep had an unbroken record of continuous increase in numbers from 51.567 in 1951 to 88,971 in 1966. The sheep of the District are slightly bigger and better. Mandsaur is one of the four most important sheep pockets of the State and has great potentialities for sheep development work.

In fact, of the three sheep Breeding farms already existing in the State in early 'sixties, one was located in this District. There were sheep and wool extension units also working to increase the yield and standard of the wool produced in the District. Improved shearing, marketing and other development facilities were among the significant steps taken in this field with the assistance of the United Nations Special Fund. These development efforts had made their impact felt in the sheep rearing area of the District and considerable progress was shown. Besides the expansion and betterment of the privately owned herds, the number of sheep breeding farms had also increased from one to five during the period 1965-66 and 1969-70. Of these five Farms two each went to the share of Mandsaur and Manasa tahsil with the remaining one being in Sitamau. Apparently there were also specific. pockets marked for development.

Animal Diseases and Veterinary Hospitals

The various diseases of the livestock include rinderpest, anthrax, black quarter,haemorrhagic septicaemia and foot and mouth diseases, besides other common diseases affecting the different animals. Traditionally, some of these diseases were treated almost invariably by firing the affected part, while, herbs were also used in some others. In serious cases, often the local priest was called to ward off the evil influence.

All these ailments are now effectively treated through scientific and modern measures available at the different hospitals and dispensaries of the District. The Veterinary Department has also carried out the rinderpest eradication programme and the follow-up action. Besides provision of normal treatment, regular vaccinations have also been carried out in the District for prevention of various diseases right since the beginning of the planning era. In the year 1972-73, the total number of vaccinations amounted to 139,698 for rinderpest, 36,813 for Haemorrhagic septicaemia, 2,069 for black quarter and 195 for anthrax.

This District showed remarkable progress in the spread of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries since after Independence. The number of hospitals had already gone to five by the end of 'fifties, to which one more was added during the 'sixties in 1960-61, while, the number of veterinary dispensaries which had risen to 16 in 1960-61 further increased to 22 by 1965-66 and 27 by 1971-72. Thus in 1971-72 only two tahsils, Bhanpura and Malhargarh lacked a veterinary hospital. Of the 27 dispensaries, four tahsils, Bhanpura, Jawad, Manasa and Sitamau had four dispensaries each while, three tahsils, Garoth, Mandsaur and Neemuch had three dispensaries each with the remaining tahsil of Malhargarh having only two despensaries. It could thus be stated that Malhargarh fell behind the other tahsils in respectof these facilities. Besides, a mobile unit also existed in the District right from the fifties and was located at the District headquarters.

Measures to Improve the Quality of Breed

Various measures are adopted to improve the breed of cattle as well as buffaloes in the District. As the first organised effort on the departmental basis cross breeding with *thari* cattle was undertaken in the urban areas while other selected breeds were allotted in the rural sector. For increasing milk yield of the buffaloes the famous *murra* has been brought in many areas. Recently a substantial momentum has been gained in case of spreading the *Jersev* breed among the local cattle breeders. In this connection the facility for artificial insemination has become very popular. The Artificial Insemination Centre established back in the year 1955 at narayangarh was joined with one more such centre (Neemuch) by the year 1970-71 and the two showed a total of 225 animals artificially inseminated in that year followed by 260 in 1971-72. Besides, the number of natural services provided under the intensification of cattle breeding scheme also showed particular progress between the period 1965-66 to 1969-70, being 537 and 1,337, respectively. The District by the year 1971-72 possessed ten cattle breeding units, in all, of which the largest three were located in mandsaur Tahsil.

In the field of segregation of cattle the *gosadan* established in the year 1961 performed an active role. The *gosadan* located at Barekhan in Neemuch Tahsil received 328 animals during the year 1972-73.

Cattle were sold at many conventional fairs or markets in the past. Suwasra Mandi, in the present, can be named as the chief place among the cattle markets of the area.

Fisheries

The development of pisciculture has assumed a much larger and scientific dimension in the District only after the coming up of the huge reservoir of Gandhi Sagar Dam and the location of the office of the Deputy Director of Fisheries there. Otherwise, fish catch of an ordinary level obtained through the most conventional means from the tanks and rivers of the District completed the whole aspect of fisheries.

The varieties of fish reared at present include *bhakur (Catla Catla), rohu (Labeo rohita), Kalbasu (Labeo calbasu), naren (Cirrhina mrigala), mahaseer (Barbus tor), bam (Eel)* and *Padhin (Wallago attu)*, etc. The old time fishing equipment used by the fishermen of the District consisted of the following :

In fish catching gears traditionally used with only cotton twines could be named cast net called sonkhi or ghumaua jal, long lined with hooks called Mante, balia, dori etc., and drag net called chattu. In the crafts, small plank-built boats and dug-out canoes or dongis were employed. New or improved equipments have now largely taken their place and have been popularised by the department since 1972. Used particularly in Gandhi Sagar and other new irrigation reservoirs, they consist of surface gill nets called fasla and bigger plank built-boats of the type of bachari used in Bangal. Mechanised fishing and carrier vessels upto 30 feet in length (of hull) with marine diesel engines have also been introduced. The better type of plank-built-boats are often fitted with out-board engines. Besides, the use of synthetic twines (Nylon or Terylene) which is essential, the gill nets, have also become popular with other older nets in most of the District area.

For catching fish in the reservoir, the surface gillnet is the most suitable and successfully adopted gear. Dragging gear can not be employed profitably due to the presence of submerged trees, stumps, stones or other obstructions under the water of the lake. Further improvement has been envisaged by the Department in the existing gear through the adjustment of the hanging coefficient, the depth and mesh size, etc. The sub surface and Trammel nets have also been tried on an experimental basis. For the present, howerver, they are not quite popular with the local fishermen.

The development of pissiculture has been followed on scientific lines specially in the area of Gandhi Sagar. The measures taken in this direction by the Department include intensive stocking of the reservoir with the quick growing varieties of major carp such as catla, mrigal, etc., to supplement the natural recruitment, introduction of other exotic varieties, adequate conservation, and improved fishing techniques, etc. For regular stocking programme, the production of fish seed through local resources such as induced breeding of carps is necessary. Another mecessity is that of the expansion of existing fish farm and construction of additional ones for nursery and rearing of fish seed. Other minor irrigation reserviors also hold a scope for development of pissiculture in the District.

The fishing season in the area lasts about nine months from September to June every year, the rains being the season of breeding for majority of fishes. The fishing in private sector is carried usually in an unorganised and haphazard manner. The total fish catch of the Gandhi Sagar showed phenomenal progress from 34.077 tonnes in 1962-63 to 586.521 tonnes in 1972-73.

The economic condition of the local fishermen has been sought to be improved through formation, of all the Gandhi Sagar fishermen, into 8 fishermen's cooperatives. The marketing of the fish catch of these societies, since 1972-73, has been taken up by their federal body the Machhua Sahkari Sangh, and during that same year it showed a profit of Rs. 2.16 lakhs. Only the next year in 1972-73 it netted a profit of about Rs. 6 lakhs. A fleet of 4 vehicles for the transport of the catch is owned by this federal body. All this has helped in making Gandhi Sagar one of the few places in the country to have eliminated the institution of middleman altogether. The Department has adopted the royalty system of exploitation giving more benefits to the fishermen by a voiding open competition as was the case in the auction system. Further more, to bring up an enlightened future generation more emphasis is being given on the education of fishermen's children.

As to storage facilities provided in the District by the Department, a cold storage unit of approx. 2 ton capacity has been installed at Gandhi Sagar, besides two insulated cistern. For preservation, one block ice plant of 3 ton capacity has been installed at Gandhi Sagar. Panking sheds have also been provided in two centres and similar facilities are being provided in other centres, as well.

To complete the picture, the different activities in this field include the aspect of research also. Thus, a research unit located at Gandhi Sagar is engaged in fish breeding, hydrobiological studies of the reservoir and biological studies of the fish. Infact, it is one of the few reservoirs where a complete pre-impoundmenent survey was counducted. Tagging operations for study of fish population and migration, etc., are also being carried out here.

Forestry

The forests are mainly concentrated in the northern part of the District which is traversed by Vindhyan mountain ranges. The forests are chiefly spread in Bhanpura, Manasa and Jawad tahsils and to some extent in Garoth.

State Assistance to Agriculture

The State provides assistance to the cultivators under two enactments Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 and Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884. Loans under the former Act are provided effecting improvements in land and as such need not be confined to the times of distress. Loans under the latter Act are primarily meant to help the cultivators to tide over temporary periods of distress, viz., floods, famines, loss of crops etc.

The table given below shows oridinary taccavi (agricultural loans) granted since the First FiveYear Plan :—

Table No. IV-8

Loans Granted (State Funds)-Ordinary Taccavi

Period	Agriculturists' Loans Act	Land Improvement Loans Act	Remarks
1950-51 Total First Plan	2,075	-	-
1951-52 to 1955-56 Total Second Plan	4,59,185	2,33,046	Rs. 850 Fire Taccavi
1956-57 to 1960-61 Total Third Plan	80,607	3,52487	-
1961-62 to 1965-66	13,22,053	2,26,761	Rs. 26,500-Goldsmith Rs. 1,500-Fire Taccavi
1966-67	8,35,124	39,000	
1967-68	6,56,204	39,000	Rs. 2,800-Fire Taccavi
1968-69	15,181	25,000	Rs.26,400-Fire Taccavi Rs. 1,300-Flood Loan
1969-70	500	1,500	Rs. 7,100 Flood Taccavi
1970-71	2,416	-	Rs. 6,500-Fire Taccavi

Famines and Floods

The District was in the grip of severe famines in the years 1899 and 1937. The crisis was tided over by organising extensive relief measures to the famine stricken people.

In the year 1946 and 1969, the river Shivana overflowed its banks and flooded the adjoining areas causing large scale damage to the crops and property.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

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Population dependent on Industries

According to Census 1951 occupational classification, the population dependent on industrial activities for their livelihood was classified under the occupational Class V of the Census-"production other than cultivation". The proportion of "workers" in this class to the total "workers" in all occupational divisions was 8.98. In this class there were 27,813 "workers" against 34,389 "non-workers" or dependents.

In the year 1961, three occupational classes, viz., Class III-mining quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations and orchards; Class IV-household industry and Class V-manufacturing other than household were treated as equivalent to Class V-"production other than cultivation" of Census 1951. The proportion of population of "workers" from all these three occupational classes, in 1961 was 9.39 of the total "workers. In absolute figures, the number of "workers" deriving livelihood from industrial activities was 37,049 in 1961, as against 27,813 in 1951. In 1971, there were four occupational classes viz., Class III, IV, V (a) and V (b) which were equivalent to the Class V-"production other than cultivation" of 1951 Census. These four classes were equivalent of the three classes of Census, 1961 indicating the extent of population dependent for livelihood on industrial activities. In 1971, the proportion of "workers" engaged in industrial activities to total "workers" in all other occupational classes was 7.62. In absolute figures the number was 27,836.

Camparing figures of population dependent on industrial activities from 1951 to 1971, it may be noticed that, there was an increase in the number of workers in industries in 1961 over that of 1951. In 1971, however, the number of "workers" dependent on industrial activities for livelihood had declined to the level of 1951. It is difficult to assign any cogent reason for the decline in the number of "workers" in industries inspite of the efforts at planned industrial development in the District, as elsewhere. However, part of the decrease might be attributed to the completion of work on Gandhi Sagar Dam and power Generation Station in the District. In the year 1961, both these works were in full-swing and employed considerable lobour force at Dam site and elsewhere. All of them might have been enumerated as "workers" in industries. The second reason could have been the changes made at the time of Census, 1971 in enumerating the "workers", the definition of which was very liberal in scope in 1961. All the same reduction in the number of "workers" in industries in 1971, as compared to 1961, was a little over nine thousand.

Old-Time Industries

The District upto the first half of the present century formed part of the former Gwalior State. After the formation of Madhya Bharat State, some portions of Indore State alongwith Jaora and Sitamau States were also added to the District boundaries. Mandsaur was not known for its industries, though traditional industries, like handloo m weaving carpentry, black-smithy, tanning of leather and making of leather goods such as foot-wear, potteries,

brick-making, etc., existed in the District. All these industries, as is well-known, are a part of agricultural economic set up throughout the country.

In the past, some hand-cloth printing work as well as making of *churies*, or bangles were carried on at Mandsaur proper. Manasa, a town in Mandsaur was noted for the manufacture of *kambals* or coarse wollen blankets.

Rampura-Bhanpura, which became a part of the reconstituted Mandsaur District in 1948, was however an industrial centre of some significance. It was noted for hand made paper industry. The paper was konwn as Rampuri. It was considered as a luxury of its kind in the olden times. Its extensive industry in inlaid metal work, silver on steel was noted in the past. But, for want or public support, this industry suffered a setback. Other industries also suffered on account of competition with cheap machine-made goods.

During the 'thirties, Rampura was still famous for the manufacture of sword-sticks (guptis) cutlery, nut-creackers being a speciality of Khandaoda in this area, beautiful gold and silver-trays (attar-dans and gulab-dans) of engraved and oranamental designs.

Besides, Rampura-Bhanpura was also noted for a few ginning factories, wooden hand-press, brass, copper and iron utensils at some places, particularly parda. Dyeing and Calio printing at Bolia, slate industry at Khadaoda in Rampura area were prominent centres of manufacture. Lac turnery was also done by Khairatis of Rampur.

A new industry had also taken roots in Mandsaur on a modest scale during the 'thirties. Some enterprising people in Rampura town started manufacturing scientific instruments used in land survey.

Power

The history of power generation in Mandsaur District dates back to the year 1937-38. In this year, in furtherance of the policy of the then Gwalior State Government of giving encouragement to private enterprise, licences were granted to different parties for electric supply to the district places in the State. Mandsaur was also a district place in the State and licence was granted to Mandsaur Electric Supply Co., for supplying power to the town.

Mandsaur Power Station

Power generation was carried on with the help of oil engine set with an installed capacity of 120 killowatts. In the year 1939, total sale of electricity for all purposes was 0.048 million k.w. hrs. There was an increasing consumption of electricity during subsequent years and in the year 1943, the total k.w. hrs of electricity sold was 0.158 millions.

By the year 1950 the installed capacity of the power house increased to 520 k.w. In this year, consumption of electricity for domestic light and fan was 0.107 million k.w. hrs. for commercial light and fan, the consumption was 0.054 million k.w. hrs., and for industrial power-low and medium voltage the consumption of electricity was 0.202 million k.w. hrs. There was no consumption of electricity for industrial power high voltage.

There was no chage in the installed capacity of the Power House in the subsequent years. Consumption of electricity for industrial power-low and medium voltage increased to 0.245 million k.w. hrs., in 1957-58, as against 0.202 million k.w. hrs., in the year 1950. This shows that industrial progress of the District was nominal. There was of course, no consumption of electricity for industrial power high voltage as there were no heavy industries in the District. Consumption of electricity for domestic light and fan and commercial light and fan was 0.266 and 0.091 million k.w. hrs., respectively in the year 1957-58. Thus, increase in demand for electricity in the District for industrial or other purposes appear to have been moderate.

Neemuch Power Station

In the meanwhile, power genetation station was also established at Neemuch in the District by the Gwalior and Malwa Industries and Electric Supply co., Ltd, in the year 1950. In the year 1951, the Installed capacity of Neemuch Power Station was 55 k.w. consumption of electricity for domestic and commercial light and fan was 0.028 and 0.010 million k.w. hrs. By the year 1957-58, installed capacity of this power house increased to 463 k.w. Consumption of electricity for industrial purposes, low and medium voltage was 0.082 million k.w. hrs. Consumption of electricity for domestic light and fan and commercial light and fan was 0.272 and 0.018 million k.w. hrs., respectively. It may be found that in case of this power house also the increase in demand for electricity for different purposes was not much. There was no demand for industrial power high voltage.

A new phase in the field of power generation in the District was statrted with the initiation of Chambal River Valley Development Scheme. Before Independence the princely states of Kotah, Mewar and Indore thought of harnessing the water resources of Chambal river for purposes of irrigation and generation of electricity. After Independence, on the merger of princely states, newly created Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan States jointly thought of exploiting the Chambal valley hydly-electric potential. This development project was decided to be excuted in three stages. The first stage consisted of construction of Gandhi Sagar Dam and power station near Choursigarh, situated on the border of the then Mahdya Bharat and Rajasthan States, as also construction of Kotah Barrage in Rajasthan. Other two stages were construction of Ranapratap Sagar Dam and power station, and the third stage was construction of Jawahar Sagar Dam and power station. It was during the year 1952-53, that the project was approved by the Planning Commission in the Five Year Plan.

Gandhi Sagar Power Station

In the first stage of the project, foundation stone for the constraction of Gandhi Sagar Power Station in the District was laid by the then Prime Minister on the 7th March, 1954. The work was started in 1957 in the power station while power generation and its distribution commenced in November, 1960. The power station has five turbines of 23 M.W. capacity, thus having a total installed capacity of 115 M.W. The total expenditure on the construction of Gandhi Sagar Dam and power station was about Rs. 18 crores 40 lakhs. The expenditure on construction of power station was Rs. 4 crores 80 lakhs.

The Gandhi Sagar Power station now supplies electricity throughout the District. Besides meeting the power requirements in the District, electricity from this power house is supplied to such far off places in the State like Ujjain, Indore, Nagada, Ratlam, Bhopal, Gwalior and Kotah, Ajmer, Jaipur, Udaipur and Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan State.

Mandsaur electrical Division, comprising Mandsaur District was formed in July, 1969, prior to which Mandsaur District formed part of Ratlam electrical division. Upto August, 1972 electricity was supplied to 329 villages in the District for which 1.386 km. of 11 K.V. and 1,467 km. of low tension lines were laid. For distribution of power, 575 transformers were established. The number of consumers of electricity in 1969, which was 16,901 had increased to 25,651 in 1972, for which, number of distribution centres had to be increased from 15 to 20. Electricity for irrigation purposes which was available to 1,816 pumps up to March, 1970, was made available to 7,178 pumps by August, 1972. Consumption of electricity for irrigation purposes, which was 22 lakh units in 1969-70. had increased to 47 lakh units in 1970-71, and to 61 lakh units in 1971-72. Mandsaur Electric Supply Co., Mandsaur are the consumers of high voltage power, who are also incharge of the supply of electricity to Mandsaur town. The lincence of this Company, which was established in 1937-38, expired on 5th March, 1973. With the power supply from Gandhi Sagar Power Station, industrial progress of the District was also facilitated.

INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES

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Mining

The District is not konwn for its mineral wealth. Major minerals like coal, iron, manganese, etc., are non-existent. Extraction on a moderate scale was reported from the deposits of mica at Gangapur in the District in 1931. Large deposits of lime-stone and shale-stone, however, exist in the District. Existence of shale-stone, mostly used in the manufacture of slate pencils is distinctive feature of this District in the State, as mining of diamonds in Panna District. Other minor minerals like fire-clay, white-clay, sand, building stone, murrum, etc., exist in the District.

Lime-stone

The occurrence of bluish-grey lime-stone was reported as early as in 1931 by the Imperial Institute, which conducted extensive geological and mineral surveys of the former Gwalior State.[1] Later in the year 1945-46, the occurrence of red, dark and blue coloured lime-stone boulders at nayagon field near Kesarpura in the District was reported. The lime-stone was found suitalbe for developing lime-stone industry.

It was in 1961-62 that a detailed study on the limestone deposits near Kesarpura was undertaken under the aegis of the Directorate of the Geology and Mining Department of the State Government. Boring of samples was done on an area of eight sq. miles. The quality of limestonewas considered suitable for lintels in construction of building etc. The survey was continued in the year 1963-64 also, near Suwakheda area.

1. Gwalior of Today, 1931, p. 108 (Publicity Department).

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Total deposits of lime-stone were estimated at 2,671.28 thousant tons. However, out of this only 510 thousand tons was reported suitable for cement manufacturing. In the year 1961, the production of lime-stone, in District was 38,704 metric tons, which had increased in 1969 to 1,12,802 metric tons.

Existence of shale deposits is the disinctive feature of minerals in the District. These deposits are being exploited since long. Recently in the year 1964-65, a survey was undertaken for ascertaining deposits of white-shale at Multanpur in the District Slate-pencils are manufactured from shale. There were 14 shale mines spread over an area of 741 hectares in the District. In the year 1961, nearly 1,88,129 cases of slate-pencils were manufactured. In the year 1965, production increased to 2,62,282 cases and later in 1969 there was a further increase to 3,44,664 cases of slate-pencils.

Semi-Precious Stones

It was in the year 1945-46, that an occurrence of banded agates andopals of various colours at the banks of Shivna river in the District was reported., The agates discovered were of large size, consisting of regular boulders of over 4 feet by 3 feet. These stones can be used for making coloured beads, paper weights, singet beads and other decorative articles.

Other minerals like clays-fire and white, sand-stone for building construction, murum, kankar, etc., are also available in the District, which are used locally in the constructions and repairs of buildings and roads, etc.

Manufactures

From the account of mineral resources given above, it could be seen that the District cannot economically, sustain any basic or heavy industry. Agriculture, being the main-stay of the economy here, extends, however, ample scope for agriculture-based industries. The principal crops raised in Mandsaur are jowar, wheat, groundnut and cotton. In 1962-63, cotton was grown in 36,315 acres of land and its production was about 3,414 bales. As a result of this, there were 30 cotton ginning and 8 cotton pressing factories working in the year 1961. Commensurate with the rise in the production of cotton to 600 thousand bales in 1969-70, the number of cotton ginning and pressing factories increased to 70 in 1969.

Factories under the Factories Act

The number of large and medium scale factories was 79 in the year 1960. Of these 37 cotton ginning and pressing factories and 14 edible oils manufacturing units were important ones. Mainly on account of the closure of a number of cotton ginning factories during the period, the number of registered factories under the Act decreased to 61 in the year 1966. By the year 1969, their number had increased to 77, of which 7 units dropped their shutters during 1969 on account of one or the other reasons. The table in the Appendix gives the classified abstract of factories at work in Mandsaur in 1969.

Large and Medium Scale

The District comes under the cotton growing tract thus was a great cotton mart. Therefore, from amongst the large-scale industries, cotton textile mills was the first to be established here.

Mandsaur Textile Mills, Mandsaur

Scheme for establishing a spinning and weaving mill at mandsaur was thought of early in the year 1907-08. Substantial part of capital was also promised by some of the leading merchants at Mandsaur. However, owing to the depression in the merchantile community at Mandsaur, Consequent upon restriction of opium trade, the scheme of the spinning and weaving mill did not nature. The existing textile mill at Mandsaur was established in the year 1941. In the year 1969, the mill had an installed capacity of 12,676 spindles and 110 looms. Total investment was of the order of Rs 38 lakhs. About 150 workers were employed in this mill.

M/s Rajaram and Bros, Mandsaur

This factory was engaged in the manufacture of starch. The average daily employment was of the order of 250 workers.

The Jeevajee Rao Sugar Co., Ltd, Dalauda

This factory was established in the year 1944 but production was started in the year 1947. Its paid-up capital in the year of establishment was Rs. 21,94,000, which remained unchanged in the year 1973. Average daily employment in the factory was 727 workers. The installed capacity of the factory was 550 tones of cane crushing per day.

Production of sugar for recent years was :-

Year	In Quintals
1968-69	27,381
1969-70	69,346
1970-71	64,861
1971-72	28,553
1972-73	28,901 (up to 5.2 1973)

Chambal Pottery Industries, Mandsaur

This unit, engaged in the manufacture of china-ware was employing on and average 113 workers daily.

Opium Government Factory, Neemuch

Manufacture or processing of opium had been an important industry in the District. The Government factory at Neemuch, registered as a non-power using factory, was providing employment to 250 workers daily in 1969.

From amongst the factories registered under the Factories Act those mentioned above were the only large or Medium scale industrial establishments in the District.

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

Cotton Ginning

This was the earliest established industry in the District, dating back to the second half of the last century. Establishment of ginning and pressing factories in the District was facilitated, as Mandsaur was a prosperous cotton mart. In the year 1970, there were 26 factories in the District, out of which six were pressing factories and the rest ginning factories. Eleven of the 26 units remained closed during the year. Some of these factories combined oil milling business with ginning of cotton. On an average about 579 workers were daily employed in all the ginning and pressing units. Ranglal Chirinjilal Cotton Ginning factory at Shyamgarh was the biggest unit, employing about 100 workers per day.

Oil Mills

This is the next important industry in the District which owes its existence to the substantial production of different oil seeds in the District. In the year 1969-70 an area of 60,133, hectares was under groundnut production, 4,292 hectares under linseed and 2,518 hectares under sesamum production. In the year 1970, there were 17 oil mills in the District employing an estimated 400 workers on average daily. Shri Ram Oil Mills, Mandsaur, and Hanuman Industries (oil-section) were the biggest units employing about 50 workers per day in 1970.

Pencil

The District is particularly known for its reserves of Shale, which is used in the manufacture of pen or pencils. In the year 1970 eight units registered under the Factories Act were engaged in manufacturing pen and pencils from shale. On an average about 190 workers per day were employed by the factories during the year. The biggest unit was that of Nabibux Raheem bux Slate Pensil Works, employing on an average about 50 workers per day during the year.

In addition to the above numerically important industries in the District, there were other industries like Gur manufacturing with three units registered under the Factories Act. On an average these units provided employment to about 70 workers in 1969. There were two Saw mills, one Kambal manufacturing unit, one metal-rolling unit and two units manufacturing metal products like buckets and trunks. There was one unit engaged in the manufacture of nuts, bolts, nails, chains, etc. There was a Government Opium Factory at Mandsaur proper, employing an estimated 50 workers daily. There was a Government Pottery Centre at Nai Abadi, and a Cement Pipe Manufacturing unit Mhow-Neemuch Road. There was one general and jobbing engineering unit and two motor vehicles repairing workshops of Mahdya Pradesh State Road Transport at Mandsaur and Neemuch.

Thus, in the year ending December, 1969, there were 77 factories registered under the Factories Act 1948. All these factories provided employment to about 2,500 workers daily. In 1970, their number was 72.

Factories not Registered Under Factories Act, 1948

The factories registered under the Factories Act does not exhaust the entire field of industrial activities in the District. There were a number other factories working under different industries not coming under the purview of the Factories Act.

Slate or Slate Products

It has been stated above that there were only eight units engaged in the manufacture of pen and pensils from Shale, registered under the Factories Act,. In addition to these were 31 Units manufacturing slate or slate products in 1969. These units employed about 190 workers and worked on proprietory basis. All these units were located at mandsaur proper.

Leather goods

Next numerically important industry, working outside the Factories Act, was manufacturing of leather footwear. There were 10 units working in this industry. Out of these, Three units were working as co-operatives and the rest on a proprietory basis. Six out of the ten units were located at Sitamau. All these units manufactured mostly shoes and Chappals.

Other Units

There were nine dal mills, eight vegetable oil mills, nine printing presses of which seven were at Mandsaur and two at Neemuch. There were five power looms two Kambal manufacturing units working on co-operative basis one at Manasa and the other at Mandsaur. One Khadi manufacturing. centre was working on co-operative basis at Dashpur. There were six units manufacturing metal containers and steel trunks four engineering works, three motor vehicle repair workshops, three agricultural implements manufacturing units. Two units, employing about 12 workers, manufactured plastic goods and two units manufactured ice. two units manufactured fire-bricks, both on co-operative, basis one at Mandsaur and the other at Manasa.

Thus, there were a total of 111 units outside the purview of the Factories Act, 1948 working in different industries in 1969. These units provided employment to about 750 workers. It may, however, be noticed that the field of industrial activities for the factories under the Factories Act and outside the Act was the same.

Household Industry

From the point of view of perticipation size, the workers in household industries numbered 21,436 in 1961 or 5.4 percent of the total workers. In 1971, their number was 16,374 and constituted 4.5 percent of the total working force.[1] The decline is attributed to changed definition of workers in 1971 Census. The following table gives some of the important household industries in the District.

1. The corresponding Categories III-Livestock, Forests, Fishing, etc. and V (b) Household Industry roughly constituted the workers in Household Industry in 1971.

Table No. V 1

Important Household Industries

S. No.	Description of Industries	Percentage to all workers
		(1961)
1	Rearing of cows and buffaloes for milk and animal power.	16.5
2	Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products.	9.6
3	Tailoring	8.1
4	Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery.	7.3
5	Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather.	5.8
6	Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear	5.1
7	Cotton dyeing and bleaching.	4.8
8	Manufacture and repair of goods not assignable to any other group.	4.6
9	Manufacture of structural wooden goods such as beems, posts, etc.	4.4
10	Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as wire, nut, beolt, screw, buckets, cutlery, etc.	4.0
11	Gold and silver-smithy	3.7
12	Rearing of sheep and production of wool	3.2
13	cotton-weaving and handlooms.	2.7

As will appear from the above table, most of the industries are of the traditional caste-based type, carried on by certain functional castes. Livestock industry emergès the most important one. which is largely concentrated in rural areas. The next most important industry was manufacturing **Khajur** leaf products cork, bamboo, cane and other products. High female participation was a special feature of this industry. Khajur-leaf industry has been a characteristic occupation of Bargunda and Mang castes people during the past also.[1] Bansphors are the workers in split bamboo. Tailoring carried on by the Darji caste poeple, earthen pottery by Kumar, leather footwear and currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins, and preparation of finished leather by the Chamars were other important industries

1. Holkar State Census Report, 1931, p. 173.

pursuaded in the District. Other industries, which also engaged a sizable number of people were cotton dyeing and bleaching, wooden furniture, beams and posts, hardware goods such as nails, wires, nut-bolt, cutlary, etc., gold and silver smithy, sheep rearing and production of wool and handloom weaving. Dyeing and bleaching industry was noted for its high female participation also.

Co-opr ative and Cottage Units

With a view to sustain the old-time industries like handloom-weaving blanket-weaving, brick-making, carpentry, blacksmithy, leather-goods making, etc., against the competition from large-scale industries manufacturing cheaper goods, these industries were orgainsed co-operative basis. Thus, in the year 1965, there were 112 industrial co-operatives in the District with a total membership of 1,863. Thus number comprised 16 handloom-weaving societies, 55 Gramodhyog societies, 11 handicrafts societies and 30 small-scale industrial societies.

In order to encourage these units, the Madhya Pradesh Khadi and Gramodhog Parishad advanced loans and grant-in-aid to 52 industrial co-operatives to the tune of Rs. 5,35,280 by the year 1970. The Parishad is also running a Kambal centre at Mandsaur.

Industrial Arts

The District is not konwn for industrial arts but certain places in the District like Jawad, Tarapur and Ummedpura are famous for dyeing and printing of cloth. Nearly 300 families in the area are carrying on this hereditary profession. Similarly, at Rampura in the District colourful bangles are manufactured from coconut shell.

INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL

Cement

As discussed earlier, there are no important minerals like iron, coal, manganese ore, etc., in the District, which form the basic raw materials for large scale industries. However, substantial deposits of limestone are known to exist in Jawad and Neemuch tahsils of the District. With Chambal power now avilable, a large-scale cement manufactureing unit could be started at Neemuch in the District. For the purpose the Cement Corporation of India has been granted permission.

Large deposits of white-clay and shale waste powder are konwn to exmits in Mandsaur. With these basic raw materials, distemper industry could be started in the District.

Straw Board

The Gandhi Sagar Dam has made availabe considerable store of water. Places like Rampura, Bhanpura, Garoth, and Sitamau are growing gram in large quantities from Gandhi Sagar watre. Similary, District in producing large quantities of groundnut and groundnut shells are being used as a fuel. But a unit for the manufacture of straw board out of the grass and groundnut shells could be established at Shamgarh in the District.

Solvent Extraction

The District, being an important oil-seeds producting area, there are a number of oil-mills in the District. A solvent extraction plant for extracting oil from large quantities of oil-cake can be established in the District.

The Gandhi Sagar Dam also provides for a vast potential of fishing in the District. With its further development, a fish canning unit could also be established.

Besides starting the above large or medium scales industrial units, the existing small-scale industries like oil-mills, gur-factories, pen and pencil making, leather goods making, fire-bricks manufacturing, etc., could be further helped to increase their manufacturing capacities.

Cottage and co-operative industrial units could be given assistance for development by adopting modern techniques and tools of manufacture. Industries like handloom-weaving, blanket weaving, dyeing of cloth, wooden toys, coconut shell bangles, etc., could be helped in these ways.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATES

Government have been assisting the industrial development by giving location facilities for industries, provision of water and power supply and by giving loans and subsidies to the industrial units. In the matter of location facilities, Government, constructed industiral estates in urban areas and rural worksheds in rural areas.

Mandsaur Industrial Estate

For establishing Industrial Estate at Mandsaur, 70 bighas of land was acquired in the year 1963. Later in the year 1965,80 beghes of land was also acquired for developing the industrial area. Till early 1973 the development work. however, could not be started.

Neemuch Industrial Estate

In the year 1965,51.37 acres of land was acquired for industrial estate at Neemuch. Work was not started till the year 1973.

Semi-Urban Industrial Estate

The Semi-urban Industrial Estate, Rampura was established in 1966. For this estate, 15 acres of land was acquired and 5 sheds were constructed on 3 acres of lands. All these five sheds were given to three industrial units. Administrative sanction for developing the remaining 12 acres was being obtained. Total expenditure on construction of sheds, provision of water, electricity, approach roads, drainage etc., amounted to Rs. 2,17,474.

Rural Work-shed

At Malhargarh, rural workshed was constructed in the year-1965 at total cost of Rs. 42,659. Out of the three blocks in this workshed, one is occupied by the workshop proper and the other is given to Agriculture Department as sotre for seeds and the third wokshed is occupied with goods from closed centres.

State-Aid to Industries

In matter of financial aid, the new and old industrial units are given loans and advances on easy terms by the Madhya Prdesh Industrial Development Corporation, nationalized banks and state-aid through the Industries Department.

Sofar, the Madhya Pradesh Financial Corporation has sanctioned financial accomodation to a number of industrial units at Mandsaur to the extent of Rs. 6.90 lakhs.

Similarly, the nationalized banks have made available about Rs. 45.51 lakhs to the various industrial units of Mandsaur.

Besides, the Government through their Industries Department have given an administrative grant of Rs. 720 during the Second Five-Year Plan to one industrial cooperative society at Neemuch. During the Third Five-Year Plan to grant of Rs. 11,650 was given to three societies for the purchase of tools and administrative purposes. It is estimated that by the year 1970-71, a sum of Rs. 7.13 lakhs was granted by the Government for the development of industries in Mandsaur.

Apart from these, Khadi and Gramodhyog parished, is also assisting in the development of cottage industries like handloom weaving, pottery, gur manufacture, leather goods, soap manufacture, oil-pressing units, etc. For the purpose, a sizable sum of Rs. 5.35 lakhs was advanced by the Prishad as loan and grant-in-aid to 52 industrial units of Mandsaur by the year 1970.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

From the details of manufacturing industries in the District given earlier in the chapter, it could be seen that there is not much scope for trade union activities in the District, because large-scale industrial organizations are few. However, the trade unionism being what it is in the country, there happen to be more trade unions in an industry with single unit even, based on different political idealogies. Thus, though there is only one textile mill in the District, there were three different textile workers' unions. There were three unions in pottery industry. Sugar mill workers were organized in one union only. Transport workers in public and private sectores were organized in four unions. Municipal workers, public works Department temporary workers, coolies, tonga-drivers, shop-assistants, saw-mill workers, workers in maize products factory, cement-pipe manufacturing workers, cinema employees were having their unions. Thus in the year 1971, there were 31 different registered unions

in the District. Commensurate with the industrial and commercial growth of the District, sudden spurt in the trade union activities was also noted during the year 1970. Of the 31 labour union in October, 1971, as many as 16 were registered during the year 1970. It may be stated, that all these unions function as militant organizations, trying to protect wages and improve working conditions of the workers. There is very little known welfare activities carried on by these unions. Earliest trade union was Mill Majdur Sangh in the textile industry, registered under the Indian Trade Unions act in the year 1954.

WELFARE OF INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

Factories Act, 1948

Much of the welfare activities for industrial labour were taken up after achievement of Independence under statutory provisions. Prior to Independence, there was a factories legislation, which could not be said to be a welfare legislation but rather a protective legislation. Factories Act had undergone many revisions. It was extensively amended after Independence in the year 1948, and as such is known as Factories Act 1948. All the factories employing 10 workers and more and using power or 20 workers and more but not using power are registered under this Act. This Act mainly regulates the age of a worker entering factory employment, protection of machinery on the factory premises, sanitation, hours of work, provision of dining-sheds, rest-sheds, water, creche for children of women workers and canteens etc.

Employees State Insurance Act, 1948

The Employees State Insurance Scheme prepared under the Act provides certain benefits to employees in the case of sickness, maternity and other related matters to the workers in industies to which the scheme is applicable. Benefits are given in kind and cash. The scheme was made applicalbe to Mandsaur centre in the year 1961. The number of insured workers and their families getting benefits under the scheme were.

Table No. V-2
Employees State Insurance

Year	Insured Period			Families		
	New	Old	Total	New	Old	Total
1968	2,910	12,140	15,050	4,442	12,720	17,162
1969	2,687	16,346	19,030	4,822	20,050	24,872
1970	2,563	16,918	19,471	4,643	19,254	23,897
1971	2,358	7,988	10,346	3,588	17,789	21,377
1972	2,318	9,354	11,672	3,413	9,742	13,155

Different cash benefits given under the scheme upto March, 1973 amounted to Rs. 1,850 for temporary disablement, Rs. 7,372 towards sickness benefit, Rs. 1,773 as maternity benefits, Rs. 6,272 for permanent disablement and Rs. 1,275 as dependents benefit.

Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952

The object of this Act is to make some provision for old-age of an industrial worker in the shape of compulsory provident fund in factories or establishments. By the yer 1969, there were 13 industrial establishments in the District, covered under the Provident Fund Act with about 520 workers.

Besides these welfare activities undertaken by the Government under statutory provisions, a number of trade unions are also running labour welfare centres, providing various recreational and social benefits to its members. For their activities, the Government granted financial-aid to the extent of Rs. 4,000 during the First Plan period in Mandsaur District. During the Second and Third Plan periods the amount granted was Rs. 10,420 and Rs. 8,925, respectively.

The Government also constructed 140 industrial tenements at Mandsaur centre upto the year 1969-70.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Paucity of records makes it difficult to trace precisely the emergence, growth and decline of various financial systems in the District. In former days there were no commercial banks to conduct banking business in the District. It was mostly carried on by local mahajans and village money-lenders. Thus, the age old institution of money-lenders has traditionally been the main agency meeting the credit requirements of the district's economy in the past and continued to enjoy an prominent prosition even today.

General Credit Facilities Available

The credit needs of the District's economy are met by both the organised and the un-organised sectors. The organised sectors consists of the joint stock banks, cooperative banks and credit societies and other specialised financial institutions. The un-organised market is largely made-up of indigenous bankers and village money-lenders.

Registered Money-Lenders

In Mandsaur District, the money-lenders had a prominent position as elsewhere in India. The economy of the District is rural and predominantly agricultural. Non-availability of institutional credit resulted in small traders, agriculturists and other needy persons approaching the money-lenders. In the villages cultivators, land-lords and village merchants were the chief source of money-lending. Generally, the trading class was engaged in this profession.

In order to make better provisions for the regulation and control of the transactions of moneylending, the Money Lenders Act was passed in 1934. Under this Act registration of every person who carried on or intends to carry on the money lending as a business was made compulsory. According to provisions of the Act, regular maintenance of accounts, supply of statement and receipts for repayment of loan to debtor by money lender made essential. It can not, however, be said with certainty that all persons doing the business of money lending got themselves registered. The number of registered Money-lenders in Mandsaur District was 386 in 1968-69 which increased only upto 399 in 1972-73. Tahsil-wise number of registered money-lenders in Mandsaur District for the years 1968-69 to 1972-73 are given in the Table below :—

Table No. VI-I

Number of Registered Money-lenders in the District

Name of the Tahsil	Years				
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Mandsaur	65	52	60	62	69
Neemuch	29	18	24	28	35
Garoth	53	49	48	45	45
Sitamau	27	26	30	30	32
Manasa	92	90	92	79	100
Jawad	43	29	44	34	35
Malhargarh	32	26	27	24	24
Bhanpura	47	33	41	45	41
Rampura	9	13	12	10	18

Source : District Registrar, Mandsaur

Joint Stock Banks

These banks transacts all types of banking business, accepts deposits from general public and lends money to traders, depositiors, agriculturists and industrial units. These banks generally finance to the traders against transport receipts of the local produce and also lends money on the security of the goods in the ware-houses and godowns. The commercial banks in the District were generally concentrated at places of agricultural marketing, trade and industry, which are mainly the characteristics of urban centres of the District. But now a days these banks are keen to serve the unbanked rural areas.

History of Commercial Banking

History of commercial banking in the District starts with the opening of the Byopari Bank, Sitamu and the Agriculture Bank, Sitamau in 1939. These banks stopped functioning after serving the people for a period of one decade. In the month of September and October, 1944, the Bank of Rajasthan (Udaipur) and the Bharat Bank (Delhi) opened their branches at Neemuch . In March, 1952 the Bharat Bank was merged in Punjab National Bank and it closed its office at Neemuch. After a period of two years, the Habib Bank (Bombay) opened a branch at Jaora in October, 1946. Registered office of the Habib Bank was transfered to Karanchi in August, 1947 and the Jaora branch office was also closed down. Again after a period of two years the Punjab National Bank and the Central Bank of India opened their offices at Neemuch and Mandsaur, respectively.

Spread of Banking

Thus, during the pre-Independence period, there were 4 banks offices in the District, two at Mandsaur and two at Neemuch. In the year 1952 this number decreased to 3. Again the development of banking activities took place in the District from 1956-57 with the formation of the new State of Madhya Pradesh and the number of bank offices again increased to 4. After a period of a decade, the number of bank offices in the District increased up to 10 (including the two branches of Saify Cooperative Commercial Bank) at the end of September, 1966, which further increased to 11 at the end of September, 1968. The bank offices of Saify Co-operative Commercial Bank closed after 1968.

Branch Expansion Scheme

After Nationalisation of major scheduled commercial banks in July, 1969, the Reserve Bank of India appointed a committee to go into the question of branch expansion programme to be under taken, by the public sector banks. The year 1970 has witnessed an uprecedented increase in branch expansion in the District. The commercial banks opened 11 new bank offices till the end of September, 1970, taking the total number of commercial bank offices from 8 in the year 1969 to 19. Branch expansion activities in the District gained momentum and 8 more new offices opened till the end of 1972, thus the total number of bank offices increased from 19 in 1970 to 27 in 1972. A list of scheduled commercial bank offices functioning in Mandsaur District is given in the Appendix. It is significant that after the Nationalisation of banks, a large number of branches opened in the District. It is also note worthy that most of these branches were opened in predominantly in rural areas.

Average Population per Banking Office

By the end of December, 1967, average population per banking office in Mandsaur District was 97,000, while the State average was 1,31,000. With the increase in population the average population per office in the District was increased to 1,02,000, while the State average reduced to 1,16,000 persons per banking office at the end of June, 1969. After Nationalisation of 14 major commercial banks, branch expansion, activities in the District gained momentum and the average population per banking office reduced to 47,000 by the end of September, 1970, and by the end of July, 1972 it further decreased to 38,000 persons per office in Mandsaur District.

As at the end of September, 1970, Mandsaur District ranked 91 in average population per banking office, in district-wise data arranged in ascending order of population served.

Volume of Business

The working of the banks during the past few years has shown a significant progreess in all the major fields of activity viz., deposits, advances, assistance to priority sectors and branch expansion. After Nationalisation of banks they improved their performance which is also reflected in better results in spread of banking in rural areas.

Deposits

Total deposits of scheduled commercial banks in the District were reported to be Rs. 1,23 lakhs and Rs. 1,37 lakhs at the end of December, 1966 and 1968 respectively. The special drives of deposit mobilisation in Mandsaur District were conducted during the year 1970 and the deposits increased to Rs. 1,89 lakhs at the end of the year. Bank deposits in the District reported a further increase to Rs. 2,66 lakhs at the end of June, 1972. The bulk of the deposits was concentrated at Mandsaur and Neemuch.

Advances

The bank advances in the District stood at Rs. 1,00 lakhs and Rs. 84 lakhs at the end of the year 1966 and 1968, which increased to Rs. 1,54 lakhs at the end of 1970. Bank advances at the end of June, 1972 were Rs. 1,38 lakhs. The lion's share of advances was in Mandsaur and Neemuch centres. The number of offices, deposits and advances of banks in Mandsaur District for the last three years are given in the Table below :—

Table No. VI-2
Deposits and Advances of Commercial Banks in the District

(Amount in Lakh Rs.)

Year (end of June)	No. of Offices	Deposits	Advances
1970	20	1,70	1,63
1971	22	2,15	1,59
1972	25	2,66	1,38

Source : Reserve Bank of India Bulletins

Populationwise Distribution

In all 25 offices of commercial banks were functioning in the District as at the end of June, 1972, out of these 9 offices were at rural centres and 16 were at semiurban centres. Bank deposits at rural and semi-urban centres reported were to be Rs. 16 lakhs and Rs. 2,50 lakhs, respectively. Bank advances at rural and semi-urban centres were reported to be Rs. 13 lakhs and Rs. 1,25 lakhs. It is apparent, that banking activities in the District were highly concentrated in semi-urban centres viz., Mandsaur and Neemuch. Rural areas were least affected before the Nationalisation of banks. Place-wise spread of banking in Mandsaur District is given in the Appendix.

Finances to Priority Sectors

The Banks now met adequately the genuine needs of the large and medium scale industries as also of those of traders. Speical efforts continued for meeting the credit needs of the neglected sectors of the economy comprising retail traders, transport operators, artisans, professionals etc., as well as other priority sectors viz., small and medium scale industries and agriculture. The total out-standing to all these sectors in the District were Rs. 1,27 lakhs as at the end of June, 1972.

Out-standing Credit

As at the end of June, 1972 total out-standing credit of scheduled commercial banks was reported to be Rs. 1,27.21 lakhs. Out of which Rs. 11.70 lakhs were reported to be in Agriculture and allied activities, Rs. 21.14 lakhs in Industries, Rs. 67.43 lakhs in Trade, Rs. 8.25 lakhs in Personal Accounts and Rs. 18.69 lakhs were reported in other occupations.

Agricultural Finance

Village Adoption Scheme

Under the strategy of intensive area approach in respect of agricultural finance, the State Bank of Indore has opened an Agricultural Development Branch at Mahidpur for providing loans under village Adoption Scheme. In Mandsaur District two villages, Garoth and Mahidpur will be provided financial help under village adoption scheme.

Finances to Minor Irrigation Projects

United Commercial Bank, Neemuch has been selected for a special project in the District. Under this project Rs. 25 lakhs are will be financed to minor irrigation and this will be rediscounted by the World Bank. For this special scheme, which is to be completed in between from October, 1973 to September, 1976 the following targets have been fixed—

Digging of Wells	200
Reconstruction of Wells	50
Installation of Electric-Pump-sets	300
Installation of Oil-engines	50
Land Development Works	50

Small Business Finance

The various schemes of small business finance put in to operation by the banks covered the entire spectrum of retail trade and individuals engaged in specialised professions such as surgeons, dentists, building contractor technical consultants and other small businesses. Under the scheme of provisions of credit to transport operators, financial assistance was extended to operators of truck, taxi and auto-rickshaws for purchase of vehicles. These activities are gathering momentum in the District.

Lead Bank Scheme

One of the important recommendation of the committee is the adoption of the Lead Bank Scheme. Under this scheme Central Bank of India is designated as a Lead Bank in the District with the responsibility for taking the leading role in surveying the credit needs in the development of branch banking and extension of credit facilities in the District. The Lead Bank is expected to act as a constorium leader and, for opening branches as well as for meetting credit needs. It is also required to invoke the cooperation of other banks operating in the District.

The nationalisation of leading commercial banks appears to have raised expectations of the cultivators in regard to the availibility of credit on reasonable terms in the District. The commercial banks are expected to play very important and more active role in the economic rejuvenation of the District.

Co-operative Credit

History of Cooperative Movement

The beginning of the cooperative movement in the District dates back to 1918 when the Mandsaur District Cooperative Bank was started on 30th January, 1918. It has an authorised capital of Rs. one lakh divided into two thousand shares of Rs. 50 each. The paid up capital of the Bank as on June, 1925 stood at Rs. 13,170. During this year *Pargana* Cooperative Banks were also started in the District. The Neemuch *Pargana* Cooperative Bank was started on 9th February, 1918 and the Jawad *Pargana* Cooperative Bank was started on 27th September, 1918. These two *Pargana* banks had an authorised capital of Rs. 50 thousands each divided into one thousands shares of Rs. 50 each. The paid up capital as on 30th June, 1925, of these banks was Rs. 6,140 and Rs. 5,270, respectively.

In 1925, the number of agricultural cooperative, credit societies in Jaura, Mandsaur, Neemuch and Jawad *Parganas* were 4; 52; 32 and 23 which increased till 1931 to 58; 120; 78 and 58, respectively. In 1930, there were only 1 and 3 non-agricultural cooperative credit societies in Mandsaur and Jawad ***parganas***. During the year 1925, there were three cooperative societies in Rampura-Bhanpura district of the erstwhile Holkar State. During this year, the Shriram Moghia Society was started. Its members were of Moghia's a criminal tribe. This society had been financing them for agricultural purposes.

The progress of cooperative movement was insignificant in pre-Independence period, but it gained momentum in post-Independence period, particularly with the beginning of planning-era in the country. The Five Year Plans have ushered in a new-era of cooperative development in the District and the movement has begun to develop in diversified fields of economic activities.

Presently, the cooperative credit structure for short and medium term credit is a two tier system, with a central cooperative bank at the district level and the primary credit societies at the base, agricultural credit societies in villages, and urban banks and other non-agricultural credit societies are mainly in towns. For long term credit, there is a land development bank in the District. There are in addition a few marketing cooperative credit societies and consumer stores in the District.

In contrast to the commercial banking system which is mainly urban-oriented, cooperative banking has penetrated to rural areas. The centres at which cooperatives provide credit are well dispersed.

Neemuch Central Cooperative Bank Limited, Mandsaur

The Central Cooperative Bank Ltd, Neemuch and the Central Cooperative Bank Ltd, Mandsaur were established in the year 1918 and 1919, with headquarters at Neemuch and Mandsaur. Till 30th June, 1965 these banks were functioning as separate units. On 1st July, 1965, these two banks merged in to one and the Neemuch Central Cooperative Bank Limited started functioning in the District with headquarters at Mandsaur. Area of operation of this Bank is whole of the Mandsaur District. The Bank has 24 offices in the District. List of branch offices and the progress of the Bank since it's inception are given in the Appendix. The Table given below depicts the progress made by the Bank during the past few years.

Table No. VI-3

Progress of the Neemuch Central Cooperative Bank Ltd., Mandsaur

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	No. of Societies Affiliated	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital	Deposits	Loans Advanced	Loands Outstanding
1950-51	588	30,493	1.52	13.81	10.74	10.61	8.94
1955-56	566	39,875	3.40	32.10	26.69	20.31	18.60
1960-61	519	41,368	10.76	96.34	52.55	80.61	72.75
1965-66	496	44,216	16.53	183.12	67.70	153.98	155.28
1970-71	317	54,206	15.59	423.90	87.75	365.33	381.08

Source : The Neemuch Central Cooperative Bank Ltd., Mandsaur

The share capital and working capital of the Bank as at the end June, 1972 were Rs. 72.82 lakhs and Rs. 524.34 lakhs which increase to Rs. 75.34 lakhs and Rs. 543.71 lakhs in 1973. Deposits of the Bank were Rs. 97.85 lakhs in 1972, which increased to Rs. 128.51 lakhs in 1973. Total loans advanced by the Bank were Rs. 463.22 lakhs in 1972 which increased to Rs. 465.48 lakhs in 1973. Apart from providing short-term and mid-term loans to cultivators and member societies, it also transacts normal banking business in the District.

The Saify Commercial Cooperative Bank Ltd., Mandsaur

The Saify Commercial Cooperative Bank was started with headquarters at Mandsaur. The Bank opened its two branches at Neemuch and Rampura in 1960 and 1961. The progress of the Bank during past few years are given in the Table below :—

Table No. VI-4

The Saify Commercial Cooperative Bank Ltd., Mandsaur

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Share Capital	Working Capital	Deposits	Loans Advanced	Other Investments	Loans Outstanding
1950-51	47.61	166.28	99.66	222.76	00.50	101.82
1955-56	52.87	260.63	178.00	274.98	15.50	129.80
1960-61	72.17	442.90	321.44	931.97	27.00	306.85
1965-66	93.89	634.67	466.71	762.18	26.00	396.47
1970-71	147.56	897.95	660.05	1145.14	165.12	577.79

Source : Saify Commercial Cooperative Bank Ltd., Mandsaur

Mandsaur Zila Sahkari Bhoomi Vikas Bank Ltd., Mandsaur

The Mandsaur District Land Development Bank was started its working from 20th November, 1961 with headquarters at Mandsaur. The area of operation the Bank is whole of the Mandsaur District. The Bank opened branches at Neemuch and Garoth in 1968 and at Mandsaur in 1969. In 1970 four more branches were opened at Malhargarh, Sitamau, Jawad and Manasa. The details of working of the Bank for the last five years are given in the Table below :—

Table No. VI-5

Zila Sahkari Bhoomi Vikas Bank Ltd., Mandsaur

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Share Capital	Working Capital	Loans Advanced	Loans Outstanding	Investment
1968-69	3.40	61.02	21.26	53.25	2.39
1969-70	5.55	92.66	39.69	8.99	2.37
1970-71	6.30	113.43	14.50	99.69	3.81
1971-72	6.58	109.22	8.08	97.21	3.95
1972-73	10.83	113.43	14.55	-	3.95

Source : Zila Sahkari Bhoomi Vikas Bank, Mandsaur

The Bank provided long-term and mid-term loans to cultivators for capital expenditure of permanent nature to be incurred on agricultural operations. During the year 1973-74 an amount of Rs. 41.81 lakhs was earmarked for the purpose of digging of new-wells, renovation of old well, purchasing of electric and diesal pump-set, prisian wheel, pipe line and land shaping, for whole of the Mandsaur District. Out of this amount Rs. 13.90 lakh were earmarked for Manasa block and Rs. 19.62 lakh and Rs. 8.29 lakh were for Sitamau and Jawad blocks.

Primary Cooperative Credit Societies

The basic unit in the short-term cooperative credit structure is the primary credit society at village level. The activities of the primary society were formerly confirned chiefly to provide short -term credit to their producer members for productive purposes. In recent years, these societies also took the work of distributing fertilizers and manure on agency basis, though depositing and advancing of loans constitute the primary function. They may be grouped in two types, agricultural and non-agricultural cooperative credit societies.

Agricultural Cooperative Societies

The objects of primary agricultural credit societies includes the borrowing of funds from members and others to be utilized for advancing loans to members and promotion of thirft. Apart from this, these societies are also working as agent for the joint sale of agricultural produce and joint purchase of agricultural and domestic requirements of their members, for hiring of implements and machinery dissemination of information upon improved farming etc. The progress of agricultural cooperative credit societies in Mandsaur District is given in the Table below :—

Table No. VI-6

Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies in the District

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Membership	Share Capital	Loans Advanced	Deposits	Working Capital
1955-56	15,324	3.85	32.67	0.85	28.91
1960-61	24,705	13.50	171.33	2.00	92.38
1965-66	42,777	23.74	402.90	7.82	170.92
1971-72	59,000	89.93	554.37	11.21	586.18

Source : Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Mandsaur

The facts given above indicate that agricultural cooperative credit societies made a considerable progress in the District. They are achieving the objects of promoting the

General Insurance

Apart from the life insurance business the Life Insurance Corporation has also under taken fire, marine, motor and other general insurance business from the year 1965-66 and the same has been discontinued by the Corporation from 1st January, 1973. The figures of general insurance business in Mandsaur District are given below :—

Table No. VI-10

General Insurance Business In Mandsaur

(In Rs.)

Year	Motor	Fire	Marine	Others
1965-66	7,241	4,383	Nil	2,394
1967-68	9,787	4,564	-	1,320
1969-70	6,291	3,280	158	562
1971-72	1,069	1,148	-	129
1972-73	515	-	-	48

Source :—Branch Manager, Life Insurance Corp., Mandsaur

Ware-housing

The agriculturists and businessmen on production of their Ware-house Recipts, are entitled to take loan to the tune of 70 to 75 percent from the commercial banks. In Mandsaur District ware-housing centres were opened at Neemuch and Mandsaur in October, 1959 and October, 1960. Two more centres were opened at Piplamandi and Shamgarh in December, 1965. These two centres were closed in January 1969, and March 1969 but reponed in May 1972 and April, 1972, respectively. Total deposits in Piplamandi and Shamgarh centres from the date of their establishment to 1972-73 was 29,445 and 23,440 quintals, respectively. Ware housing Centres at Manasa, Suwasra and Jawad were opened in January 1966, February, 1967 and May 1968 but these centres were closed in September 1968, October, 1968 and August 1968. Total deposits in these three ware-house centres during this period were 14,363 qnts. 3268 qnts. and 141 qnts., respectively. Total deposits in Neemuch and Mandsaur centres from the date of their establishment to 1972-73 were 1,59, 073 qnts., and 1,10,952 qnts. respectively, Year wise deposits in Neemuch and Mandsaur centres for a few selected years are given in Table below :—

Table No. VI-11

Deposits in Neemuch and Mandsaur Ware-housing Centres

(In qnts.)

Year	Neemuch	Mandsaur
1965-66	22,253	38,271
1970-71	5,559	20,451
1971-72	22,724	21,671
1972-73	37,914	1,10,952

Source : M.P. State Ware-housing Corporation, Indore

Madhya Pradesh State Financial Corporation

There is no stock exchange in the District. The District is, however, being served by the Madhya Pradesh State Financial Corporation (Indore). As on 31st March, 1972, the Corporation sanctioned loans of Rs. 8.13 lakhs to 10 small-scale industries and Rs. 5.25 lakhs to one other concern. The amount disbursed on that date was Rs. 6.41 lakhs to 10 small-scale industries.

CURRENCY AND COINAGE

The present district of Mandsaur was constituted in 1948 with the following components-Rampura-Bhanpura District of the former Indore State; Mandsaur Zila of the former Gwalior State;, Sanjeet and Malhargarh tahsils of the former Jaora State and the former Sitamau State. The coins prevalent in the former Gwalior and Indore states were in circulation in the parts of these states which are now components of the present Mandsaur District.

Untill 1896 the silver coin of the former Sitamau State was the *Salim Shahi* rupee of Pratabgar. A local copper coin was also struck at Sitamau. Four copper coins were issued from the State mint. All were circular coins, issued by Raja Raj Singh marked on the obverse with a trident (Trishul) and on the reverse with a sword. The issue made by Raja Bahadur Singh were dated 1896 and 1897 A.D., and that of Raja Shardul Singh in 1900 A.D. The designs on the last three coins were otherwise the same. In 1896, the British rupee was made the only legal tender in the Sitamau State [1]. In the former Indore State, in 1902, the minting of coins suspended and the British Indian Currency became legal tender along with the copper coins previously issued from the Indore mint [2]. In the same way British Indian Currency became legal tender in the former Gwalior State since 1898-99.

Decimal Coinage

A land mark in the history of currency was the introduction of decimal coinage system of currency in 1957. The system encountered an initial difficulty in transition period but it became popular now. This system has further been assisted by the introduction of metric system of weights and measures on a uniform basis.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

At the end of the 19th Century, the trade of this region mainly comprised of agricultural produce and commodities of daily use. In 1908, each district of the Indore Stae had it's recognised collecting and distributing centres which were fed by the weekely markets held in villages of all sizes. The big dealers bought through petty local traders or their own agents and exported the commodities to the chief trade centres of the State. Rampura-Bhanpura zila of the former Indore State, now a part of Mandsaur District was one of these centres [3]. But the trade of Rampura-Bhanpura zila was not of much importance

1. Sitamau State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 24.
2. Indore State Gazetteer, 1931, Vol.I, PP. 290-291.
3. Indore State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 127.

till 1908. Later,the opening of the Nagda-Baran-Muttra Railway and the completion of several roads gave impetus to the trade of the Rampura-Bhanpura. The chief articles of exports were grain,. crude and a little manufactured-opium, oil-seeds, ghee and poppy seeds. The chief articles of imports during this period were salt, sugar, rice, tobacco, hardware, spices and kerosene oil [1].

According to Gwalior State Gazetteer of 1907, Mandsaur and Neemuch were among the important trading centres of the Gwalior State. Mandsaur was the great centres of opium trade [2]. Opium-chests were the most important articles of trade in Mandsaur Zila, which were exported to Bombay. The export of cotton, food-grains, lime-stone was also considerable. The chief articles of import in Mandsaur were piece goods, sugar, salt, hardware and kerosene-oil. The trade was carried along the Rajputana-Malwa Railway [3].

In 1908, trade of the Sitamau State has grown rapidly due to the opening of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway and the construction of a metalled road from Sitamau to Mandsaur, but it was more or less in its infancy During this time, Sitamau was the only trade centre and market town not only for the Sitamau State but also for the neighbouring places viz., Tal, Alot, Gangdhar and Nahargarh. The castes and classes engaged in trade were Banias of all sects, Agarwals, Porwals, Oswals, Mahesris, Nimas and Bagdyas. They dealt in grain, opium and cloth. During this period, the chief imports in the Sitamau State were rice, sugar, salt, English piece-goods, country cloth (from Marwar and Gujarat), manufactured metalwares and kerosene-oil. The chief exports were food-grains, oil-seeds, cotton (raw and cleaned) and crude opium [4].

The chief articles of exports in Jaora State during this period were opium, grains, cotton bales and sugar. Food-grains and other necessary articles of daily needs were among the chief items of imports.

Persons engaged in Trade and Commerce

According to 1961 Census 3.1 percent of the district's workers were engaged in "Trade and Commerce". Mandsaur and Neemuch tahsils had higher proportions of 4.8 and 4.3 percent of workers in trade and commerce. Thus, more than three-fifth or 60.7 per cent of the workers in trade and commerce in the District were returned from urban areas. Bhanpura and Garoth tahsils were also relatively higher in proportion of workers in trade and commerce being nearest of the district's average position. While Malhargarh tahsil had lowest proportion as 1.8 percent in trade and commerce, which was the lowest in District.

In Mandsaur District only 8.6 per cent of workers in trade and commerce, were engaged in wholesale trade, while retail traders were 88.1 per cent.

1. Ibid., p. 236.
2. Gwalior State Gazetteer, 1907, p.77.
3. Ibid., p. 183.
4. Sitamau State Gazetteer, 1908, pp. 18-19.

Course of Trade

Since the individual economic entity of the districts and places is fast disappearing with the rapid increase of means of transport and 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. In-ward figures of some important mandi centres in the District may however be dealt with.

Regulated Mandics

Market regulation is a socio-economic reform. Regulated markets have come-up to solve many problems of agricultural marketing and to make it more orderly and efficient, particularly at the assembly point. Their main object is to regulate sale and purchase of agricultural produce, create condition for fair competition, and to ensure a clean deal to the producer and seller. By the end of March, 1972 the regulated mandies in the District were Mandsaur, Neemuch, Jawad, Manasa, Shamgarh, Suwasara, Pipalya and Bhanpura.

Krashi Upaj Mandi, Jawad

Krashi Upaj Mandi, Jawad was started in 1923. Ground nut, maize, wheat, urad, poppy seeds, *maithee* are traded here. Important arrivals in Jawad Mandi are given below :—

Table No. VI-12

Arrivals in Krashi Upaj Mandi, Jawad

(In Qnts.)

Commodity	1965-66	1970-71	1972-73	1974-75
1. Wheat	N.A.	6,004	2,209	2,733
2. *Juar*	N.A.	934	64	1,044
3. Maize	81	2,494	6,840	4,418
4. Gram	128	633	593	948
5. *Urad*	593	4,029	4,439	2,879
6. Ground nut	6,839	5,229	13,170	6,063
7. Poppy seed	454	1,983	934	1,168
8. *Maithee*	141	874	77	383

Source : Krashi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Jawad

Krashi Upaj Mandi, Shamgarh

Krashi Upaj Mandi, Shamgarh was started in 1958. Cotton, grain, wheat, maize and *Juar* are the chief commodities traded in this mandi, Arrivals in Shamgarh mandi are given

in the Table below :—

Table No. VI-13
Arrivals in Krashi Upaj Mandi, Shamgarh

(In Qnts.)

Commodity	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1972-73	1975-76
1. Wheat	538	23	4,926	230	5,466
2. Juar	N.A.	N.A.	7,707	149	5,152
3. Maize	2,961	7,166	8,946	5,171	11,613
4. Gram	2,102	290	2,793	1,995	9,926
5. Cotton	3,169	Nil	5,739	2,876	1,463

Source : Krashi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Shamgarh

Krashi Upaj Mandi, Pipalya

Krashi Upaj Mandi, Pipalya is an important mandi in the District. Garlic and ground nut are the most important commodities traded here. Apart from these, wheat, *juar*, maize, poppy, *tuar* and *urad* are the other commodities traded in Pipalya mandi, arrivals in Piplaya Mandi are given below :—

Table No. VI-14

Arrivals in Krashi Upaj Mandi, Pipalya

(In Qnts.)

Commodity	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1973-74	1975-76
1. Wheat	310	1,341	9,524	225	8,082
2. *Juar*	3,116	10,313	6,697	Nil	2,451
3. Maize	970	2,549	9,376	Nil	5,265
4. Gram	244	387	3,433	8,869	7,257
5. Poppy	1,326	3,960	8,050	5,649	3,881
6. Ground nut	5,810	24,342	20,972	12,081	23,165
7. *Tuar*	66	586	2,262	380	1,680
8. *Urad*	82	4,066	8,038	11,952	15,771
9. Garlic	1,851	3,771	7,065	10,541	19,686

Source : Krashi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Pipalya

Commodities, generally, sent out from Pipalya mandi to nearby centres viz; Neemuch, Indore, Ratlam etc. Garlic of Pipalya mandi is known for its quality all over India and also exported to places like Cuttack, Banglore, Calcutta, Madras and Tamilnadu etc.

Centres of Whole-sale and Retail Trade

All the tahsil places and banking centres in the District have whole-sale and retail markets. The important business centres in the District are Neemuch, Mandsaur, Jawad,

Shamgarh, Suwasara, Pipalya, Manasa, Bhanpura, Malhargarh, Garoth and Sitamau. Apart from these, all the banking centres given in the appendix are other centres where retail marketing is done.

Rural Marketing Centres

Weekly or fortnightly market is a regular feature of rural economic life. In Mandsaur District highest number of such markets were held 4 each in Malhargarh, Garoth and Sitamau tahsils and 2 each in Neemuch and Mandsaur tahsils. In Bhanpura tahsil only one rural market was held and in Jawad and Manasa tahsils this number was nil. Thus, in all 17 weekly or fortnightly markets were held in Mandsaur District in 1961.

Cooperative Marketing

The idea of cooperation in the field of marketing was primarily introduced with the hope that it would bring prosperity to the agricultural classes and consumers. Government policy of undertaking the whole-sale trade of foodgrains and putting emergency levy on produces added more importance to the movement of cooperative marketing in the District. In 1971-72 except Bhanpura all other tahsil have one marketing society each. The progress made by these societies in Mandsaur District is given in the Table below :—

Table No. VI-15

Cooperative Marketing Societies in the District

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	No. of Societies	Membership	Working Capital
1960-61	7	630	2.53
1965-66	7	824	7.91
1969-70	7	903	9.20
1970-71	7	1,092	10.33
1971-72	7	1,444	14.72

These cooperative marketing societies are dealing in rice, paddy, pulses, wheat and other essential commodities in the District.

Consumer's Cooperative

Proper distribution of consumer goods at a fair price is the main factor responsible for the proper development of economy. Consumer's cooperative stores were started for controlling tthe monopolies and highly increasing prices of essential commodities. The Opium Department Staff Cooperative Society, Neemuch was established in 1942. As on 30th June, 1973 share capital and membership of the society were Rs. 16,954 and 311, respectively. During 1972-73 the society sold commodities worth Rs. 40,246 and suffered a loss of Rs. 2,158.

The Student Cooperative Store, Manasa was registered in 1964. Area of operation of the Store is limited to Boys Higher Secondary School, Manasa. In 1972-73, working capital and membership to the Store were Rs. 2,96 and 315, respectively. During this year the Store sold goods worth Rs. 3,306 and earned Rs. 270 as net profit.

Sahkari Bazar, Mandsaur

During the Third Five Year Plan and particularly after the Chinese aggression and Indo-Pak War, the Government made provisions for granting loans and assistance to start Consumer's Cooperative Stores in big towns to check the rising prices. Under this scheme the Mandsaur District whole sale Central Consumers Cooperative Stores Ltd; started a Sahkari Bazar in 1967 and a Medical Stores in 1968. Afterwards one Fair Price Shop started by the store in 1972. Three more shops were opened during 1973. The share capital and deposits of the Store were Rs. 1,53,826 which increased to Rs. 1,53,882 in 1972-73. The Sales of the Store were of Rs. 5,96,000 in 1968-69 which increased to Rs. 10,36,843 in 1972-73.

State Trading

The main object of the state trading scheme was the procurement and distribution of essential commodities viz., wheat, rice, sugar etc., and to provide them to consumers at a reasonable price. Food Corporation of India was authorised as agent to the Government to purchase wheat and Juar levy from agriculturists and traders. During the year 1972-73 prices of leavy-wheat from agriculturists were fixed at Rs. 74 and Rs. 86 per quintal according to quality standards. Levy-Juar was purchased at Rs. 58 per quintal from traders. During 1972-73, 23,042 quintals of wheat and 6,000 quintals of Juar levy was procured in the District.

Distribution of wheat, juar, rice and sugar was done through fair price-shops to consumers on their identity cards. In 1972-73 wheat and juar were distributed to consumers at 90 and 80 paise per kg. During 1972-73 86 fair-price-shops ewere functioning in the District. Out of these 26 and 23 were in Mandsaur and Neemuch tahsils. In Manasa, Garoth and Sitamau tahsils this number was 10, 9 and 4 and in Bhanpura and Malhargarh tahsils 6 each. There were only 2 fair price-shops in Jawad tahsil.

Fairs and Melas

Fairs and meals play an important role in business transactions. Melas have since long been an inevitable part of the districts religious life. They also started assuming commercial character in later period. In all 56 fairs were held in Mandsaur District. Out of these 5 were held in Jawad tahsil, 11 in Neemuch tahsil, 6 in Manasa tahsil, 4 in Bhanpura tahsil, 4 in Malhargarh tahsil, 6 in Garoth tahsil and 14 and 6 in Mandsaur and Sitamau tahsils, respectively.

Merchant's and Consumer's Association

Vyapari Sangh, Neemuch was registered in November, 1969 with a membership of 122. In 1971-72, membership of this merchansts association was 90 only. The Sangh is functioning in Neemuch mandi centre.

Weights and Measures

The weights and measures prevalent in the former Indore and Gwalior States were in use in Rampura-Bhanpura District of the former Indore State and Mandsaur District of the former Gwalior State. Which are now components of the present Mandsaur District. The weights and measures prevalent in the former Sitamau State in the past are given in the Sitamau State Gazetteer. According to the old Gazetteer, the weights used in the Sitamau State were all *Kachcha* or half those known as *pakka*. The maund contained 40 seers, which were equal to 1,600 rupees. During this period, Rupees, Chhatacks, Adhpao, Paos, Adhsers, Seers, Paseries and Dharis were used as weight and measures. The measures of lengh was the gaz or war of 52 inches [1].

With a view to introducing 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, 1959. Accordingly, the provisions of the Act, the metric weights and capacity measures were introduced from the 1st April, 1962. The metric measures of length were introduced from the 1st October, 1962.

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

The authentic information regarding the trade routes and Highways existing in this District during the ancient period is not available. But on the basis of rich history of Malwa region, it may be presumed the District must have been linked well with other contemporary kingdoms. In ancient period Mandsaur was kwown as 'Dashpur'. A road passed through Mandsaur from Ujjain to Pushkar which further goes to Mathura [1]. This was one of the most important trade routes of North western India.

Old modes of Conveyance

The District was served by pack animals, human porters and animal driven vehicles. Bullock Cart were the most common vehicle of conveyance in old times in Mandsaur District. But the old roads were mostly unmetalled and full of mud in rains, therefore in rainy season transport was possible on pack animals as horses, donkeys, camels, etc. Such pack animals served even in dry season. Bullock Carts of ordinary country type were used everywhere in Mandsaur District. The pony tongas and Bullock *Shigrams* (a small and light carriage drawn by pair of oxen and having the seating capacity of two persons) were common for passenger transport. Later on carriages of European make and motor cars were used by the ruling cheif and officials of the erstwhile. State in the beginning of present-century.

History of Road Construction

The enthusiasm for road construction and road maintenance continued under the Mughuls during the sixteenth to the eighteenth century. Little was done by the East India company during the early period of its rule (almost up to the end of the nineteenth century) to maintain and improve road communications except some fair weather roads for the use of armies on march. In the later part of the nineteenth century, the policy of administrative decentralisation was progressively followed by the British rulers, and the resulting growth of local bodies contributed to some road development. The construction of roads as important means of transport in this District, gained momentum with the dawn of 20th century, and especially after 1947. A large area of the District yet remains inaccessible.

The famous Nagpur plan of roads was evolved in December, 1943. For the first time in the history of roads in India this plan gave a systematic classification of roads into National Highways, State Highways, District Roads and Village Roads. The objective of this plan was to see that no village in a well developed agricultural area should remain at a distance of more than 8 Km. from the main road, while in agricutural area no village should remain more than 32 Km. from the main road.

The District has a net work of extra municipal roads having a total liner mileage of 520 including village roads or of 446 excluding village roads. These include 80 Km. of State Highway, 448 K.m. of major District Roads and 192 Km. of other district

1. Dr. Motichandra, *Sarthwah*, 1953.

roads. This gives us a linear road mileage of 122 per 1000 square miles of territory comparing with 129 for the State as a whole.

In 1960-61, the District had 705 Kilometre of roads, 642 kilometres of which were *pucca* roads, The table below shows the details of different categories of roads.

Table No. VII-1
Road Development

(In Km.)

Year	Metalled Roads		Total	Unmetalled Roads		Total
	P.W.D. Roads	Local Bodies		P.W.D. Roads	Local Bodies	
1960-61	642	-	642	63	-	63
1965-66	722	-	722	72	-	72
1969-70	722	86	808	72	62	134
1970-71	722	86	808	72	62	134
1971-72	725	86	811	69	62	131

Source : Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (B&R), Mandsaur and Municipal Committees

Table No. VII-2
Tahsilwise Classification of Roads

(In Km.)

Name of Tehsil	Metalled Roads		Total	Unmetalled Roads		Total
	P.W.D. Roads	Local Bodies		P.W.D. Roads	Local Bodies	
Bhanpura	72	2	74	-	3.0	3.0
Garoth	89	2.5	91.5	-	1.5	1.5
Jawad	166	2	168	11	0.5	11.5
Malhargarh	56	8	64	20	5.0	25.0
Manasa	84	5	89	-	14.5	14.5
Mandsaur	91	27	118	-	26.5	26.5
Neemuch	85	37.5	122.5	34	8.0	42.0
Sitamau	82	2	84	4	3.0	7.0

Source : Executive Engineer P.W.D. (B&R) Mandsaur

The District has been moving fast on the road to prosperity during the plan periods. The State Public Works Department, Building and Roads Branch, is mainly responsible for the construction of roads, bridges and buildings of the State Government and for their maintenance. The Department also undertakes certain works on behalf of the Central Government. The National Highways, for instance, are the responsibility of the Central Government but the State Public Works Department undertakes their maintenance and improvement and construction of missing links and bridges thereon in the State on behalf of and at the expense of the Central Government. Apart from the National Highways, the Government of India provides finances for the construction of roads from Central Roads Fund (ordinary Allocation and Reserve) and for construction of roads of inter-state and/or economic importance. There is no National Highway in this District. However, there are 7 State Highways and 18 Major District Roads in this District.

State Highways

These roads are all weather class one roads and they are maintained by the State Public Works Department. The following roads in the District fall in this category.

Table No. VII-3
State Highways

	Name of Road	From	To	Total distance falling in the District in miles M	F
1.	Mhow-Neemuch Road	Mankheda	Neemuch	50	0
2.	Mandsaur-Pratapgarh Road	Mandsaur	M.P.Boundary	8	4
3.	Bhanpura-Jhalawar Road	Bhanpura	M.P.Boundary	10	0
4.	Sunari-Bhanpura Road	Sinari	Bhanpura	7	0
5.	Neemuch-Nasirabad Road	Neemuch	Naisirabad	12	2
6.	Neemuch-Manasa Road	Neemuch	Manasa	16	4
7.	Manasa-Rampura Road	Manasa	Rampura	20	4

Major District Roads

These roads connect principal market and business places of the District. These roads have been provided with a number of bridges which are sufficient to keep the traffic going in rainy season. All these roads are maintained by the State Public Works Department. The following important roads fall under this category.

Table No. VII-4

Major District Roads

	Name of Road	From	To	Total distance falling in the District in miles
1.	Pipalia-Manasa Road	Pipalia	Manasa	24.0
2.	Mandsaur-Sitamau Road	Mandsaur	Sitamau	18.6
3.	Sitamau-Basai Road	Sitamau	Basai	13.2
4.	Arnia-Subwasara Road	Arnia	Suwasara	38.3
5.	Garoth-Bhanpura Road	Garoth	Bhanpura	12.6
6.	Garoth-Rampura Road	Garoth	Rampura	11.0
7.	Garoth-Melkheda Road	Garoth	Melkheda	9.0
8.	Garoth-Bilua Road	Garoth	Bilua	12.6
9.	Shamgarh-Suwasara Road	Shamgarh	Suwasara	9.1
10.	Shamgarh-Chandwasa Road	Shamgarh	Chadwasa	12.4
11.	Bhanpura-Chambal Dam Road	Bhanpura	Chambal Dam	20.0
12.	Neemuch-Lawad-Athana Road	Neemuch	Athana	9.2
13.	Jawad-Nayagaon Kesharpura Road	Jawad	Kesharpur	7.2
14.	Morwan Jawad Road	Morwan	Jawad	9.0
15.	Neemuch-Singoli Road	Neemuch	Singoli	50.0
16.	Ratangarh-Gwalior Kalan Road	Ratangarh	Gwalior Kalan	24.0
17.	Singoli Makhanganj	Singoli	Mabharigaj	10.0
18.	Neemuch-Chhitakheda	Neemuch	Chintakhed	11.0

Source : Executive Engineer P.W.D. (B&R) Mandsaur

Municipal Roads

These roads are maintained by the Municipal Committees within the municipal area.

Forest Roads

These roads are mostly cart tracks, all unmetalled, Cutcha and motorable only during the open season.

VEHICLES AND CONVEYANCES

The principal means of conveyances and transport in Mandsaur District are the automobiles, bicycles, horse driven tongas, cycle rickshaws and bullock carts. The bullock carts continue to be even now the basic means of transport in rural areas of the District.

Automobiles

The automobiles of this District are registered by the Regional Transport Officer, Indore, while the vehicles other than motor vehicles are registered by the Municipal Committees. The number of automobiles in the District registered a steady rise since the year 1961. It rose from 385 vehicles in 1931 to 564 in 1966, 977 in 1969, 1179 in 1970 and 1951 in 1971. The rising trend is due to speedy urbanization. The table below shows the details of the various type of vehicles.

Table No. VII-5
Number of Automobiles

Year	Motor Cycles	Cars/ Jeeps	Taxi	Trucks	Busess	Others	Total
1961	180	123	-	18	5	50	385
1966	246	168	-	33	15	102	564
1969	416	217	4	84	51	205	977
1970	534	237	4	98	68	240	1179
1971	925	256	6	152	91	522	1951

Source : Regional Transport Officer, Indore, M.P.

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 total number of Bicycles registered by the different Municipal committees of the District are shown below :—

Table No. VII-6
Number of Bicycles

Name of Municipality	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1. Mandsaur	310	353	311	-	-	-	-
2. Neemuch	172	324	377	350	417	421	-
3. Malhargarh	136	181	195	191	204	209	214
4. Garoth	98	137	168	222	-	-	-
5. Manasa	112	141	162	500	-	-	-
6. Jawad	163	273	407	492	-	-	-
7. Bhanpura	38	104	149	252	-	-	-

Source : Municipal Committees

Horse-driven Tongas

These vehicles are used for the transport of goods as well as passengers for local distances. The following table shows the number of horse driven tongas in the District.

Table No. VII-7

Number of Horse Driven Tongas

Name of Municipality	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	69-70	70-71
1. Mandsaur	57	73	69	75	70	66	78
2. Neemuch	30	45	50	56	56	54	63
3. Malhargarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Garonth	7	11	9	8	7	6	6
5. Manasa	2	2	2	2	-	-	-
6. Jawad	12	7	12	12	9	10	11

Source : Municipal Committees

Bicycle Rickshaws

These are wheeled vehicles drawn manually and utilized for transport of people. They are also becoming popular among the urban areas.

Bullock Carts

The bullock carts are used in the urban areas mostly for the transport of grain and heavy goods within the towns while in rural areas they are used as a means of conveyance also. The Municipalities levy annual road tax on these vehicles and the number indicated in the table below :—

Table No. VII-8

Number of Bullock Carts

Name of Municipality	1960-61	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1. Mandsaur	181	177	178	169	161	139	113
2. Sitamau	127	139	141	141	141	141	141
3. Neemuch	111	153	169	160	145	135	115
4. Malhargarh	119	119	110	107	107	104	105
5. Garoth	189	255	282	280	270	252	260
6. Manasa	199	180	182	-	-	-	-
6. Jawad	38	12	47	59	48	46	28
8. Bhanpura	78	82	85	96	95	93	97

Source : Municipal Committees

The bullock cart is still the basic means of transport especially in rural areas where the roads are few and their condition is poor. Besides this the bullocks cart fits into the rural economy of the district. The springed bullock cart which is popularly known as *'Shigram'* is used on festivals and special occasions.

Beasts of Burden

The beasts of burden used in this District are chiefly bullocks. The use of mules and horses is comparatively less. With the development in roads of the District, means of transport too have undergone a radical change in recent years. The traditional slow moving means of conveyances have given way to new fast moving vehicles.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Public transport by buses in the District is both in the public sector and partly in private sector.

Railways

Mandsaur, the District headquarters is situated on the Western Railway's metre-gauge line of Khandwa-Ajmer Section via Ratlam. The other line which is passing through the eastern part of the District is a broad-gauge line of Delhi-Kota-Nagda-Bombay Section. Both these railway lines fall under the jurisdiction of the Western Railway. The western railway was formed on the 5th Novermber, 1951 by regrouping the following railways into a single system.

1. The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railways.
2. The Saurashtra Railways.
3. The Rajasthan State Railway.
4. The Jaipur State Railway.
5. The Kutch State Railway.

of these, only the Bombay-Baroda and Central India railway, ran in this District.

History of construction and development

The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company was organised in 1852 and East India Company authorised the Company in August, 1853 to survey lines from Bombay via Surat, Baroda, and Neemuch to Agra [1].

On November, 1955, arrangements were made with the company to undertake construction and working of the line. The Bombay-Delhi broad gauge line was completed up to Nagda in May 1896, and the section between Nagda and Morak was, however, completed and opened to traffic only in July 1907 [2].

1. History of Indian Railways, 1955, p.225.
2. Report on the Regional Transport Survey of M.P. p. 59-60.

On Khandwa-Ajmer metre gauge section, the construction of the line in this District was completed as shown below [1].

Table No. VII-9

Section of Railway	Date of opening	Length in Miles
1. Ratlam to Jaora	25.2.1880	20.52
2. Jaora to Mandsaur	8.4.1880	31.68
3. Mandsaur to Neemuch	2.7.1880	30.42
4. Neemuch to Nimbahera	10.3.1881	16.66

Present Length of the Railway

At present, the total length of coverage of the railway line in the District is 99 Km. Two railway lines pass through the District. The broad-gauge rail line of Nagada Kota section touches the eastern fringe of the District Suwasara, Shamgarh, Garoth, Kurlasi and Jhalwar Road are stations on this railway line. The other metre-gauge line connects Ratlam town with Mandsaur which eventually goes to Ajmer via, Chittorgarh. The Railway Stations within the District are Barayala, Dhodhar, Kachnara, Daloda, Mandsaur, Tharod, Pipalia, Malhargarh, Harkia Khal, Neemuch and Jawad Road.

Water Transport

Important rivers of the District are the Chambal, Sau, Siwana, Khoki, Erda, Kaidi and Pualka. None of these rivers are utilized for navigation purposes.

Bridges

As the road system in the District crosses and recrosses the streams and rivers at several places there are in all 349 bridges and culverts spanning them. These bridges and culverts are repaired and maintained by the Public Works Department.

Air Transport

There is no facility for air transport in the District. However, there is one air-strip at Neemuch which is owned by the Defence Department, Government of India".

TRAVEL AND TOURIST FACILITIES

No account is traceable of ancient Dharamshalas and rest houses of the District. At present there are few Dharmshalas, hotels, lodges and rest houses at important places in the District for the use of travellers and tourists. The Dharamshalas are often attached to temples or run by charitable trusts. Many Dharamshalas have been constructed by charitable trusts and philanthropic persons at Mandsaur, Neemuch and Sitamau. All these afford accommodation to the travellers free of charge.

1. History of Indian Railways, 1955, p. 237.

The hotels and eating houses are features associated mainly with urban life. The villages on the road side have, however, small tea shops which offer passengers light refreshment and tea. Some hotels and lodges in Mandsaur and Neemuch towns offer lodging and boarding facilities to travellers and tourists.

Rest House and Circuit Houses

The primary purpose of maintaining the rest houses is to provide facilities regarding boarding and lodging to touring Government officials coming to the District on duty. But they are made availabe to the public also at prescribed rates when accommodation is available. The circuit House is intended for V.I.Ps., Secretaries, Heads of Departments and other class I officers of the State and Central Governments. The Collector of the District is the proper authority for allotting accommodation in the circuit House, while the Executive Engineer Public Works, Department (Buildings and Roads) is the authority for allotting accommodation in the Rest Houses. A list of Rest Houses and Circuit Houses maintained by the Public Works Department in the District is given in the Appendix.

Post Telegraphs and Telephones

Information regarding the early history and progress of the postal system in the District is rather scanty. In 1907, there was a combined Post and Telegraph Office at Sitamau under the control of British Government. There was no postal arrangement in the villages of erstwhile Sitamau State and the village Postman used to carry dak.

Present Set-up

In 1960-61 there were 2 post offices, 22 sub-post offices and 98 Branch Offices in the District. The following table gives the details of post and Telegraph Offices in the District.

Table No. VII-10
Number of Post Offices

Year	Number of post office			Telegraph Office
	Post Office	Sub-Post Office	Branch Office	
1960-61	2	22	98	19
1965-66	2	23	128	20
1968-69	2	29	136	21
1969-70	2	36	136	-
1970-71	2	36	141	-
1971-72	2	36	151	53

Telephones

The telephone facilties in the District were formerly reserved exclusively for government business. In the former Jaora state there were 30 telephone connections in 1941-42. Recently, the facilities were made available to the public also. Now all the main places in the towns as well as in the District are linked by telephones.

Radio and Wireless Stations

There is no Radio Station or licensed wireless station in Mandsaur District. It is served by the Gwalior and Indore Stations which are nearest to the District.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

The main occupations of the population covering the major sectors like agriculture, industry, commerce, transport, etc., have already been discussed in the respective chapters. An attempt is made here to describe a cross-section of miscellaneous, though important, occuptaions of the people which are completely different in their nature and structure. They include, on the one hand, administrative and professional personnel and on the other, persons providing various domestic services. The figures pertaining to these occupations covered here are according to both, the Industrial Classification as well as Occupational Classification of Census, 1961.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Occupations connected with public administration are vital to a smooth running of all the civic activities in the District. Administrative and executive officials, etc., belonging to State Government, Central Government as well as quasi-Government Offices and local bodies in the District set-up as per Industrial Classification, in 1961, totalled 2,799 including 26 females, out of whom 2,043 including 15 females were working in the urban sector. Of these, persons in Public service in the administrative departments and offices of the Central Government in the District numbered 155 of whom 2 were females, and 141 (2 females) were posted in the urban sector. Administrative and executive officials, etc., working under the State Government were 2,007, in all, with 16 females and 1,441 of them (8 females) were in the urban areas.

Besides the above two categories, personnel in Public Service, in administrative department and offices of the quasi-Government organisation and the Local Self-Government totalled 637 (8 females) with their urban component being 461 while 5 of them were females.

This absence or lack of females suggests a rural-oriented social structure of the local population, which was in conformity with the general pattern in the rest of the country. Social attitude seemed to be averse to service by women, particularly of the middle-class families and more so in the administrative, executive or the like jobs. This statment was substantiated in the case of Mandsaur, as the services employing almost a completely local element in their employment, namely, the local-self and quasi-government services also do not have any significant number of female employees. Thus, it is only in industrially and commercially advance urban areas that the educated middle-class women come out to work, and that is perhaps because of the increasing economic pressure.

Amenities to Government Employees

Regarding special amenities availabe to these public servants and to any public employees organisations in the District, they are largely similar to those existing all

over the State. These include the provision of medical reimbursement, pension at retirement, family pension on death before retirement, gratuity and general provident fund and various kinds of leaves etc. Government accomodation is also made available to its employees, subject to its availability.

LEARNED PROFESSIONS

Teachers

Next after the public administration come the occupations under what may be termed as the category of learned professions. All these are covered here as per Occupational Classification of 1961 Census. Teachers being instrumental in the spread of education at all levels are one of the most important of these learned professions. The total number of teachers of various grades in the District was 2,596 with 297 female teachers among them in 1961. The urban component with 1,370 (227 females) was more than half, and indicated a well spread out base, at least, in the towns of the District. A further split in the figures, besides the apparent fact of still greater educational requirments of a much larger rural sector, also goes to show the pattern of distribution of the existing educational facilities. Thus, the District had 67 college level teachers with only one female among them while 66 (one female) of them were located in the Urban area. There were 182 Secondary School level teachers (27 females) with as many as 178 of them (with all 27 females) in the urban sector. Middle and Primary School level teachers numbered 2,213 with 242 female teachers among them, while, 1,022 (176 females) of them worked in urban sector. The remaining 134 teachers (19 females) were such as were not classified among the above categories and also included 8 nursery level teachers, all male, among them, who were all in the urban sector.

Medical and Health Services

Besides teachers, doctors were also unevenly distributed over the rural and urban sectors. Out of 228 (14 females) such physicians, etc., 139 persons (9 females) were working in the urban sector. Thus as in the case of education, here also urban sector has a greater proportion of physicians than the rural sector. Among these, 67 were allopathic physicians and surgeons, including 7 lady doctors, of whom, 51 with all the lady doctors belonged to urban sector. Besides, there were 9 dentists, all in the urban sector. Ayurvedic physicians in the District numbered 102 (one lady physician) with 54 of them in the urban sector. All others as well as such physicians who were not classified elsewhere totalled 50 in the District with 25 in the urban sector. Other related occupations in the field of medical and health services were those of nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians, who totalled 657 (322 females) in the District with 423 (191 females) of them in the urban sector.

Legal Profession

Jurists, providing legal services in the District, are centered mostly in the urban areas including tahsil headquarters where, naturally, are situated the seats of various law

courts. All the personnel in the class of jurists in the District, who numbered 183 consisted of judges and magistrates; legal practitioners and advisers (lawyers) and legal technicians (Petition Writers etc.). None of these was a female and in this case also the same reasons hold good which have been observed earlier in relation to public administration. Of these, judges and magistrate's class claimed 9 with all of them being in the urban sector while of the remaining 174 persons of this class 165 were in the urban sector.

Engineers etc.

Architects, Engineers and Surveyor's category of occupations claimed 333 persons, all male and all of whom were in the urban sector. Engineers were relatively in larger proportion (Civil Engineer's class among them claimed 142 persons) because both the Central and the State Governments have, particularly after Independence, laid great emphasis on development projects on all possible fronts. Construction activity on the part of the State Government has also increased manifold, requiring a larger staff of engineers, etc. in the District. In addition to these, there were 105 persons working in the category of "draughtsman and science and engineering technicians, not elsewhere classified".

Artists, Writers and related workers

In this class of occupations were included, authors, editors, journalists, painters, sculptors, actors, musicians, dancers etc., and other related workers who totalled 866, with 118 females, of whom, 324 with 22 females were in the urban sector.

Astrologers and Religious Workers, etc.

The occupational category of "other professional, technical and related workers" which claimed 630 persons in all, mostly covered persons in the field of religion and astrology as 135 persons, with 12 females and 414 persons, also with 12 females, were, respectively, classed as, ordained religious workers and non-ordained religious workers. Besides these, astrologers and palmists totalled 67 in the District.

DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICES

So far we have discussed occupations related to public administration and learned professions. Some more miscellaneous occupations are covered in the field of domestic and personal services. Thus, tailors, washermen, barbers, cooks, etc., are some of the important personnel engaged in providing for the essential domestic requirements of the local population. All the figures related to them are also given as per "Occupational Classification" of 1961 Census.

Tailors and Cutters

There were 2,708 persons (707 females) in the category of tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers, of whom 1,308 with 330 female workers were in the urban sector. The figures indicate that the tailors, who form the bulk of this category, are distributed all over the District according to the needs of the population, and the higher portion of rural area tailors, is yet not so high as the rural population. It may suggest a lesser degree of dress consciousness among the ruralites.

Leather Workers and Black-smiths

In the major occupational group of leather-cutters, lasters, sewers and related workers, who numbered 1,727 were included "shoe-makers and repairers" numbering 1,694 in the District. Of these, 302 were females, while 963 with 159 females, were in the urban sector.

The total number of black-smiths, hammer-smiths and forgemen etc. was 1,205 with 198 females and 480 out of them (68 females) were in the urban sector. On such type of jobs, much smaller number of women is to be found probably, because, the nature of the work does not allow a greater participation by them.

Carpenters

The same argument may apply to the case of carpenters, joiners and cabinet-makers, etc. Out of a total of 1,655 such workers only 21 were females. As villagers largely need a carpenter's service, almost regularly, mainly in connection with the pursuance of their agricultural operations, the rural sector claimed a number, somewhat greater, with 942 carpenters (10 females). All these jobs are pursued conventionally by a particular section of the population since long past. Persons from other sections of society have also entered these professions in the urban areas or where the work is carried on a comparatively large scale.

Barbers and Hairdressers

Another class of workers noted for the negligible or even nil female participation due to the peculiar nature of its profession, is that of barbers and hairdressers, who numbered 909 in all with 412 in the urban sector.

Launderers and Dry-Cleaners

In the occupations followed by the serving classes, however, there are pursuits where women not only are sufficient in numbers but also, sometimes, out number the male-workers. It is not a matter of surprise as work by women, in those fields, is freely allowed and liberally/practised. Three were 629 in the class of launderers, dry-cleaners and pressers, generally kwown as *dhobis*, with as many as 274 females among them. Out of these 542 launderers with 227 females were in the urban sector.

Personal Services

Among the classes that provide for the domestic requirements of the local population, a very important one, that of domestic servants, doing any number and variety of daily chores around the house, remain to be discussed. The District had, in all, 604 persons employed as house-keepers; cooks, maids and related workers of whom, a substantially large number with 281 was formed of butlers, maids and other types of domestic servants. Majority of these, *i.e.*, 427 servants with 147 females were serving in the urban area.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Population of Mandsaur District in the year 1951 was 636,915. Out of this 309,647 were "workers" or economically active and 327,268 were "non-workers" or dependents. Agriculture and allied activities provided livelihood to 75.41 per cent of the total workers. About 8.98 per cent depended for livelihood on "production other than cultivation". Commercial activities engaged 4.6 per cent of the workers. A negligible proportion of 0.85 per cent earned their living in transport and 10.14 per cent from "other services and miscellaneous sources".

Pattern of Livelihood

As to defining the agricultural sector out of the total population, we may take the workers and non-workers together, Thus, of the 6,36,915 at the census of 1951, people numbering 4,51,092 (workers and non-workers) depended on agriculture. A further classification of this number showed that, (i) Cultivators of Land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants aggregated 3,65,823, (ii) Cultivators of Land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents totalled 26,278, (iii) Cultivating Labourers and their dependants numbered 51,296 and (iv) Non-Cultivating owners of Land, agricultural rent-receivers and their dependants were 7,695.

A decade later in the year 1961 the population in the District increased to 752,085. The increase was of the order of over a lakh of persons over ten years. With the increase of population, number of workers also increased i.e., from 309,647 in 1951 to 394,615 in 1961. And with this increase in workers' population dependence on agriculture for earning livelihood also increased, the proportion of "workers in agriculture being 77.49 per cent of the total workers from all occupations. Actual number of workers in agricultural activities which was 233,509 in 1951 increased to 305,801 in 1961. Side by side there was an increase in the proportion of workers in "production other than agriculture" comprising three occupational classes, viz., class III-mining, quarrying livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation and orchards; class IV, household industry and classV-manufacturing other than household. Proportion was 9.39 per cent in 1961 as against 8.98 per cent in 1951. Total number of workers in this increased from 27,813 in 1951 to 37,049 in 1961, an increase of about 10,000 workers over a period of ten years. Trade and commerce in 1961 provided livelihood to 3.14 per cent of the total workers, the percentage in the same category being 4.6 in 1951. In absolute figures also there was a decline from the number of 14,272 workers in 1951 to 12,402 in 1961. This decline in dependence on trade and commercial activities for earning livelihood with increased dependence on agricultural and industrial activities can not be satisfactorily explained as trade and commerce flourishes with flourshing agriculture and industry. But increase in the number of workers dependent on agriculture and industries with an increase in population does not necesarily mean a flourishing agriculture and industry.

In the year 1961 "construction" activities formed a separate occupational class, which in 1951 was included under the occupational heading of "services and miscella-

neous sources". The number of workers deriving livelihood from "construction" activities (1961) was 8,836 forming 2,24 per cent of the total workers.

There was increase in the proportion of workers in "transport" from 0.85 in 1951 to 0.98 in 1961. In absolute figures increase was from 2,639 to 3,884.

There was a substantial decline in the proportion of workers in occupational class "other services and miscellaneous sources" from 10.14 per cent in 1951 to 6.75 per cent in 1961, the absolute figures being 31,414 and 26,643, respectively. Part of this decline in number might be attributed to the separation of "construction" activities from "other services" at the time of 1961 Census. A table given in Appendix shows the workers in various livelihood categories by rural-urban classification and sex.

In the year 1971, population of the District further increased to 961522. This time increase was of the order of two lakhs and more during a ten year period. Number of workers in this year was 365,287 as against 394,615 for the year 1961. Thus, with increase in population, there seemed not only to be no increase but rather a decrease in the economically active population in the District. This decrease in number of workers, however, was more due to conceptual changes in the enumeration of economically active or "worker" population than due to any changes in economic condition in the District. In this year the proportion of workers engaged in agricultural activities for earning livelihood was 78.92 per cent of the total workers as against 77.49 in 1961. This slightly higher proportion may also be attributed more to changes in concept and number of total workers in all occupations. In absolute figures there was a decline in number of agricultural workers in 1971 to 288,298 from 305,801 of 1961.

In activities concerning "production other than agriculture" there was, however, a noticeable decline in proportion of workers from 9.39 in 1961 to 7.62 in 1971. There was also an absolute decline in numbers from 37,049 to 27,836. Thus, industrial activities as a source for earning livelihood appears to have declined during the inter-Census period.

There was a substantial decline in the number and proportion of workers engaged in "construction" activities for earning livelihood. The proportion declined from 2.24 in 1961 to 1.08 per cent in 1971, the decline in number being from 8,836 to 3,944, recpectively.

Proportion of workers taking to trade and commerce as a source of earning livelihood increased to 4.32 in 1971 as against 3.14 in 1961. It might be remembered here that as compared to the year 1951, the proportion of workers in trade and commerce in 1961 had declined, though there was an increase in the proportion of workers in agriculture and production other than agriculture. In the year 1971, on the contrary, with decrease in the proportion of workers in production other than agriculture, there happened to be an increase in the proportion of workers in trade and commerce. In absolute figures trade and commerce in 1971 provided livelihood to 15,809 workers against 12,402 in 1961. Thus, while there was substantial decline in both the number and proportion of workers in production other than agriculture (alongwith a decline in actual number of

agricultural workers aswell) in 1971 as compared to 1961, the increase in the number of workers in trade and commerce amounted to over three thousand.

Number of workers earning livelihood from transport and communication activities also increased from 3,884 in 1961 to 5,144 in 1971. The proportion of workers in this occupational class to total workers also increased from 0.98 to 1.41, respectively.

Proportion of workers in other services which was 6.75 in 1961 declined to 6.64 in 1971, the number of worker having declined from 26,643 to 24,256 respectively.

In comparing the three successive Census figures from the point of view of finding the pattern of livelihood, it may be found that there was proportionate increase in the number of workers dependent for livelihood on agriculture, from one Census to another.

There was no such successive increase in the proportion of workers dependent for livelihood in other occupational classes. In the occupational class; "production other than agriculture", which is equivalent to industrial production, the number of workers happened to be the same in 1971 as it was in 1951, the figures for these two years being 27,836 and 27,813, respectively. The proportion of workers in this occupational class, which was 8.98 of the total workers increased to 9.39 in 1961, but declined to 7.62 in 1971. Thus, it can be surmised that industries in the District have not yet expanded to provide means of livelihood to the increasing population. The striking feature, from the point of view of pattern of livelihood, however, appears to be successive decline in the proportion as well as absolute number of persons dependent for livelihood on"other services and miscellaneous sources" Transport, storage and communications provided increasing opportunities for earning livelihood. Trade and commercial activities also provide livelihood to increasing numbers from 1951 to 1971.

In so far as economic status of the population i.e.;, economically active and dependent population, the proportion of dependents per worker had been changing from one Census year to another. In the year 1951, there were 1.05 dependents per worker; in 1961, the proportion of dependents per worker had come down to 0.90 and in 1971 the proportion of dependents had increased to 1.63 per worker. It is generally observed that in underdeveloped economics, a higher participator rate is an index, of economic backwardness. As such, the decline in proportion of dependents in 1961 as compared to 1951, suggests economically backward conditions, while in 1971 increase in the proportion of dependents per worker over 1951 and 1961 suggests developing conditions of the economy in the District. But such categorical conclusions, only on the basis of proportional increase or decrease in the number of dependents per worker, will not be justified. This is so as Census requirements for a person to be returned as a "worker were not only generous, but changing from one Census to another. Economically active person for purposes of population Census lacked all necessary dimensions of the total working period, earnings or productivity. Moreover, the fact of the sustained or sometimes even increasing importance of agricuture as a source of livelihood to increasing population over successive Census decades, goes contrary to the statement of developing economic conditions in the District, based only on the increasing proportion of dependts per worker.

Prices

"In considering the trend in prices, the prices of the main cereals and pulses produced in the District and consumed by the general population of the area have much significance. A very high proportion of the net sown areas in the District, i.e., about 86 per cent was under food crops in 1960-61. Roughly four-fifths of the area under foodgrains was cropped with cereal crops, *jowar*, wheat and maize. *Jowar* is the staple crop of the District.

On the basis of the available information it is found that prices of *jowar*, wheat and gram reported in Mandsaur in the year 1909-10 were *jowar* at 13 *seers* 14 *chhataks* a rupee, wheat 9 *seers* a rupee and gram 12 *seers* 8 *chhataks* a rupee.

As compared to these, prices had fallen considerably in the year 1917-18. In this year *jowar* was sold at 19 *seers* and wheat at 10 *seers* a rupee. In the following year there was a steep rise in prices. *Jowar* was sold in this year at 7 *seers* 8 *chhataks* a rupee and wheat at 5 *seers* 8 *chhataks* and gram at at 8 seers 8 chhataks a ruppee. This increase in prices in the year 1918-19 was a countrywide phenomenon. The severe outbreak of influenza carried away one-tenth of the population of the Gwalior State and the standing *kharif* and *rabi* crops were devastated for want of care. In the subsequent year, the price situation was comparatively easier. *Jowar* in the year 1919-20 was 10 *seers* a rupee, wheat 6 *seers* but gram price increase to 6 *seers* from 8 *seers* 8 *chhataks*. There was gradual improvement in the price situation in subsequent years. In 1923-24, price of *jowar* reached at 15 *seers* 4 *chhataks*, wheat was sold at 8 *seers* and gram at 12 *seers* a rupee. Favourable season and crops conditions appears to be responsible for the downward shift in the prices of foodgrains. Conditions in the years 1928-29 and 1929-30 were not favourable. Indifferent rains weakened the crops.

During the same period worldwide trade depression was gradually setting in, which was largely responsible for a steep decline in prices in 1930-31. This situation shattered the economics condition of the agriculturists making realisations of rent and revenue difficult. This situation of low prices continued right upto the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939-40. In that year prices of foodgrains like *jowar* and wheat in the then District were *jowar* 18 *seers* a rupee, wheat first grade 12 *seers* and second grade 13 *seers* 8 *chhataks* a rupee. Prices during the War period were everywhere at a high level. War time increase in demand for foodgrains was accompanied by scarcity conditions on account of unfavourable seasons and crop conditions. In order to meet the scarcity of foodgrains the Gwalior State promulgated the Foodgrains Control Order on the 23rd June, 1942, under which the prices of wheat, gram, *jowar* and *bajra* were controlled throughout the State. Prices of foodgrains remained at a high pitch throughout the War years. The gains of the farming community were, to some extent, off set by the prevailing high prices of necessaries of life, which they had to purchase. Upward trend in prices was maintained during the Post-War years too. In 1948, wheat was sold at 1 $^1/_2$ seers per rupee and jowar 2 $^1/_2$ *seers* per rupee".

Later, the Central Government reimposed control on foodgrains and steps were

taken by Madhya Bharat Government to control prices, movement and distribution of wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, rice, gram and barley. This necessitated promulgation of the following three order :—

1. The Madhya Bharat Foograins Control order, 1948.
2. The Madhya Bharat Foodgrains Export Restriction order, 1948 and
3. The Madhya Bharat Foodgrains (Control and Distribution) order 1948.

Under these orders procurement of kharif crop was started on levy basis in January, 1949. The Government also ordered, that the overseas wheat, which was sold at 2 seers per rupee be sold at 2 1/2 seers. In the subsequent years upto 1952 procurement of foodgrains and their controlled distribution at fixed prices was continued throughout the territory of Madhya Bharat including Mandsaur District. In the year 1952 control over maize, bajra, rice and barley was relaxed to a considerable extent. The Madhya Bharat Food Grains Control Order, 1948 was completely withdrawn in December, 1952.

Second Plan Prices

An era of national planning for economic development began from 1951-52. However data regarding prices for the District became available from the middle of the Second Five Year Plan. Thus, in the year 1957-58, the price of jowar in the District was Rs. 10.70 per maund, which had increased to Rs. 14.50 in 1959-60, and declined to Rs. 12.71 per maund in 1960-61. Price of wheat in 1957-58 was Rs. 14.64 per maund, which had increased to Rs. 15.61 per maund in 1959-60, but unlike jowar there was a further increase in its price to Rs. 17.15 per maund in 1960-61. Gram was sold at Rs. 10.20 per maund in 1957-58. In 1959-60 there was a slight increase in the price to Rs. 10.58 per maund, but in 1960-61 there was striking increase in gram price to Rs. 14.80 per maund. The year 1959-60 was an year of general increase in prices of food grains the closing year of the plan also showed increase in prices except that of jowar, which is a staple foodgrains in the District.

Third Plan Prices

In the first year of the Third Plan period, 1961-62, price of jowar increased to Rs. 13.50 per maund over Rs. 12.71 per maund in previous year; price of wheat registered a nominal decline from Rs. 17.15 per maund to Rs. 17.12 per maund in 1960-61 and 1961-62, respectively. Price of gram also declined in 1961-62 to Rs. 13.27 per maund against Rs. 14.80 per maund in the preceding year. In the following years of the Thrid Plan prices of foodgrains in the District were as under :—

Table No. IX-I
Prices of Foodgrains

(In Rs. per quintal)

Year	Jowar	Wheat	Gram
1962-63	32.52	42.09	34.07
1963-64	32.12	48.05	48.14
1964-65	38.13	60.91	49.06
1965-66	43.54	N.A.	55.60

The figures above indicate that prices of foodgrains increased year after year. The last year of the Plan, 1965-66 was the first year of Country-wide drought situation. In Madhya Pradesh rainfall was 20 to 95 per cent less in this year. National calamities like invasion by China and Pakistan also fell during this plan period causing spiralling Prices.

The year 1966-67 was also one of Country-wide drought. In the State, rainfall was estimated at 50 per cent less than normal. Price situation further aggravated. In this year, jowar in the District was sold at Rs. 46.25 per quintal and wheat at Rs. 67.17 per quintal. There after, there was no hindrance to the rising prices in the District. In the year 1967-68 jowar price increased to Rs. 52.79 per quintal; wheat was sold at Rs. 89.44 per quintal and gram at Rs. 78.79 per quintal. The extent of increase in price of wheat was over Rs. 22 per quintal and in case of jowar it was over Rs. 6. The year 1968-69 registered a further increase in prices of jowar and wheat. Jowar was sold at Rs. 64.37 per quintal and wheat at Rs. 97.96 per quintal. The magnitude of increase in price of wheat this year was lesser, being about Rs. 8 per qiintal, but jowar price increased by more than Rs. 11. There was, however, a marginal decline in the price of gram from Rs. 78.79 to Rs. 78.24 per quintal in 1967-68 and 1968-69, respectively.

Wages

Data regarding wages at the District level are even more scare than prices data. Even so, during the first decade of the present Century, when Mandsaur District was part of the Gwalior State, a coolie got annas 0-2-3 per day, carpenter's rate of wages was annas 0-7-0; blacksmith's, annas 0-6-0 and mason's wage rate was annas 0-7-6 per day in the year 1909-10.

In the post war year in 1917-18, a coolie earned from annas 0-2-0 to 0-6-0 per day; carpenter's wage-rate varied from annas 0-8-0 to Re. 1; that of blacksmith's from annas 0-6-0 to annas 0-12-0 and mason's from annas 0-8-0 to annas 0-12-0 per day. In the year 1918-19, which was one of great Influenza epidemic, there was an increase in the wage level, which was natural because of the great loss of lives of working population. However, it appears that increase in wage-rates in this year was not much as might be expected. A coolie, earned from annas 0-4-0 to annas 0-8-0; a carpenter from annas 0-8-0 to Re. 1, a blacksmith from annas 0-6-0 to annas 0-12-0 and a mason earned from annas 0-8-0 to Re. 1 per day. Thus, as compared to previous year, the wage-rates of a coolie and a mason only had increased but the wage-rates of carpenter and blacksmith remained unchanged. Inspite of the depletion in the number of persons in the working age group, only a small increase in wage-rates of mostly unskilled workers can be attributed to absence of demand for labour. In the year 1919-20, the skilled workers like carpenter and mason got Re. 1 per day, but blacksmith's wage-rate was annas 0-5-0 per day. In the next year, 1920-21 the wage-rate of all skilled workers like carpenter, blacksmith and mason became uniformly Re. 1 per day; the wage rate of collie having risen to annas 0-2-0 per day. In the subsequent two year, 1922-23 and 1923-24, wage, rate of coolie remained unchanged at annas 0-8-0 per day. There was an increase in wage-rates of carpenter and mason in the year 1922-23 to Rs. 1-4-0 per day, but wage-

rate of blacksmith declined to annas 0-12-0 per day. These rates remained unchanged in the year 1923-24. From amongst the skilled workers the wage-rate of blacksmith appears to have declined as compared to the wage-rates of mason and carpenter which kept pace with each other. The decline in the wage-rate of black-smith might be due to the absence of demand for his services.

The inter-War period was marked by the world-wide economic depression (1929 and subsequent years) during which the wages for all categories of workers declined steeply. This siduation was remedied by the out-break of hostilities of the Second World War in 1939 after which the wages and prices started rising again. In this year the wage-rate of a coolie in the District was reported from annas 0-4-0 to annas 0-6-0 per day; carpenter's wage rate varied from annas 0-12-0 to Rs. 1-4-0 and that of balcksmith from annas 0-8-0 to Rs. 1 per day.

It is a common knowledge that during war period employment had increased and there was also increase in wages and incomes but as has been stated in the section on "Prices" earlier, the higher income was eaten away by higher cost of living. It was not, however, even-during the War period or post-War period that wages increased, so much as they did during the Second Plan in the year 1959-60 (June 1959). Thus, the wage-rate of carpenter in the District was Rs. 5 per day; blacksmith earned Rs. 4 per day; and other agricultural labour was paid Rs. 2 per day. These rates more or less remained unchanged with slight changes during the Thrid Plan period. Further increase in wage rates for all categories of workers took place in the last year of the Third Plan 1965-66, which also happened to be the first Country-wide drought year. In this year the wage-rate of carpenter and blacksmith increased to Rs. 6 per day from the earlier rate of Rs. 5 per day; while wage-rate for common agricultural labourer increased to Rs. 2.50 per day. The next year, 1966-67, there was a decline in the wage-rate of carpenter and blacksmith to Rs. 5 per day, but there was an increase in the wage-rate of common agricultural labourer from Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 3 per day. Except for the local conditions of demand for labour no other reason could be assigned for this decrease in the rates of wages for skilled workers and increase in the wage-rate of unskilled workers. However, in the next year the wages of skilled workers increased to the level of Rs. 6 per day with the wage-rate of common agricultural labourer remaining unchanged at Rs. 3 per day. In the following year 1968-69 the wage-rates for all categories of workers remained unchange. In the year 1970-71, a carpenter get Rs. 7, blacksmith also received identical wages while wages of agricultural labourer increased to Rs. 3.50 [1].

STANDARD OF LIVING

The concept of the standard of living is a complex one. The level of living is the sizing up of the total life situation and as such cannot be wholly monetary concept. The standard of living, not only depends on the real wages or real income i.e.; in terms of goods and services that the wages or income can command, but also depends upon the social and economic policy directed towards improvement of health, nutrition, housing, employment conditions and education etc. It also includes the scales of preferences and

1. Wages-rates discussed above are the rates for the month of June every year.

satisfaction of wants of individual member in family as also collective wants of groups of communities. With all these implications, defining of the standard of living becomes further complicated, when instead of individuals, the levels of living condition of the classes such as 'well-to-do'; the 'middle' and 'lower classes' has to be ascertained, because there is no definite yardstick to distinguish these classes in the society.

As against the comprehensiveness of the concept of standard of living as above, there are no current data whatsoever, having a bearing on even a single aspect of the standard of living of population on the District level.

In the year 1953 the Bureau of Economics and Statistics of the erstwhile Madhya Bharat Government had conducted the Industrial Labour Enquiry in Mandsaur District, for compilation of working class consumer price index number. Now in the year 1973 after a gap of twenty years with vast changes in economic conditions and inflation of prices and wages, data of income and expenditure collected for labour class, remains only of historical importance. However it was found that average family expenditure comprising 4.05 persons was Rs. 74-3,8, while the average income was Rs. 77-14-11. This showed a surplus of Rs. 3-11-3 per family.

The explanation about this surplus as given in the Enquiry Report was "This is not the real surplus as expenditure was exclusive of interest paid on the loans obtained, insurance premium and such other items. It can therefore be said that the average family was just able to put his head above the water ". Thus, the ordinary labour class family some how managed to exist, which is far from having a standard of living.

Nearer to the present times there was data collected at 1961 Census regarding houses by roof and wall material as well as number of rooms per household. This data brings out the accommodation aspect of the population in the District. In this connection it may be noted that 78.8 per cent of the polulation lived in rural areas. In these areas 55.8 out of every 100 dwellings had mud walls and 85.6 dwellings had tiles, slate and shingle as roofing material. In urban areas 50 out of every 100 dwellings had stone walls and 58.5 had tiles, slate and shingle for roofing material. Proportion of cement, concrete used as wall material for dwelling per every 100 dwellings was 0.1 both in urban as well as rural areas. Concrete and stone slabs as roofing material per 100 dwellings was 1.8 in rural and 10.4 in urban areas, respectively. The preponderence of mud and stone as wall material for dwellings was stated to be due to the easy availability of the material.

Out of the 29,322 sample Census households in 1961 in the District. 15,144 were one-room house-holds. Average number of persons living in these one-room households was 4.2. When it is remembered that the Census requirements of a room were very modest, classifiying as a room any walled enclosure with an exit door and with space enough for one person to sleep, the above average for over 51 per cent of the sample households should suffice to give a general idea of the living conditions not confirming to the term 'Standard of living'.

General level of Employment

It has been seen from the earlier section on "pattern of livelihood" in the District that largest employment to workers was provided in agriculture and its allied activities. It is well-known that employment level in agricultural activities changes according to seasonal conditions.

Whatever industrial complex the District has is dependent on cotton and oilseed cultivation. The extent of employment in cotton ginning and pressing as well as oilseeds crushing factories also varies according to the conditions of these commercial crops. Except for some skeleton staff of engine driver, oilman, fitter etc., all over staff in these factories happen to be employed seasonally. Same is the case with sugar and gur manufacturing factories in the District. From amonst the organized industries, it is the textile mill of Mandsaur proper which offers steady employment opportunities to the workers. Whatever other industries like slate and pen marking, repair workshops, bucket and trunk manufacturing etc., exist in the District, offer employment to merely a fraction of workers.

Besides textile mill, the location of Gandhi Sagar Dam and electric power generation station in the District provide steady employment, but especially to skilled workers as construction phases of the dam and power station were completed as early as in the year 1960.

Registration of employment seekers at the Employment Exchange in different categories of occupations might indicate levels of employment in certain occupations in the District. Thus, professionals and technically qualified employment seekers were 190 in the year 1970. Registration for administrative and managerial type of jobs was 42; clerical and related type of job seekers registered were 105 in the same year. Registration for employment in transport and communication services was 79. The number of persons registered for seeking employment in sports and recreational services was 147 and all others unclassified employment seekers numbered 3,458 in the year 1970.

Employment Exchange

The Exchange at Mandsaur in the District was started in March, 1960. The Employment Exchange functions as an agency for seeking jobs for those registered with it. As a matter of fact all those seeking employment in public undertakings and in Government services have to registered themselves with the Employment.

Requirements of private sector establishments in connection with skilled, unskilled, administrative and technical personnel are also met with by the Employment Exchange on requisition by such establishments. Besides this usual work Employment Exchange collects information under the Employment Market Reporting Scheme regarding the magnitude of employment in public and private sectors in the District for which selected establishments are required to submit returns to the Employment Exchange.

The work done by the Employment Exchange can be seen from the registrations and placement figures given below :—

Year	Registrations	Placements	No. on Live Register
1960-61	3,081	549	1,609
1965-66	4,612	1,856	1,944
1966-67	5,767	2,869	2,105
1967-68	5,149	1,546	2,393
1968-69	4,989	1,089	2,849
1969-70	6,333	806	3,569
1970-71	4,989	705	4,118

The figures regarding placements and on Live Register are significant in the sense that they point out to lesser opportunities of employment and increasing unemployment.

National Planning and Community Development

Community development programme in the national planning is a project which the Country initiated during the first Five Year Plan. It embodies method of approach to problems of improving rural life under conditions of democratic planning. Before the First Five Year Plan period rural development work was tackled by Government as well as voluntary agencies. Each Government Department as well as voluntary agencies approached the villagers independently of each other through their hier archies. There was no coordination of economic or social Developmental work at any level. Out of this idea of bringing about coordination in rural developmental activities the Government of India in May, 1952 launched a nation-wide Community Development Programme.

District Mandsaur got its first community Development Block at Malhargarh on the 2nd October, 1953, which had 204 villages and 69,705 population. The next Block was started on the 2nd October, 1955. This Block was set up at Mandsaur proper, which had 225 villages and a population of 84,799. A year later third Block was established at Sitamau on the 2nd October, 1956. This Block had 245 villages and population of 73,620. Next Block was set up at Manasa on the 2nd October, 1957, which had 417 villages and 62,146 population. Two years later another, Neemuch Block, was started on 2nd October, 1959. With 175 villages in this Block, its population was 70,291. Further two year passed when a development Block was set up a Garoth. There were 210 villages in this Block whose population was 70,193. Thus, by the end of the Second Five Year Plan the District had six blocks covering 1,476 villages with a population of 430,754.

In the third Five Year Plan period, two more Blocks were organized in the District, the one at Jawad and another at Bhanpura. The Block at Jawad with its 335 villages and population of 86,453 was started on the 1st April, 1962 while the Block at Bhanpura was started on the 22nd October, 1962, which had 120 villages and population of 58,494.

These eight blocks covered practically whole of the rural population in villages in the District.

Block development activities aim at economic and social development of the rural community. Under economic development activities stress is laid on improvements in agriculture by providing improved seeds, chemical and other fertilizers, provision of medium and small irrigation facilities, demonstrations of new and scientific methods of cultivation etc.

Agriculture

Achievement during the Second Five Plan in respect of distribution of improved seeds was of the extent of 48,122 maunds for all the block areas. Fertilizers distributed during the same period were 39,187 maunds. Demonstrations of improved methods in agriculture numbered 3,098. During the Third Five Year Plan period 12,954 quintals of improved seeds and 39,498 quintals of improved seeds other than cereals were distributed. Chemical and other fertilizers distributed during the Third Plan period were 117,681 and 22,349 quintals respectively. The number of agricultural demonstrations held was 4,781.

As no improvements in agriculture can be effected without providing irrigation facilities, the block development activities provide tank and well irrigation by constructing new tanks and wells as well as repairing of old ones. The work done during the second plan period in this respect was construction of 474 new irrigation wells and repairing of 486 old wells in the block areas. An acreage of land made cultivable during the Second Plan period was 18,328. The number of new irrigation wells constructed during the Third Plan period was 6,484, while number of old irrigation wells repaired stood at 12,544. During this period 14 new irrigation tanks were also constructed and some 37 old tanks were repaired.

In addition to the above important activities in respect of agriculture, other connected activities were provision of pedigree animals and birds, improved varieties of agricultural implements, etc.

Health

Next important item in block development activities is provision of basic health facilities and maintenance of hygenic conditions. In this respect provision of pure drinking water facilities to the population in block areas gets high priority. Record of work in this connection during the Second Plan period was construction of 409 new drinking water wells and repairing of 636 old wells. During the Third Plan period the number of newly constructed drinking water wells was 497 and renovated wells numbered 621. In order to prevent contamination of drinking water step wells are generally closed.

In addition to the provision of pure drinking water facilities basic type of medical help is provided in the block areas through the Primary Health Centres and sub-centres. During the Second Plan period eitht Primary Health centres and sub-centres were started

in the block areas. No new centres appear to have been set-up during the Third Plan Period.

During the Second Plan period, 39,794 yards of pucka drains were constructed to prevent seepage of drain-water into the sources of drinking water.

Education

Block development programme in respect of education concentrates on the aspect of literacy and especially adult literacy. For this purpose during the Second Plan period 77 adult literacy centres were started in the block areas and 1,853 adults were made literate. As against this during the Third Plan period the number of literacy centres started was 156 through which 3,957 adults were made literate.

As a follow-up measure for maintenance of literacy standards reading rooms and libraries are provided in the block areas. During the Second Plan period such reading rooms and libraries numbered 273 and during the Third Plan period the number was 91.

Cooperation

For all the different types of activities in the block areas, cooperative effort, through the setting up of different types of cooperative societies like agricultural credit societies, sales and purchase cooperatives, industrial cooperatives etc., are encouraged.

Thus, during the Second Plan period a total of 641 different types of cooperative societies were set-up in the block areas. As against this during the Third Plan period 115 cooperatives were started.

Communication

Much of social and economic backwardness of the rural masses is because of the lack of contact of villages with the developing urban areas. With a view to establishing such contact as a means of social and economic development of the rural areas, facilities of communication especially roads are constructed under the block development programme. During the Second Plan period 290 miles of kutcha and pucka roads and 62 culverts were constructed in the block areas. There was no reporting of road construction activities during the Third Plan period.

In addition to the major activities as above undertaken under the Block Development Programme, for promotion of social activities, youth clubs, Farmer's unions, *Mahila Samitis* etc.; are organized and youth camps, women's camps are held. Through these activities social contacts are promoted, problems are discussed, solutions are arrived at and qualities of leadership and self-reliance are created in the rural population.

Expenditure

Community Development Programme was intended to be carried out by the rural population itself for their socio-economic development with the help and guidance of the Goverment. As such people's participation in all the activities under the Programme is encouraged. Such participation is received in the form of voluntary labour for works

to be executed in the block areas, donations of land for construction sites, as well as other contributions.

In this respect it is worth noting that while Government's contribution to the block development activities during the Second Plan period was Rs. 29.36 lakhs, people's contribution in the form of land, labour etc., was reckoned at Rs. 34.83 lakhs.

During the Third Plan period Government expenditure was stepped up to Rs. 38.32 lakhs, while people's contribution was Rs. 16.15 lakhs.

Effects of the activities carried on under the Community Development Programme on the life and living conditions of the rural masses, became a subject matter of much discussion and investigation. As a result it was generally felt that results of the community Development Programme activities were difficult to assess separately from the effects of similar activities carried out by the different Government agencies in the same areas; yet impact of these activities in improving socioeconomic conditions of the rural masses could not have been lost altogether, when so much of the effort is generated and money spent.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The district is the basic territorial unit of administration in India. The Collector, as the head of the district administration, is the key functionary of the government, having large powers and wide responsibilities. In many ways he is the link between the State Government and the people. He is the custodian of law and order and the pivot of local administration. He is the Chief Executive Officer of the district and, as such, he exercises general supervision over various departments with regard to their non-technical work. Co-ordination of the activities of the various departments, control over local self governing bodies, execution of Government schemes and miscellaneous functions, such as panchayats, census, election and relief measures in time of emergencies like floods, famines and epidemics, etc. also come within his purview.

Mandsaur revenue district was formed after 1947, from the merger of Mandsaur (comprising greater portions of present Mandsaur, Neemuch and Jawad tahsils) district of erstwhile Gwalior State, Rampura-Bhanpura (compirising most of present Manasa, Garoth and Bhanpura Tahsils) district of erstwhile Indore State and Malhargarh and Sanjeet tahsils of former Jaora State. Reorganisation of States in 1956 affected the district only to the extent of transferring the Sunel Tappa enclave of Bhanpura tahsil consisting of the small town and some villages to the State of Rajasthan.

Collectorate

Administratively, the district is divided into 5 revenue sub-divisions, 8 tahsils and Nine sub-tahsils (tappas). For administering the District, the Collector Mandsaur, as in 1973, has one Assistant Collector and 6 Deputy Collectors. The Assistant Collector is incharge of one sub-division with headquarters at Neemuch, and 2 of the Deputy Collector are incharge of other two sub-divisions with headquarters at Garoth and Mandsaur respectively. The headquarters of remaining 4 Deputy Collectors are at Mandsaur.

The organisational set-up of the collectorate may be described under three main groups of functions of the Collector, namely (1) Land revenue and land records and other allied matters (ii) Law and Order, and (iii) Development.

For administration of the first group of subjects as already stated the District is divided into 3 sub-divisions coterminus with 8 tahsils of Mandsaur, Neemuch, Garoth, Sitamau, Malhargarh, Jawad, Manasa and Bhanpura and the 9 sub-tahsils (tappas) of Rampura, Singoli, Dhundarka, Shamgarh, Jiran, Kayampura, Ratangarh, Sanjeet and Suwasra. The sub-division of Neemuch comprises 4 tahsils, namely Jawad, Manasa, Neemuch and Malhargarh. The Sub-division of Mandsaur comprises 2 tahsils, namely, Mandsaur and Sitamau while the sub-division of Garoth constituted by 2 tahsils, namely, Garoth and Bhanpura.

There is a Tahsildar in each of the 8 tahsils. They are assisted by 22 Naib Tahsildars, whose distribution is given below :—

Tahsil	No. of Naib Tahsildars
Sitamau	2
Mandsaur	3
Malhargarh	3
Neemuch	2
Jawad	3
Manasa	2
Bhanpura	2
Garoth	2
Tappa Rampura	1
Tappa Suwasra	1
Tappa Singoli	1

At the village level the land revenue and land records work is carried on by patwaris whose office in the past was hereditary. The villages are grouped into 395 Patwari circles. The Patwaris work under the immediate supervision of Revenue Inspectors. The number and collective span of control for the 8 tahsils are given below:—

Sr. No.	Name of Tahsil	No. of Revenue Inspectors	No. of Patwari Circles
1.	Mandsaur	3	80
2.	Sitamau	3	63
3.	Garoth	2	45
4.	Bhanpura	1	20
5.	Manasa	2	42
6.	Jawad	3	54
7.	Neemuch	2	48
8.	Malhargarh	2	43
	Total . .	18	395

At the district level a Superitendent of Land Records and 3 Asssitant Superintendent of land records supervise the work of Revenue Inspector and Patwaris.

Law and Order

In the maintenance of Law and Order, the Collector as District Magistrate, is assisted by the Additional District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional magistrates, and the Superintendent of Police. One of the Deputy Collectors functions as Additional District Magistrate and the three Sub-Divisional Officers function as Sub-Divisional Magistrates.

Development

The Collector is assisted by the respective Sub-divisional officers in the work relating to development in the District, who in their turn are assisted by respective Block Development Assistants.

There are eight development blocks in the District namely Mandsaur, Sitamau, Garoth, Bhanpura, Manasa, Jawad, Neemuch and Malhargarh. Each Block is headed by a Block Development Assistant who is usually assisted by an overseer and other staff. Extension officers from various departments, such as Agriculture, Cooperation, Panchayat Industries etc., and **Gram sevaks** and **Gram Sevikas** also assist him from time to time. The Collector co-ordinates the activities in the Blocks so as to ensure uniform development of the whole District. in order to ensure effective participation of the people at village level in planning and execution of the development programmes, a Block Development Committee in each Block has been constituted. The Committee consists of officials and non-officials, the latter being local members of Parliament, the State Assembly, Local Bodies, etc.

The Collector or Sub-Divisional Officer acts as convener of the Committee while the Block Development Assistant functions as its Secretary. The Chairman of the Committee is elected from amongst the non-official members present. The Committee mainly advises on the formulation of working plans, and the drawing up of development programmes of the Block. It also reviews the progress made and attempts to promote people's participation and co-operation in programmes aiming at the increase of agricultural production.

Apart from the three main groups of functions described above, the Collector has other statutory and non-statutory functions to perform. For instance, the Collector is vested with statutory powers under Excise Act 1915 (ammended in 1958) so as to enable him to implement the policy with regard to excise and prohibition. For this purpose, under an Excise Officer, a team of Excise Inspectors and 16 Sub-Inspectors have been provided for the District.

The control of the district treasury and sub-treasuries is also vested in the Collector. The Treasury Officer, posted at Mandsaur, is drawn from the cadre of the State Financial Service. The nine Sub-Treasury Officers are posted at Malhargarh, Neemuch, Jawad, Singoli, Manasa, Rampura, Bhanpura, Garoth and Sitamau.

The Collector is also associated with a number of official and non-official committees in the District. Notable among the former is the District Advisory Committee which was formed in 1958 in pursuance of a general decision by the Government. The Collector is the Convener of this Committee which consists of several non-officials such as Members of the Legislative Assembly, Members of Parliament, Sarpanch, Mandal Panchayats and Kendra Panchayats, all presidents of Municipal Councils, the Chairman of the Central Cooperative Bank, etc. The Committee mainly advises the Collector on problems purely of local character affecting the general public.

The Collector is also charged with authority under Registration Act. In this work he is assisted by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Mandsaur, who functions as *ex-officio* District Registrar. There are 9 sub-registrar's offices located at Mandsaur, Neemuch, Jawad, Garoth, Sitamau, Manasa, Malhargarh, Bhanpura and Rampura. There are two *ex-officio* sub-registrars functioning at Bhanpura and Rampura whereas at the remaining 7 places full-fledged sub-registrars are posted.

The Collector in addition to the above duties is assigned work relating to many other miscellaneous subjects such as Elections, Census, Food and Civil supplies etc.

The Collector works as the agent of the State Government in the District and is the chief co-ordinating authority at the district level. In order to strengthen position as the chief administrator and chief co-ordinator of the district, the State Government conferred upon him various powers in 1964. The Collector has been authorised to issue instructions to any district level officer, excepting these of Judiciary, Labour, and Sales Tax Departments, 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 Divisions, who has been authorised to take a final decision in consultation with, the Head of the Department concerned. Besides, the Collector has been empowered to inspect the district offices. Further, every important scheme to be implemented in the district has to be brought to the notice of the Collector, so that he could keep and eye on the progress of the work.

Other District Level Offices

The list of other district level officers who are administratively under the control of their own heads of departments is as under :—

1. Additional District and Sessions Judge, Mandsaur
2. Superintendent of Police, Mandsaur
3. District Family Planning and Health Officer, Mandsaur
4. District Medical Officer, Mandsaur
5. Executive Engineer M.P.E.B., Mandsaur
6. Executive Engineer, P.W.D. B&R, Mandsaur
7. Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Gandhi Sagar, Mandsaur
8. Deputy Director, Fisheries, Gandhi Sagar, Mandsaur
9. Deputy Director, Agriculture, Mandsaur
10. Divisional Forest Officer, Soil Conservation, Mandsaur
11. District Public Relations Officer, Mandsaur
12. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative, Societies, Mandsaur
13. District Live Stock Officer, Mandsaur
14. Assistant Director of Industries, Mandsaur
15. Sales Tax Officer, Mandsaur

16. District Education Officer, Mandsaur
17. District Statistical Officer, Mandsaur
18. District Panchayat and Social Welfare Officer, Mandsaur
19. District Employment Officer, Mandsaur
20. Assistant Director of Fisheries, Gandhi Sagar, Mandsaur
21. Assistant Engineer, Irrigation Sub-Division, Mandsaur
22. Assistant Engineer, Public Health Engineering, Sub-division, Mandsaur

The Set up of certain Central Government offices is given below :—

Deputy Narcotics Commissioner

An office of the Deputy Narcotics Commissioner is functioning at Neemuch since 1917, to look after and control the opium cultivation in the district.

The Deputy Narcotics Commissioner functions under the control of the Narcotics Commissioner of India, whose headquarters is at Gwalior and the department functions under the over-all control of Government of India, Central Bureau of Narcotics.

The Deputy Narcotics Commissioner has jurisdiction over the whole of Madhya Pradesh. He is assisted by a team of officers which includes 11 District Opium Officers, 1 Manager, Government Opium Factory, Neemuch; 1 Chemical Examiner Gr. 1, Government Opium Factory, Neemuch, 1 Assistant Chemical Examiner Grade 1 and 1 Assistant Chief Accounts Officer, Government Opium factory, Neemuch; Out of the 11 District Opium Officers, 4 are posted at Neemuch, 4 at Mandsaur, 2 at Ratlam and 1 at Ujjain. The District opium officers in their turn are assisted by Preventive Inspectors Filed Inspectors, Gumashtas, Sepoys, etc.

Life Insurance

A Branch of Life Insurance Corporation of India is functioning at Mandsaur since 1960. It is headed by a Rranch Manager, who has jurisdiction over the whole of Mandsaur District. The Branch functions under the control of the Divisional Manager, Life Insurance Corporation, Indore.

The Branch Manager is assisted by an Assistant Branch Manager and 11 Development Officers.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

At all times and in almost every country the revenue from land has been an important source of income to the State. From times immemorial land was regarded as a particularly fit object for taxation and as one of the oldest and most widely employed forms of compulsory contribution. The economic nature of the impost and particular methods adopted fixing it vary. However, the existance of some form of public dharge on land is almost universal, and Mandsaur district is no exception to it.

Ancient Period

Historians differ as to the nature of the ancient land system in this region. In pre historic times land was the common property of the village communities, though cultivation was not common. Individual holdings were separated and private holdings under the common village ownership came into being. It is quite probable that land system had undergone modifications in course of millenniums. However, the special feature of land revenue administration in the medieval period was its tributary form, that is, the lord or overlord received only tribut. The village community collected the tribute form individuals and paid to the feudal lords. These tributes were often fixed by custom and sometimes enforced by the rulers themselves. This specific character of Indian feudalism arose out of certain general features of ancient Indian history. During normal times, the proportion of land revenue was usually one tenth to one-sixth of the produce. In the time of emergencies like wars, the king's share of the produce used to be raised even to one-fourth. The share of produce due to the ruler was assessed not from individual cultivators but from the community represented by the village Headman. The whole harvest was collected in a common heap on the ground and the ruler's share was first taken out before it was distributed among all the villagers.

But with the growth of population, extension of cultivation and enlargement of the area under the ruling monarch, the division of the share of the produce could not be properly supervised and the peasantry often practised concealment. Not only this but the collection authorities also began to cheat both the ruler and the peasants. Moreever, collection of land revenue in kind became a tedious work with the enlargement of areas of the kingdom. As a result in course of time, a change in the method of assessment and the king's share of the produce happened to be determined in accordance with the estimated made of the standing crop first in kind and gradually converted to money later on.

Medieval Period

Efforts made during the reign of Timur, Shershah and Akbar resulted in a well knit system of collection of land revenue, which laid the foundation of a system which furnished the basis of land revenue policy for generations thereafter. Under this system all

the land in the region was measured by a uniform standard and the average produce of a *Bigha* of land was ascertained. Land was classified into four categories according to nature of soil, fertility, and situation of the land. Settlement was made for a period of ten years and the share of the king was fixed at one-third of the gross produce. In other words, our conceptions of land system in this region will have to be based not or the statutory enactments of the British India, but on prescriptions, customs and rights as they exist today embodying in them the practices of many centuries. This region continued for long to be the muffled echo of British India. Though efforts were made to copy certain practices from British India but without evincing any zeal for radical reformation or changes. The changes brought about in more recent times were mainly concerned with administrative measures, such as the preparation of records, survey and settlement, introduction of cash-rent and fixity of assessment. The early efforts under the princely regime for reform of the land revenue system amied chiefly at greater efficiency in assessment and collection, and not one of securing social justice between different classes of people.

During pre-Independence period, the relation between the State and the cultivation was generally direct (with certain exception) in the areas under the domain of the Ruler. In the alienated areas the alience was supposed to stand in the same relation in his land as the ruler did in his fisc. Under stress of modern ideas lands have to be settled and surveyed and rents fixed by a proper settlement, in the area directly under the control of the Ruler but few modifications.

Fiscal History During British Period

There is much that is obscure in the fiscal history of the District. There is lack of continuous historical information and of statistics. Only some very broad and general observations have been set out to serve as a background. As a matter of fact being a part of Indian State, the region had remained outside the fiscal and financial system of the rest of the country except for certain arrangements entered into with them by the Government of India regarding matters such as customs, central excise, posts and telegraphs and railways. The striking feature of the pre-Independence era was that due to the absence of the economic unity of the country, there had been two independent financial systems working. One on the pattern of federal finance in the provinces and the other in princely states, which were following in some sense an archaic system of finance, in which even the system of budgeting did not exist. The initiative taken by the States in the areas under their management in the District has in varying degrees, been extended to the aliented areas. However, the jagir villages were left untouched by the settlement operations for quite a long time. In these Jagir areas, the Tryanny and exactions of the jagirdars often was so pronounced that the tenents had no other alternative except to desert their ancestral lands and to migrate to *khalsa* lands, The district officials were also discouraged to take any interest in non-khalsa villages. In consquence the *jagirdars* and *istimrardars* were virtually independent of any administrative control. This had resulted land administration worth any name in these areas. Though efforts were made to regularise their activities by the Rulers of the respective states but mostly were in effective.

With the formation of Madhya Bharat the powers of the *jagirdars* were withdrawn by Madhya Pradesh Jagirs Land Records Maintenance Ordinance (No. 21 of 1948), which

was later on converted into an Act. This act deprived the jagirdars of all administrative power in their villages and reduced them to the status of a mere revenue receiver.

Post Independence Era

After Independence, attempts have been made to rationalise tenancy laws and removal of intermediatiaries like Zamindars and Jagirdars was taken in hand. The land policy included tenancy reformas, e.g. security of tenure to the tenants, provision of fair rents, and a right of purchase for the tenants. The efforts were directed towards fixation of ceiling on land holdings and distribution of the surplus land and improving the conditions of the agricultural workers. The cooperative organisation of agriculture with the ultimate objective of cooperative village management is the main plank of land policy.

In pursuance to these policies, the first step was to abolish the institution of Jamindars and jagirdars in this region. With 2 or 3 legal squalling, Madhya Bharat Abolition of Jagirs Act came into force from 4th December, 1952. The consequences of this Act were

(1) All rights in land were vested in the state

(2) All *Khud-kasht* land, cultivated by Jagirdars were converted into puccatenant, and

(3) Every tenant of the Jagirdar including *Shikmi* was given the status of pucca tenant of the land cultivated by him personally. The Jagirdars were paid compensation at the rate of 7 times of their net income payable in to annual instalments.

The proprietory rights in the estates, *mahals*, alienated villages and alienated lands now vest in the State and the cultivators have been brought into direct contact with the government. Due to this, the entire land revenue system has been brought on a *ryotwari* system. Every person who held land from the state is liable to pay revenue, he had the right to effect improvements, but must use his holdings only for agricultural purposes. The revenue or rent payable by a tenant is fixed for the term of settlement and cannot be anchanced during the term except when the area in holding has increased by fluvial action or otherwise by more than a fixed percentage. Similarly, the revenue or rent cannot be reduced during the term of settlement except on the grounds specified therein. Regular settlement operations are preceded by survey and record operation.

Following the abolition of the *jagirdari* system, uniform pattern of land revenue administration has been established in all the villages of the District. In every villages there is a *Patel* through whom the land revenue is collected, though he is not held responsible for arrears. He is remunerated by grant of a certain percentage in the realisations made by him. The office of the *patel* was hereditary, but with the introduction of Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code of 1959, this became electiv post. The Government have also started an experiment of land revenue collections through the village panchayats. At present, this experiment has been introduced only in 21 Panchayats of the District which have been entrusted with this work. The following table shows the amount of commission paid to

1500 Patels in the District :—

Table No. XI-1

Commission Paid to Patels

Year	Commission	No. of Patels	
		Temporary	Permanent
1960-61	1,39,609	431	1,071
1965-66	1,36,160	336	1,165
1970-71	1,17,116	310	1,157
1974-75	1,62,802	549	943

Source : Collector, Mandsaur

The land revenue is received in two instalments, the first instalment (*Kharif Kist*) being due on the 15th January and second instalment (*rabi-kist*) is due on 15th May.

Income from Land Revenue and other related cesses

The amount derived from the land revenue was shown in Table XI.2.

Table No. XI-2

Receipts from Land Revenue

(In Rs. Lakhs)

Year	Demand		Collections
	Regular	Arrears	
1950-51	24,11,781	1,534	24,10,958
1951-52	29,16,548	5,55,932	23,60,616
1956-57	32,83,946	11,905	32,72,041
1961-62	32,93,876	-	32,44,803
1966-67	27,83,389	-	26,78,425
1967-68	27,99,148	-	26,58,453
1968-69	23,19,406	-	22,09,089
1969-70	25,50,470	-	23,73,265
1970-71	24,49,871	-	23,50,144
1971-72	24,32,795	-	21,49,427
1972-73	29,66,358	-	24,47,760
1974-75	27,79,666	-	25,29,540

Source : Collector, Mandsaur

Cesses

Under Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act of 1962, a cess @ 10 paise per rupee of land revenue have been levied at the Panchayat level. The annual demand and collections of this in the district is an given in Table

Table No. XI-3

Income from Cesses

(In Rs.)

Year	Demand	Collection	Balance
1960-61	94,372	93,142	1,230
1965-66	1,39,639	1,26,222	13,417
1970-71	4,57,221	3,60,211	97,010
1971-72	4,02,404	3,28,847	73,557
1972-73	3,54,312	2,96,334	57,978
1973-74	3,56,592	3,02,442	54,150
1974-75	3,09,440	2,56,281	43,159

Source : Collector, Mandsaur

As regards the *Siwai* (miscellaneous) income, the sources are the auction of the fruit trees, forest trees, river banks and utilisation of water by the Government, The following table shows the income under *Siwai*.

Table No. XI-4

Income from Siwai

Year	Demand	Collection	Balance
1960-61	1,81,418	1,79,625	1,793
1965-66	1,47,394	1,38,705	8,689
1970-71	2,04,423	2,01,156	3,567
1971-72	2,45,072	2,43,825	1,247
1972-73	2,89,060	2,85,557	3,503
1973-74	9,48,250	2,41,345	6,905
1974-75	5,86,076	3,39,400	2,46,676

Source : Collector, Mandsaur

Besides all those levies and taxes, the Government has also taken certain legislative measures as a relief to the poor cultivators. The land revenue on the uneconomic holdings the area of which did not exceed 7.5 acres and also the holdings of which the land revenue did not exceed five rupees has been exempted by M.P.Land Revenue (Amendment) Ordinance, 1966, replaced by an Act No. 6 of 1967. By the M.P. Act No. 20 of 1968, the land revenue was abolished in respect of any holding used exclusively for agriculture from 1st July, 1968 and a new tax, namely, Land Development Tax (Krishi Bhumi Vikas kar) was imposed on all holdings in excess of ten acres and they were taxed at the rate at which such holdings were assessed to land revenue under the Code immediately before the 1st July, 1968. The entire Bhumi Vikas Kar was to be applied on development of agriculture. But in 1969 again by an Act No. 5 of 1969, this tax was abolished and the Land Revenue under Section 58-A was again imposed, the exemption limit and the rates remaining the same. This section was again amended by the M.P.Act No. 23 of 1972, when the uneconomic holdings was redefined. Instead of ten acres, the area of exemption from Land revenue was fixed as five acres. The following table shows the demand and collection under Land Development Tax.

Table No. XI-5

Demand and Collection Under Land Development Tax

(In Rs.)

Year	Demand	Collection	Balance
1970-71	50,873	9.361	41,512
1971-72	41,512	4,012	31,500
1972-73	37,500	2,673	34,827
1973-74	34,827	1,047	33,780
1974-75	33,780	2,995	30,785

Land under other used where commercial crops were grown, was beyond the scope of exemption. Land under commercial crops was taxed by an Act called Vanijya Fasal kar Act, 1966 under which Fasal Kar was levied on the cultivation of commercial crops, such as, cotton, sugar-cane, groundnut, poppy, tobacco, etc., This Act was amended in 1970 by which an upward revision of the tax in different crops were made. The income under this head are shown in the following table :

Table No. XI-6

Demand and Collection of *Vanijya Fasal Kar*

(In Rs.)

Year	Demand	Collection	Balance
1970-71	4,57,221	3,60,211	97,010
1971-72	4,02,404	3,28,847	73,557
1972-73	3,54,312	2,96,334	57,978
1973-74	3,56,592	3,02,442	54,150
1974-75	3,09,440	2,56,281	53,159

Source : Collector, Mandsaur

A surcharge was imposed from 1st July, 1972 on land revenue under the M.P. Bhoo Rajaswa (Adhibhar) Act, 1972 (No. 24 of 1972). This is charged on the individual holdings of more than 10 acres except such holdings of less than 10 acres if they are irrigated by any Government source. The demand and collections were Rs. 16,45,858 and 13,72,641 in 1972-73, respectively, while Rs. 13,48,454 and 9,79,881 in 1973-74, respectively.

This Act of 1972 was supersided by another Act (Gramin Vikas Kar, 1974) in 1974 by which Gramin Vikas Kar was imposed at different rates as per classification of land according to irrigated, unirrigated, cultivated, uncultivated, etc. The income from this tax is earmarked for schemes of rural development, the demand and collection of which have been Rs. 30,22,381 and Rs. 19,68,059 in 1974-75.

LAND REFORMS

Relation between Landlord and Tenant

To rationalise the tenancy legislations during the post-Independence period, various Acts were amended and introduced. The important among them were Madhya Bharat jagir Tenants Restoration of Land Act, 1949, Madhya Bharat Revenue Administration and Rayotwari Land Revenue and Tenancy Act, 1950 and Madhya Bharat Abolition of Jagirs Act, 1961. The important landmark in this connection was made by enacting Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1959. This code incorporated all the important features of land reforms such as uniformity of tenures, protection of tenants against arbitrary ejectment, rackrenting and conferring, *bhumiswami* rights on them.

With the introduction of Land Revenue Code, 1959 there is now only one class of tenure of holders of lands from the State for agricultural purposes. They are known as *bhumiswami* , Who have all rights of transfer and rights on trees in their holdings. They can also mortgage their lands. The Code protects the rights of sub-tenants or lessees or *sikmis* and named as occupancy tenants benceforth. The Code provides for the preparation of land-records alongwith records of rights of each holding. They shall be kept upto-date.

Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings

During the period of Madhya Bharat the maximum of individual holdings in respect of furture acquisition was fixed at 50 acres. With the enactment of Madhya Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act, 1961, apart from inherited land, no person shall acquire more than 25 standard acres per family for dependents at the rate of 5 acres, with a maximum of 25 acres is the limit.

But as per amendment in 1972, the ceiling on possession of agricultural land has been lowered from 25 standard acres to 10 to 18 standard acres, depending on the size of the family. It is 10 standard acres for on individual, while 8 standard acres have been allowed for dependents at the rate of 2 standard acres for every dependent member, limited to 18 acres.

According to 1960 Ceiling Act, 1512.06 acres of land were acquired, out of which 193.38 acres were alloted to 11 persons. Under 1972 Act, 4718.22 acres of land came for distribution upto 31st March, 1976.

Consolidation of holdings

The table below gives a break-up of the cultivating (rural) sample households in the District, according to the size of holdings cultivated by them.

Table No. XI-7

100 Cultivating (rural) sample households classified by size of holding, 1961

Size of holding	House hold cultivating holdings of size given in Col. 1	House holds cultivating holdings below the upper limit of the size in col. 2
Below 1 acre	2.3	2.3
1 to 2.5 acres	10.9	13.2
2.5 to 5.0 acres	18.3	31.5
5.0 to 7.5 acres	17.0	48.5
7.5 to 10.0 acres	11.7	60.2
10.0 to 12.5 acres	12.0	72.2
12.5 to 15.0 acres	6.9	79.1
15.0 to 30.0 acres	17.8	96.9
Above 30 acres	3.1	100.0

Source : District Census Hand Book, 1961, p. LXXVIII

It appears from this Table that majority (68.5 per cent.) of the households in the District cultivate holdings bigger than 5 acres each. Only about three tenth of the cultivating households do so on smaller holdings of less than 5 acres each and even among these majority do so on holdings of more than 2.5 acres each. Three tenth (28.7%) of the cultivating rural households in the district cultivate holdings ranging in size from 5 to 8 acres, 17.8 percent. between 15 and 30 acres, while a tiny proportion 3.1 percent. above 30 acres. However, the statistics regarding spatial fragmentation and sub-division of holdings are not available to throw light on the problem and efforts made in the direction of consolidating the holdings in economic units.

Bhoodan Movement

The *Bhoodan Yagna* or land gift movement was initiated in the country in the year 1951 by Acharya Vinoba Bhave, with the aim of solving the problem of landless labourers. The impect of this movement has also been felt in this District as in the rest

of the country. For facilitating this movement in Madhya Bharat, the Madhya Bharat Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1955 (No. 3 of 1955) was passed. It was followed by the establishment of Madhya Bharat Bhoodan Yagna Board with headquarters at Gwalior and was made responsible for the administration of land received as *Bhoodan*. Its office has now shifted to Bhopal. Since the inception of this movement in the District, in 1952, till March 31st, 1974. 1784 acres of land were received as *Bhoodan* from 1570 donors, out of which 1345 acres of land was distributed to 1096 landless families, and 402 acres of land was found unsuitable for distribution. Only 37 acres of land remained to be distributed.

Other Sources of Revenue

Besides land revenue, the other important sources of revenue in the state's sector are sales tax, motor vehicle taxation, state excise, registration, stamps, entertainment duty and revenue from forest. The administrative set up for realising these and the trend in revenue collection of these individually is dealt hence forth.

Sales Tax

This is one of the most important source of state revenue since Independence. The sales tax was introduced in this region with the introduction of Madhya Bharat Sales Tax Act, 1950. The sales tax are realised under three heads, namely (i) General Sales Tax Act of the State, (ii) Sales Tax under Motor Spirit Act, and (iii) Sales Tax under Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. These taxes and collections thereof are administered by the Sales Tax Officer in the District who is also responsible for the collections of revenue for sugarcane purchase Act. The revenue derived from this source for some selected years upto 1965-66 and from 1966-67 onward is given in Table XI-8.

Table No. XI-8

Revenue From Sales Tax

Year	State Sales Tax	Sales Tax on Motor spirit	Centre Sales Tax	Total
1951-52	-	-	-	3.36
1956-57	-	-	-	9.93
1961-62	10.63	0.67	1.96	13.26
1966-67	32.79	0.21	9.44	42.44
1967-68	44.48	0.07	11.52	56.07
1968-69	46.80	0.06	11.64	58.40
1969-70	46.62	0.00	10.97	57.59
1970-71	52.56	0.02	13.57	67.09
1971-72	71.82	0.01	16.42	88.25
1972-73	79.51	-	16.23	95.74
1973-74	89.26	-	18.88	108.14
1974-75	90.15	0.23	19.21	109.59

It is evident from the above Table that the revenue from Sales Tax has been increased by about 30 times during the 20 years period. The increase in Sales Tax revenue gained highly upward trend during the decade 1961-71, wherein it increased about 6 times. It is one of most productive, elastic and flexible source of revenue. Among the three sources, while revenue from state sales tax and central sales tax increased by almost seven times, the revenue from sales tax on motor spirit is on the decrease. It is a surprising trend in the District and needs further verification.

State Excise

State excise are ordinarily levied on commodities with a view to restrict their consumption. In the State, duties of excise on the following goods manufactured or produced in the State and counterveiling duties at the same or lower rates on similar goods manufactured or produced elsewhere in India : (a) alcoholic liquors for human consumption, (b) opium, Indian hemp and other narcotics drugs and morcoties but not including medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol or any substance included in sub-paragraphs, (c) of entry 5 of list II of the seventh schedule to the Constitution of India. These duties are described as 'restricted excises' i.e. their primary object is to regulate and reduce consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs, though in practice they have been resorted to as a large source of income. Excise revenue includes the license fees for sale of imported liquor, licenses for bottling it or other similar operations and the duty on Indian made foreign liquors, country spirits and fermented. liquors, denatured spirits and medicated wines etc., and introxicating drugs, viz. *Bhang*, *Ganja* and *opiums*. Their manufacture is lecensed or is carried on in government distilleries. The dealers have to sell the spirits at fixed rates and they bid for the rights of monopoly of sale. The administration of the Act is the responsibility of the District Excise Officer, located at Mandsaur. The revenue derived from this source in the District is as shown in Table XI-9.

Table No. XI-9

Revenue from State Excise

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Amount Received
1951-52	7.70
1956-57	3.19
1961-62	-
1966-67	57.33
1967-68	56.60
1968-69	53.43
1969-70	54.84
1970-71	54.38
1971-72	64.04
1972-73	64.83
1973-74	85.66
1974-75	98.94

The revenue from State excise stood second in yield in the District in the decade 1961-71. With the abolition of prohibition, the revenue increased to a great extent. However, during the decade 1961-71, the yield is almost static.

Stamp Duty

State duty is merely a manner of collecting a tax and does not mean a particular tax. The term stamp duty is, however, understood in the sense of stamp duties or taxes or ducuments only. It is a tax on documentary evidence stamps duties are divided into judicial and non-judicial. Judicial stamp duties are levied under the Court Fees Act, 1870 and represent fees payable by persons having business in law courts' and public offices. These duties are known as Court fees. Non Judicial stamp duties are regulated by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 as amended from time to time.

The receipt from sale of stamps in 1951-52 was Rs. 2.65 lakhs in the District, which increased to Rs. 5.06 lakhs by the end of the decade in 1960-61 and Rs. 14.23 lakhs in 1970-71, while Rs. 31.44 lakhs in 1974-75. The revenue derived from this source since 1964 was as shown in Table XI-10.

Table No. XI-10

Revenue from Sale of Stamps

(Amount in Lakhs Rs.)

Year	Judicial	Non-Judicial
1964	3.30	3.42
1965	3.26	4.32
1966	4.26	5.80
1967	4.27	5.72
1968	4.61	6.51
1969	4.54	7.55
1970	5.59	8.89
1971	6.23	1.14

Registration

These fees are levied under the Indian Registration Act, 1908 which contains the provision concerning the registration of documents. The schedule rates of registration has been amended since August, 1972. In the District, district Registrar is responsible for the carrying out of the Act. he is assisted by a sub-registrars in the District. The number of documents registered and fees realised since 1965 were as shown in Table XI-11.

Table No. XI-11

Revenue from Registration fees and documents registered

Year	Revenue realised (Rs. in Lakhs)	No. of documents registered
1965	1.41	9187
1966	1.62	9756
1967	1.76	9319
1968	1.73	9083
1969	1.86	9621
1970	1.94	9867
1971	2.57	11823

Source : Registrar, District Mandsaur

The receipts under this head as per Treasury Officer, Mandsaur, were Rs. 1.41 lakhs in 1965-66, Rs. 1.94 lakhs in 1970-71 and Rs. 3.95 lakhs in 1974-75.

Taxes on motor vehicles

The administration of taxes on motor vehicles, Pasanger Tax and goods tax are carried at commissionery's level at Indore. The statistics for revenue collection from these taxes do not, therefore, represent the correct position of realisation. However, the amount deposited on this account in the District Treasury may serve some limited purpose. The revenue realised under these items in the District since 1964-65 is shown in Table XI-12.

Table No. XI-12

Revenue from Motor Vehicles Taxation

Year	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
1964-65	3.35
1965-66	4.13
1966-67	4.31
1967-68	4.51
1968-69	3.47
1969-70	5.97
1970-71	7.53
1971-72	7.02
1972-73	7.91
1973-74	6.67
1974-75	9.91

Entertainment Tax

It is a simple tax and charged at a prescribed rate on the value of tickets to places of entertainment. The tax is confined to entertainment to which admission is by tickets sold for money. The bulk of the revenue from this tax in the district is provided by Cinemas. During the period of Madhya Bharat the revenue realised on this item in the District was much less than Rs. 1000/- but since then by 1960-61, it increased to about more than one and half lakh of rupees. The District Excise Officer is responsible for the administration of this tax. The amount realised from this source since 1964-65 was as under :—

Table No. XI-13

Revenue from Entertainment Tax

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Amount
1964-65	2.37
1965-66	3.16
1966-67	3.33
1967-68	3.57
1968-69	3.90
1969-70	4.54
1970-71	4.81
1971-72	5.81
1972-73	9.18
1973-74	9.85
1974-75	12.76

Forest

Among the non-tax revenue, the receipts under 'Forest' are most important. The receipts under the 'Forest' in 1952-53 was Rs. 1.92 lakhs, which increased to Rs. 3.04 lakhs in 1955-56 and Rs. 3.51 lakhs in 1960-61. The receipt under this head since 1964-65 was as under.

Table No. XI-14

Revenue from Forest

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Amount
(1)	(2)
1964-65	4.45
1965-66	5.50
1966-67	6.23

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)
1967-68	6.31
1968-69	8.53
1969-70	6.46
1970-71	8.82
1971-72	6.58
1972-73	6.58
1973-74	4.53
1974-75	6.46

Central Taxes

The important central taxes collected in the District are Union Excise Duties, Income tax and Estate Duty. The revenue realised from these various taxes since 1964-65 as shown in Table XI-15.

Table No. XI-15

Revenue from Central Taxes

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Union Excise Duties	Income Tax	Estate Duty
1964-65	13.37	10.75	0.10
1965-66	16.85	17.92	0.11
1966-67	15.01	19.12	0.25
1967-68	2.68	25.44	0.10
1968-69	7.08	26.68	0.10
1969-70	11.41	24.05	0.10
1970-71	19.36	31.16	0.14
1971-72	36.93	36.20	0.10
1972-73	26.40	40.87	0.55
1973-74	30.71	44.31	0.06
1974-75	25.76	61.42	0.09

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

Early Days

The past judicial history of the Mandsaur District largely coincides with the account of former Gwalior and Indore (Holkar) States as the two covered the largest part of the present District. The remaining area was claimed by the erstwhile State of Sitamau and the Sanjit Malhargarh tahsil of former Jaora State the latter of which being itself a part of Indore State before 1818.

In ancient times kingdoms and dynasties followed the prescriptions of Manusmriti in regard to polity and administration of justice. During the period of Akbar's rule Mandsaur was made the headquarters of a Sarkar a key administrative division under the Subah of Malwa. The era of Moghul power, however, was later disrupted by frequent uprisings. Thus, the early days of the states of Central India under the British of which Mandsaur too was a part, precluded the employment of any but the rudest and readiest measures of dispensing justice. No written code of law or uniformity of procedure was adopted though, the pattern followed in this part, more or less, conformed to the general system inaugurated by the Peshwas. The petty cases were disposed summarily, usually by that age old institution of Panchayat which has continued since time immemorial, but if any party felt aggrieved it could go to a higher authority or ultimately to the Chief of the concerned State. Ordinarily, the cases were decided virtually by the *Jagirdars* concerned. The laws being religious in their conception were personal and not territorial. Capital punishment was rare and heavy fines were usually imposed as being a more satisfactory form of punishment. An account of erstwhile Sitamau State which fell wholly within the present District limits, gives some specific forms of punishment meted out in those days. Thus, to quote from the old (Sitamau) State Gazetteer [1] " in cases of theft or dacoity a beating with shoes was given and a fine imposed. In cases of murder, the hand or nose was occassionally cut off, capital punishment was rarely resorted to."

HISTORY OF JUDICIAL ORGANISATION

A very early account of the administration of justice, both civil and criminal, is contained in the 1865-66 administration Report of Central India Agency of which all the territories comprising the present Mandsaur District, were a part. In judicial matters also, the British Agency Officers were charged with certain duties and exercised control over the then State institutions. The courts of the political officers adjudicated civil claims of an ordinary nature, among the residents of the concerned Agency area where the cause of action arose, and the defendent was actually residing or was carrying on business while such claims as were of any considerable amount were ordinarily referred

1. Western States Gazetteer, Vol. V. Part A (text), Luard, Bombay, 1908, p.341.

to a Panchayat for settlement. There was, at that time, a Court of small causes also located at Neemuch, the British Military Station which fell within the present District limits. This was presided over by the Cantonment Magistrate who was empowered to try civil suits upto Rs. 500. His decisions were not appealable. The Appellate Court for appeals against the decisions of the political officers was the court of the Agents to Governor General and it was also vested with the powers of Sudder (or High Court) in respect of Cantonment's small cause court.

As regards criminal justice, the political officers of the various state territories which comprised the present District also exercised magisterial powers within their respective area and took congnizance of crimes of an inter-jurisdictional nature. They also exercised such powers in all cases of a criminal nature in which British subjects were concerned, under the special orders of the then Foreign Department. The Neemuch Cantonment Magistrate exercised the powers of a Magistrate within his Cantonment limits while the Political Agent, Indore State acted as the Court of Sessions for that area and also as the Court of Appeals from the orders of the Cantonment Magistrate.

Some distinguishing features, of the past judicial organisation of the erstwhile different state areas in the present District, were brought into light with the publication of their respective State Gazetteers during the first decade of this century.

Mandsor Zila (Gwalior State)

Most of the former 'Mandsor' District of Gwalior State constituted a large part of the present District. As regards this area, the abolition of powers of *Jardars* in the State, in 1853, had led to appointment of *Kamasdars* and *Subahs* in the *Malwa Prant.* By 1886, three classes of courts were also created under a new system. The lowest courts were those of *Munsifs*, then came the *Sadr Amin* and finally the *Prant* Judge's court. Criminal Courts in a district of the State were those of the *Kamasdars*, with second or third class magistrate's powers and the *Subahs* who were magistrate exercising powers similar to those of a District Magistrate in British India over whom was the *Prant* Judge. In the then 'Mandsor Zila', a *Subah* who was Zila Magistrate was in charge of the District. He was assisted by *Kamasdars*, with second class magistrates' powers, posted in all the parganas and a *Naib Kamasdar* under each of them The highest judicial authority in the Zila was the *Sadr Amin.*

Rampura Bhanpura Zila (Indore State)

Another large part of the present District was formerly the Rampura Bhanpura *Zila* of the erstwhile Indore State. Here a *Zila* Court was formed in 1875 under a reorganisation of judicial system in the State on British lines. It acted as a subordinate court to the *Sadr* (High Court at Indore which itself was subject to the appellate control of the *Darbar* (Ruler). Revenue Officers of the area were also invested with specific civil and criminal powers. Later, the organisation included three general classes of courts in the districts of the State. Thus, there was one District and Sessions Judge for Rampura Bhanpura District with his seat at Garot. In the second category of *Munsifs* there were two First Class *Munsifs* in the District posted at Garot and Manasa respectively.

Besides, four subordinate Third Class *Munsifs* were also posted seperately for the Parganas of Rampura, Bhanpura, Sunel (now in Rajasthan) and Zirapur. Then, there were two subordinate courts of District Magistrates also for Rampura and Bhanpura, seperately with no civil powers while the *Amins* (or magistrates) generally held a third class magistrate's powers.

Sanjit-Malhargarh (Jaora State)

The former Jaora State area of Sanjit Malhargarh tahsil in the present District had Naib Tahsildars appointed in pursuance of judicial system introduced by the Nawab of Jaora in 1886. In this system also modelled on that of British India, the Naib Tahsildar had a third class magistrate's powers and could hear civil suits upto the value of Rs. 50. Circulars for the procedure of the court were issued from time to time by a Minister in consultation with the Nawab. Prior to the appointment of Naib Tahsildar, however, no regular judicial system existed in the area, most cases being disposed of verbally.

Sitamau State

In the rest of the District area, which was formerly the Sitamau State, a beginning had been made in 1820 when it became a feudatory of the British Government and a Vakil was placed at Mahidpur, the then headquarters of the Western Malwa Agency to assist the Political Agent. It was then, that the cases of dacoity, murder, etc., were required to be reported to the Agent for confirmation of the sentences. Later, this State had in all four courts of original judicature, the *Nazim's* and *Sadr Tahsildar's* courts at headquarters, and the two Naib Tahsildar's courts in the districts of the State. Besides these State courts, the two *Thanedars* and the *Jagirdars* of Dipakhera, Khejria, Lawari and Mahua exercised judicial powers. Among the *Jagirdars*, those of Dipakhera and Khejria exercised second class magisterial powers and could try civil suits upto Rs. 100 in value while the other two exercised third class magisterial powers and could try civil suits upto Rs. 50 in value. The *Sadr Tahsildar* was a second class Magistrate and could hear civil suits upto a value of Rs. 200, while, the *Nazim* who was a First Class Magistrate could deal with suits upto Rs. 2,000, in value. Suits beyond the 2,000 limit were sent by him to the *Diwan* in *Mahakma-khas*, with his opnion. Appeals from Thanedars and *Jagirdars* also went to the *Nazim*. The Chief sitting in *Ijlas khas* was the final court of appeal in the State in all civil suits and exercised powers of a Sessions Judge under the Criminal Procedure Code but submitted his decision in all cases involving a sentence of death, transportation or imprisonment for life to the Agent to the Governor General for confirmation.

INCIDENCE OF CRIME

The earliest record of crime in this area, as echoed in a 19th Century Administration Report do not indicate a heavy incidence of any serious crime (except from outside the state) despite an admitted lack of police protection in those days. The Report says, "with the exception, however of western Malwa, which are exposed to the depredations of marauders from Pertabghur and Banswarra . . . . . there is much less general insecurity from the insufficiency of police arrangements . . . . . .and though

occasionally serious cases of crime occure . . . . . .they are comparatively and, I may say, wonderfully, few in number . . . . . ". The same Report, as if to confirm the attacks from the border states, contains an account of attacks on the Government mail, on three successive nights in the vicinity of Mandsaur allegedly made by a small band from Rajasthan border.

Nature of Crimes

Thus, apart from a large number of thefts which have tormented the people in the present, the crimes of serious nature carried over from the past includes murder, gang dacoity and robbery. The highway robbery which was previously a major crime has now become extinct. Modern transport alongwith the railways, buses and increased police protection have reduced the dangers from highwaymen considerably.

Dacoity, as indicated earlier formed one of the crimes committed, though not on an extensive scale and the attacks from out side were also gradually reduced on account of better and improved coordination through the years between the concerned administrations. After the merger of States in the post Independence era the Madhya Bharat Government turned its attention to this problem. Thus, one of the very first dacoits eleminated having been shot dead in 1948-was the notorious dacoit of Mandsaur, Bheronath Singh, More recently in the present, increased awareners on the part of the Government and public and perseverance of the police have led to almost complete eradication of the problem. however, it did not denote an improvement in the general crime situation which in terms of numbers rather deteriorated in the sixties.

Crime Situation

It could be seen from the figures given below that the criminal incidents in the District, were generally on the increase during the decade 1961-71. As the impact of gang dacoity had reduced the rise indicated a growing number of petty and other serious crimes. The figures showed that the offences against the property were the most numerous followed by these against person or human body. Probing still further, it could also be seen that while the number of persons tried was higher than the offences reported both, in cases against state and those affecting persons, the proportion in the case of former was usually higher. The number of persons tried in cases involving property on the other hand, was invariably much less than the offences reported. The higher proportion in offences against state was perhaps indication of participation by a number of persons together rather than individually. The increasing proportion of persons convicted in offences against persons during the decade however was a matter of satisfaction.

Table No. XII-1

Year	Offences Reported	Persons Tried	Persons Convicted	Persons Acquitted
1	2	3	4	5
1961				
Offences against State	293	445	276	144

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Against Person	325	530	155	131
Against Property	1,240	664	349	109
1966				
Offences against State	248	747	445	220
Against Person	602	875	295	185
Against Property	1,725	945	348	250
1969				
Offences against State	341	568	349	100
Against Person	639	893	313	191
Against Property	1,813	1,067	602	189
1970				
Offences against State	332	715	444	113
Against Person	639	981	488	222
Against Property	1,813	1,299	722	269
1971				
Offences against State	452	905	595	176
Against Person	765	1,096	436	290
Against Property	1,807	1,212	565	230

Source : Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, Mandsaur, 1972

ORGANISATION OF POLICE

The past account of the police organisation in Mandsaur leads one to the origin of different State organisations to which the various parts of the District formerly belonged.

Mandsor Zila

Thus, in the Gwalior State area of the District, that is, the 'Mandsor' *Zila* a regular police force on the British Indian lines had been organised by 1906 before which, it went through a series of changes beginning with abolition of *Ijaradars* in 1853. Previously, a section of the State Army itself dealt with police duties and were known as *Girais*. The staff then consisted of *Chaukidars*, constables, *Thanedars* and Kotwal for a *Zila*. In the half a century that followed the police functions which were combined with judicial powers were seperated from the latter and they were also taken out of the control of district officials. The police force as organised after 1906 in the *Zila* numbered 965 men under a Superintendent at the head-quarters and Sub-Inspectors at Parganas. These men were distributed over 7 thanas and 14 out posts.

Rampura-Bhanpura Zila

In Rampura-Bhanpura area of the erstwhile Indore State, there was one District Inspector at Rampura, with, in all, 10 police stations or out posts in the beginning of the Century. There were a total of 13 Sub-Inspectors, 42 Head Constables and 441 Constables in these Parganas. Of these Bhanpura police station claimed 2 Sub-Inspectors, 11 Head Constables and 100 Constables while, Rampura claimed 3 Sub-Inspectors 3 Head-Constables and 52 Constables. Recruits for Constables were first required to undergo six months training at State Headquarters. Promotion to higher grades was awarded only after qualification by examination.

The Chaukidars, like other States, were required to assist in detecting and reporting crime in rural areas.

Sanjit-Malhargarh Tahsil

In the former Jaora State area of Sanjit Malhargarh, the regular police force was organised in 1892. The position of 1905-06 showed 1 Inspector posted at Malhargarh with 2 Sub-Inspectors (one each at Malhargarh and Sanjit), 6 Head-Constables and 36 Constables under him. There were, in addition, 82 rural policement (of chaukidar class) also in both these police stations. The police, here, was armed with guns as well as, swords. While the guns were said to be the State property the swords were described as partly state and partly private property [1].

Sitamau State

In the former State of Sitamau which wholly fell within the present District limits, a regular police force was set on foot in 1896 and put under a Superintendent. Here also, the Constables were armed with a gun and sword. The total strength of police in the begining of this Century came to 114 men which gave an average of one Constable to three sq. miles and 209 people. This, in a way, could be assumed as representative of this District area in those days, as the State as a whole occupied a part of that area. The *Chaukidars*, like other States, worked as a rural police and numbered 30 in all. They were directly under the revenue officers, bound to assist the police in detecting crime and reporting all serious cases. Even in that early period one person was particularly trained at Indore for classification and registration of finger prints and indicated a conciousness on the part of the State towards police activity.

Present Set-up

Soon after the Independence and formation of the State of Madhya Bharat, the police force of various States was reorganised and integrated on the State wide basis. This was no easy task as while the State areas of Holkar (Indore) and Gwalior had better and

1. Jaora State Gazetteer, Luard, Bombay, 1908, p. 34.

well established police organisations the standard of other state areas dropped quite considerably [1]. After the process of integration detailed allocations of police strength were made for each District and the District organisation, headed by the District Superintendent of Police consisted of Deputy Superintendents of Police, Inspector (including Revenue Inspectors and Prosecuting Inspectors), Sub-Inspectors (including Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors), Head Constables and Constables. Besides, the Criminal Investigation Department was also reorganised and a District Intelligence staff was posted in this District as well. In addition, an Anti Corruption Department was also organised at the time covering whole of the State.

Further on, with Madhya Bharat becoming a part of the new Madhya Pradesh under the reorganisation of States, the designation of the top district police official was changed to the Superintendent of Police. Thus the S.P. and the D.S.P. in the District are assisted by a subordinate staff of Circle Inspectors, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables.

Police Stations and Strength of Police

The total number of police stations in the present District, at the end of the decade 1951-60 stood at 18, with an overall strength of 635 Constables. However in the first year of the decade, i.e., in 1951 the strength of constabulary came to 710 distributed over 19 police stations. Since then the strength varied between 625 and 650 constables while the police stations remained 18 execept from 1957 to 59 when the number was one less. By the end of 1971-72 also the number of police stations was 18 which were distributed over three circles or divisions with their head quarters at Mandsaur, Neemuch and Garoth. These stations were, Mandsaur, Afjalpur and Bhangarh in Mandsaur tahsil, Jawad, Ratangarh and Singoli in Jawad tahsil, Malhargarh and Narayangarh in Malhargarh tahsil, Sitamau and Suwasra in Sitamau tahsil, Neemuch and Jeeran in Neemuch tahsil, Manasa and Rampur in Manasa tahsil, Garoth and Shamgarh in Garoth tahsil and Bhanpura and Gandhi Sagar in Bhanpura tahsil. Thus, except Mandsaur and Jawad which had three stations each all other tahsils had two police stations each. Besides, the District had 7 out-posts situated in each of the tahsils except Neemuch.

As to the strength of the police personnel in the District, there were, in 1960-61, 37 police officers, in the category of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors while Head Constables and Constables numbered 91 and 625, respectively. As compared to this, in 1965-66, there were 29 Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors but 3 Assistant Sub-Inspectors had been added to them with 107 Head Constables and 623 constables working under them. By 1971-72, the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors numbered 41 besides 5 Assistant Sub-Inspectors while there were 123 Head Constables and 657 Constables.

The District is covered by the Indore Branch of Government Railway Police (M.P.) and a unit is placed at Neemuch.

The District Police force, as elsewhere is sub-divided into some specified sections in accordance with the various aspects of administration, investigation and prosecution etc.

1. Report on the General Administration of Madhya Bharat, 1949-50, Gwalior, 1952, p.23.

Prosecution Branch

The branch is headed by a District Police Prosecutor who is assisted by Assistant Police Prosecutors posted at various sub-divisional or tahsil places. They institute and conduct all the prosecution cases within their respective area.

Police Headquarters lines

The District Reserve Police line, of the District Headquarters, is headed by a Reserve Inspector who is responsible for the maintenance of descipline in the lines and is also entrusted with the custody and upkeep of the stores.

There are also the District Special Branch and the Crime Branch of the District Police, the former of which takes up any specially assigned work while, the latter helps in the investigation and detection of particular crimes.

JAILS AND LOCK-UPS

Historical Background

The earliest mention by way of a jail, as understood in the modern sense of the term, is that of a lock-up in existence at the then British Cantonment of Neemuch in 1865-66 [1]. The lock-up was stated to have 39 prisoners at the start of that year and no other area of the present District possessed a jail in those days.

Then going over the later details of the District area in possission of various erstwhile states, the account of 1906 showed the existence of one District Jail at Rampura for Rampura-Bhanpura District of Indore State. The condition prior to that was very far from satisfactory. To quote the State Gazetteer, "Prisoners in Rampura were formerly incarcerated in the cellars of the State Office. Once some effected their escape, and were then located in the Bhoi-Khana before the court house, near the Tulja-Mata temple. They were only locked up during night, spending the day in huts close by. The present jail was built about 12 years ago. "[2]. This shows that, that jail was constructed in the year 1894.

The area of Sanjit Malhargarh tahsil of former Jaora State, though not possessing a jail till then, had lock-ups both at Sanjit and Malhargarh also since 1890s.

The establishment of a jail in the 'Mandsor Zila' area of the former Gwalior State could not be traced to a particular date. However, mention of a District Jail located at Mandsaur in the Old State Gazetteer, makes its existence certain since, at least, the beginning of this century. The jail could accommodate as many as 150 prisoners and was situated in the Fort. At the Zila Jail were made *tat-pattis*, *daris*, blankets and *Khadi*

1. Report on the Political Administration of the Central India Agency for the year 1865-66, Calcutta, 1867, p. 82.
2. Indore State Gazetteer, Luard, Calcutta, 1908, p. 169.

cloth and the products were disposed of by public sale. Till 1903, the jail administration in this state area was carried by the Judicial Department.

In Sitamau State also, a jail was constructed at Sitamau in the year 1896, according to the old State Gazetteer. The jail had accommodation for 31 prisoners. The average maintenance corst of Rs. 3 for each prisoners, per month in those days gives idea of the sharp contrast it would make from the present day standards. Prisoners, even then, were employed on public works and in gradens of the State. Prior to the construction of this jail the prisoners were, however, used to be locked into a small room without any regard for the number of occupants.

Post Independence Position

After the merger of States following Independence a draft of the Madhya Bharat Jail Rules was prepared on the lines of Madhya Pradesh Jail Manual in order to put the differing Jail administrations of the area on a uniform line. Adequate arrangements were also made at the District jails for the treatment of prisoners under the supervision of Medical Officers of the Jails. In Mandsaur District, there were in all four jails in 1960 as shown in the Census Report. Daily average of convicts in the same year came to 32 which, incidentally, was much higher then the preceding two years, 1959 and 1958 when it was 12 and 13, respectively. Moreover, these jails now modelled on a uniform basis were categorised differently. Thus, a new jail, Sub-Jail Mandsaur, started functioning at the District Headquarters since 1960.

Prisoners population in the Mandsaur Sub-Jail, details of which are given in the Appendix, indicated sharp rise in the later sixties. Thus, starting from a total daily average of 28.37 prisoners in 1960 it rose to 39.55 in 1968, remained above 50 in the next two years and reached as high as 66.56 in 1971. This indicated the rising rate of crime at the close of the sixties. The conclusion, already reached earlier in the chapter, was further substantiated by the figures of the length of sentence awarded to the prisoners. There figures as given below; showd a considerable increase of prisoners with almost all descriptions of sentences extending from 6 months to 10 years during the period 1968-71.

Table No. XII-2
Prisoners Sentences Mandsaur Jail

Length of Sentence	1960-61	65-66	66-67	67-68	68-69	69-70	70-71
Below one month	36	34	34	17	29	16	36
1 to 3 months	37	27	36	27	35	36	58
3 to 6 months	34	32	32	47	32	35	56
6 Months to 1 year	16	15	16	26	37	27	36
1 to 2 years	2	10	4	8	18	11	12
2 to 5 years	7	1	-	9	15	12	16
5 to 10 years	4	2	-	4	3	12	15
Above 10 years	-	-	3	1	13	2	1
Transportation for Life/ Death Sentence	4	2	-	-	-	2	-

Source : Superintendent, Sub-Jail, Mandsaur

All this indicated a general increase in the petty, as well as, some of the serious crimes. As to the religion wise prisoners population in this jail, also detailed in the Appendix, most of it belonged to the Hindus and Sikhs category followed by Muslims and Jains. The number of females among the prisoners was quite negligible.

Welfare of Prisoners

Conditions obtaining in the different State time jails and facilities available therein, as already discusseed were quite several and differentiating in natue and scope. They were subsequently streamlined and improved in the integrated State.

Thus facilities for imparting education upto 5th Standard were already made available during the Madhya Bharat period, at all the District jails, by appointments of whole time teachers. Some other improvements almost immediately effected were limited working hours, removal of fetters except where essential and abolition of whipping for jail offences. Then, in order to reform the mental attitude of prisoners and to enable them to earn a living afte their release, industrial and vocational training in weaving, niwar-making, carpentry, gardening and farming, etc., was also provided through instructors in the jail of the District. Other general amenities included provision of indoor games (for special class of prisoners), supply of toilet articles, allowing out-door sleeping in summer for political prisoners, issues of bidis to smokers, etc.

Board of Visitors

The Collector of the District heads the Board of Visitors, constituted for the jail, as its ex-officio Chairman. The State Government appoints its members, for a two year term, on the Commissioners recommendations.

Treatment of Special Class of Prisoners

The prisoners are mainly divided into four classes, namely, the casuals, the habituals, the adolescents and the juveniles. The adolescents and juveniles are transferred to Borstal Instituted and Reformatory School. Female and other special classes of prisoners are kept separately from other prisoners.

Released Prisoners Aid Society

With a view to helping the released prisoners in their rehabilitation, a Released Prisoners' Aid Society was constituted in Mandsaur District in the year 1972-73. It consisted of four official and four non-official members. The District Panchayats and Welfare Officer was its Secretary. The Society provided financial assistance to such released prisoners who had undergone a sentence of imprisonment for a minimum period of six months.

In the year 1973-74 and 1975-76, two released prisoners were given Rs. 500 each for establishing barber shop. Similerly one person was granted an amount of Rs. 500 for starting tailoring occupation in 1974-75. One released prisoner received a sum of Rs. 1000 for punchasing bullocks for agricultural purpose in 1975-76.

ORGANISATION OF COURTS

In Madhya Bharat period, in 1948-49[1] there were eleven law courts listed within Mandsaur District. They comprised of a District and Sessions Judge at Mandsaur and an Additional District and Sessions Judge placed at Garoth which indicated that Garoth still continued to enjoy the importance given to it during the State days. Then there was the Civil Judge, First Class, Additional District Magistrate and Magistrate, First Class, Mandsaur and also a Munsif and Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Second Class, Mandsaur. Neemuch had a Civil Judge, Class I and Sub Divisional Magistrate Class I, while Sitamau, Malhargarh (Naraingarh), Manasa, Jawad, Bhanpura and Garoth all had a Civil Judge, Class II and Sub Divisional Magistrate, Class I posted at each of these places. After Madhya Bharat became a part of the re-organised State of Madhya Pradesh in 1956, all the courts were reconstituted under the new enactment, the Civil Court Act of Madhya Pradesh, effective from January, 1959.

There were by 1971, in all 15 judicial officers in the District headed by the District and Sessions Judge, Mandsaur and exercised civil and criminal powers pertaining to their respective posts within the allotted jurisdiction. The District and Sessions Judge was assisted by two Additional District and Sessions Judges of whom one was posted at Mandsaur itself while, the second Additional District and Sessions Judge had his headquarter at Neemuch. Then there was one Additional District Magistrate (Judicial) and Civil Judge Class I in the District posted at Mandsaur. Another Civil Judge Class I and Magistrate, First Class was also posted at Neemuch. The other 10 Judicial Officers were all Civil Judges, Class II and Magistrate, First Class of whom one each were posted at Mandsaur and Neemuch bringing the number of law courts at both these places to 4 and 3, respectively. Among the rest, two Civil Judges, Class II and Magistrate First Class were posted at Garoth and Manasa each while one Civil Judge, Class II and Magistrate, First Class was posted at Sitamau, Bhanpura, Naraingarh and Jawad each.

Separation of Judiciary

As is clear from the earlier description of the judicial organisation, there was some sort of judicial seperation right from the State days. The Chief Judicial Officer in Rampura-Bhanpur Zila of the Indore State was the District and Sessions Judge assisted by *Amins* and Subordinate Civil Courts of *Munsifs*. In this area there was also an unusual case of "joint dual jurisdiction exercised by the Indore and Rajgarh durbars"[2] in Talen latheri (Now in Rajgarh District) Much earlier in 1876, an attempt to introduce trial by jury was also made but, proving a failure was abandoned two years later. In the Gwalior State area of 'Mandsor Zila' the highest civil judicial authority was the *Sadr Amin*. Apart from this, in order to extend the sphere of criminal judiciary the system of appointing Honorary Municipal Magistrates was also adopted in the area. Then complete seperation of the judiciary in the present Mandsaur District alongwith other districts followed during the Madhya Bharat period. It, however, did not form a seperate civil district by then and came under the jurisdiction of Ratlam Civil District. It was only on

1. Report on the General Administration of Madhya Bharat, 1948-49, Gwalior, 1952, p. 221.
2. Indore State Gazetteer, Luard, Calcutta, 1908, p. 241.

14th November 1969, that, an independent Mandsaur Civil District came into existance.

Nyaya Panchayats

The present Nyaya Panchayats were first established in the District in 1951-52. The new Madhya Bharat Panchayat (Amendment) Act No. 26 of 1951, divested the old village Panchayats, the State time organisations developed from the traditional institutions, of their judicial powers. Now, the Nyaya Panchayats, formed seperately for this purpose, were given certain limited civil and criminal powers. Afterwards, in the reorganised State of Madhya Pradesh, the M.P. Panchayats Act 1962 was enforced. Here, the provisions of this Act, however, have yet to be made effective. Under the Act, the Nyaya Panchayats are empowered to entertain cases on civil side upto the value of Rs. 100 and though their decrees and orders are considered final, the District and Sessions Judge can call for and examine such civil and criminal cases as he deems fit and pass orders thereon. Usually, a Nyaya Panchayat, with normally a term for one year, covers an area corresponding to that of a Revenue Inspector's circle. The members varying between 5 and 11 are elected by members of the Gram Panchayats of the area.

As to their number, starting with 18 during the first five years (1951-52 to 1955-56) they reached to 34 in 1957-58 but were since stabilized at 16. These sixteen Nyaya Panchayats were distributed over the 8 development blocks of the District. Mandsaur had three of them, at Mandsaur, Afjalpur and Akodra while Bhanpura had only one at Bhanpura itself. The others had two each with Sitamau and Suwasra in Sitamau, Malhargarh and Budha in Malhargarh, Neemuch and Jeeran in Neemuch, Jawad and Rampur in Jawad, Garoth and Shamgarh in Garoth and Manasa and Ratangarh in Manasa.

NATURE OF CASES HANDLED BY COURTS

Criminal Cases

While the total offences reported during a year and cases disposed do not necessarily reflect a mutual connection, they may be more illustrative when coupled with the figures of cases pending. Again the number of persons involved has also to be taken into account as it affects the time taken for the disposal. Thus, to take the three year period from 1969 to 1971, while the offences reported totalled 3,528 in 1969, 2,922 in 1970 and 3,773 in 1971 the corresponding figures for cases disposed were 3,292; 2,746 and 3,328, respectively. This however, was not indicative of a commensurate or simultaneous disposal as the cases pending for the same period had increased from 2,020 in 1969 to 3,196 in 1970 and further to 3,641 in 1971. Again, it could be misleading to conclude a slackening of pace in the court work due to the fall in case disposal of 1970 as the number of persons involve therein, being 5,325 differed little from 5,404 of the previous year 1969. The case disposal in 1971 were still more than the previous years. Details of the figures discussed above are tabulated below.

Table No. XII-3

Criminal Cases Handled by Various Courts

Items	1969	1970	1971
Offences Reported under :			
(i) Indian Penal Code	1,554	1,607	2,085
(ii) Special and Local Laws	1,974	1,315	1,683
Total Offences reported :	3,528	2,922	3,773
Disposal of cases by Magistrates :			
(i) No. of Cases	3,292	2,746	3,328
(ii) No. of Persons	5,404	5,328	6,388
Pending Cases :			
(i) Number of Cases	2,020	3,196	3,641
(ii) Number of Persons	6,822	7,528	8,932

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Mandsaur

As to the duration of witnesses for which they were retained for examination the number of those for the second day fell appropriately sharply and further dwindled on each successive day, as shown in the figures given below. Then the persons punished either with imprisonment or fine totalled 2,444 in 1969; 2,210 in 1970 and 1,745 in 1971 with the number of those imprisoned among them being 474; 688 and 433, respectively. Thus, the year 1970, with comparatively larger number of imprisoned offenders but with lesser number of cases disposed and more persons involved, may be indicative of more serious cases of crime coming up that year for trial. The proportion of the amount of fines realised to that of fine imposed came to a little more them two third during all the three years with Rs. 74,943 out of Rs. 1,00,646 in 1969; Rs. 76,937 out of Rs. 1,14,721 in 1970 and Rs. 61,337 out of Rs. 93,755 in 1971.

Table No. XII-4

Witnesses Examined, Persons Punished and Realisation of Fines

Items	1969	1970	1971
1	2	3	4
Number of Witnesses Discharged on :			
(i) the First Day	4,585	4,851	5,492
(ii) the Second Day	744	719	665
(iii) the Third Day	302	218	186
(iv) the Foruth Day	89	41	44

(Contd.)

1		2	3	4
Number of Persons Punished :				
(i) Imprisonment		474	688	443
(ii) Fines		1,970	1,522	1,302
(iii) Security Taken		10	2	3
(iv) Probation of Offenders Act		116	80	83
(v) Death Sentence		—	—	—
Amount of Fines :				
(i) Imposed	Rs.	1,00,646	1,14,721	93,755
(ii) Realised	Rs.	74,943	76,937	61,337
(ii) Written off	Rs.	756	6,560	300

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Mandsaur

Civil Cases

On the civil side the number of suits for money and moveable property far out numbered the other suits with the former being 2,403 in 1969; 3.032 in 1970 and 3,807 in 1971, as compared to the respective figures of 854;832 and 786 for the latter. As to the duration of cases under different stages, those remaining without trial in the three year period under reference had occupied 269 days in 1969, 322 days in 1970 and 350 days in 1971 as against respective figures of 510 days, 485 days and 430 days for cases after full trial. The figures are detailed below.

Table No. XII-5

Civil Suits and Duration of Cases

Items	1969	1970	1971
Number of Suits for Money Moveable Property	2,403	3,032	3,807
Total of title and other suit :	854	832	786
Duration of Cases : (Days)			
(i) Without trial	279	322	350
(ii) On Admission	98	94	66
(iii) Exparte	115	155	175
(iv) Compromised	215	146	185
(v) After full trial	510	485	430
(vi) On Reference to arbitration	68	78	47

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Mandsaur

Disposal of suits by various courts in 1969 shown below included 19 by the District Court while those diposed by Subordinate Civil Courts came to 818 alongwith 1,794 small cause cases. In 1970, the respective figures were 52, 1,258 and 2,042 as against 38, 1,720 and 1,967, respectively, in 1971. Details of pending civil suits in 1969 showed that despite 3,157 pending at the start of the year, the total after institutions and receipts, etc., reached to 6,522 which after disposals by transfer or otherwise came to 3,574. The two subsequent years showed a further overall rise in the accumulation of pending civil suits. Detials of appellate and revision cases (given in the Appendix) show a decrease in pending appeals during the three years.

Table No. XII-6

Civil Suits Disposed and Pending

Items	1969	1970	1971
Disposal of Suits by			
(i) District Court	19	52	38
(ii) Subordinate Civil Courts	818	1,268	1,720
(iii) Courts of Small Causes	1,794	2,042	1,967
Number of Pending Suits			
(i) At the beginning of the year	3,157	3,574	4,125
(ii) Instituted during the year	3,229	3,855	4,735
(iii) Revived during the year	47	53	41
(iv) Otherwise received	89	56	444
(v) Total for disposal during year	6,522	7,538	9,345
(vi) Disposed of by transfer	95	112	602
(vii) Otherwise disposed	2,853	3,301	3,725
(viii) Pending at the close of the year	3,574	4,125	5,018

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Mandsaur

LEGAL PROFESSION AND BAR ASSOCIATIONS

Previously, the profession, though not pursued by as many practioners as at present, was far more profitable and certainly not rated low because of lesser qualifications of some practioners. Adoption of the British system of courts by tthe States perhaps brought the first proto-type of modern pleaders in the area. Lack of eduction in the area resulted in far less a number of practioners, in those days, who were recognised as pleaders or *Mukhtyars*, an indication of differing qualifications. Appearing in *Dhoti* and turban, a dress considered formal in the Holkar Darbar, they wielded great influence and were in the forefront of the social activities. The tradition of Dhoti and turban is still said to be continued by a senior Manasa lawyer. In the present, the number of

advocates as the pleaders are now uniformly registered has been increasing steadily and though the new entrants face stiff competition the profession is still atractive and lacurative enough. The different Bar Associations of the District at various court Headquarters are described below. The office bearers of these Associations generally consist of President, Vice-President, Secretary, Joint Secretary and Treasurer. In the case of one or two smaller associations, there is no Vice President or Joint Secretary. However, the Garoth Association, the oldest of the District, in its constitution provides only two officials, the President and the Secretary while, the financial matters are to be looked after by Managing Committee consisting of the President, the Secretary and a member.

Mandsaur Bar Association

Established in 1917 this was probably the second oldest bar in the District after the Garoth Association. In the beginning it had only 7 members but increased sharply in recent years. The town being the present District Headquarters occupies the place of importence from litigation point of view also and the present strength of the Bar by 1971 stood at 77.

Garoth Bar Association

The oldest Bar Association in the District, it was known as District Bar Association, Garoth before 1938. Though old records pertaining to the Association are reported to be unavailable, according to the present sources, it was established during or even before 1907, with a probable strength of 4 members. This Association also owns a library. The strength of the Bar was 16 in all, by 1971.

Jawad Bar Association

Established in 1930 this Bar, which started functioning with an initial membership of 4, made steady progress representing litigation around this important trade centre in the north of the District. The current strength of the members which stood at 18 by 1971 had since further risen to 21.

Neemuch Bar Association

Neemuch being a cantonment and magisterial Headquarters since long under the British must have been another very old centre of legal profession. But in the absence of required data, it was hard to say since when the Association started functioning on an organised basis. However, its present strength of the second largest in the District, was an indication of its long standing as a flourishing litigation centre. Even now, after Mandsaur, it is the most important centre of litigation and judicature. This Bar also maintains a library.

Manasa Bar Association

This Bar, though it took a regular form only since 1933-34 was presumed to be existing, intermittantly since the late 20s. In the former Indore State area of the District

this was, after Garoth, the second important centre of Judicature. The current strength of its members stood at 30.

Sitamau Bar Association

Sitamau was the only centre of dispensing justice in this former State. A Bar, however, was established only after Independence in 1949 and has a current strength of 15 members.

Bhanpura Bar Association

This was also a comparatively smaller centre of litigation and the Bar here was established in 1951. In the present, the membership by 1971 came to 8 beginning with 4 at the time of its inception.

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Agriculture

The office of the Assistant Director of Agriculture (Cane) and the Deputy Director of Agriculture are working in the district as detailed below:

The office of the Assistant Director of Agriculture (Cane) was established in the year 1965-66. The whole of Mandsaur district is under its jurisdiction for the purpose of development of sugarcane. The Assistant Director is assisted by one U.D.C. and two Agriculture Assistants. He works under the control of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Mandsaur.

An office of the Deputy Director of Agriculture is also functioning in the district with headquarters at Mandsaur. The whole of Mandsaur district is under its jurisdiction. The strength of subordinate staff of different categories is 269 including three Assistant Directors of Agriculture and four Subject Matter Specialists. The Deputy Director works under the control of the Joint Director of Agriculture, Indore Division, Indore.

In the year 1946-47 the Government established a Seed Multiplication Farm at Malhargarh in Mandsaur District. It is headed by a Farm Superintendent who functions under the control of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Mandsaur. He is assisted by an executive staff consisting of two persons.

Economics and Statistics

The District Statistical Office was established at Mandsaur in the year 1956. Headed by the District Statistical Officer, the office has jurisdiction over the whole of Mandsaur District. The office has seven executive and ministerial staff. It functions under the control of the Director of Economics and Statistics, M.P., Bhopal.

Education

The office of the District Educational Officer is functioning in the district with Mandsaur as its headquarters. The whole of Mandsaur district is under its jurisdiction. The District Educational Officer is assisted in his work by 21 Assistant District Inspectors of Schools and 20 other usual staff. The DEO functions under the immediate control of the Divisional Superintendent of Education, Ujjain, and overall control of the Director of Public Instruction M.P., Bhopal.

Electricity Board

There are offices of the Divisional Engineer and the Superintending Engineer of the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board. The details of these two offices are given below :

In order to look after the working and maintenance of the Gandhi Sagar Power Station, the office of the Superintending Engineer was established at Gandhi Sagar colony in Mandsaur district in 1961. The Superintending Engineer functions under the control of the Chief Engineer (Generation) M.P. Electricity Board, Jabalpur. He is assisted by a number of technical and non-technical staff.

Employment Exchange

The District Employment Exchange is working in Mandsaur district since 1960. It is under the charge of an Employment Officer who functions under the control of the Director of Employment and Training, M.P., Jabalpur. The jurisdiction of the Exchange is entire Mandsaur district. The Employment Officer is assisted by one Junior Employment Officer who is posted at Neemuch, one Statistical Assistant and other ministerial staff.

Fisheries

The following are the details of the offices of the Assistant Director of Fisheries and the Deputy Director of Fisheries, Mandsaur.

For Development of fisheries in Gandhisagar Reservoir an office of the Assistant Director of Fisheries is functioning at Gandhi Sagar Dam since 1962-63.

The Assistant Director has jurisdiction over Mandsaur and Ratlam district. He works under the immediate control of the Deputy Director of Fisheries, Gandhi Sagar, Mandsaur and under the over-all control of the Director of Fisheries, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

In his work the Assistant Director is assisted by 6 Assistant Fishery Officers, 12 Fishery Inspectors, and usual ministerial staff.

The office of the Deputy Director of Fisheries is working in the district from 1970. It has jurisdiction over Mandsaur and Ratlam districts with its headquarters at Gandhi Sagar Dam. The Deputy Director is assisted by one Assistant Director of Fisheries, one Assistant Research Officer and other executive and ministerial staff. This office functions under the control of the Director of Fisheries M.P., Bhopal.

Forest

In order to prevent soil erosion, an office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Soil Conservation, has been established at Mandsaur from 1968. The catchment area of Chambal river in Indore, Ujjain, Ratlam and Mandsaur district is under its jurisdiction. It functions under the control of the Conservator of Forest, Indore Circle, Indore and overall control of the Chief Conservator of Forest, M. P., Bhopal. The Divisional Forest Officer is assisted by 82 executive and 26 ministerial staff. The break-up of the division

is shown below :—

Name of Range	Headquarters	No. of Range Assistant Circles	No. of Forest Guards Beats
Mandsaur	Mandsaur	4	13
Garoth	Garoth	4	10
Manasa	Manasa	4	10
Gandhi Sagar I	Gandhi Sagar	4	13
Gandhi Sagar II	Gandhi Sagar	3	11

Industries

The Office of the Assistant Director of Industries is working at Mandsaur from 1959. Its jurisdiction covers the whole of Mandsaur district. The Assistant Director is assisted by nine executive and 14 ministerial staff. He functions under the control of the Deputy Director of Industries, Ratlam and overall control of the Director of Industries, M.P., Bhopal.

Information and Publicity

The office of the Public Relation Officer was established at Mandsaur in the year 1963. The entire Mandsaur district is under its jurisdiction. The Public Relation Officer is assisted by two clerks and one peon. He functions under the control of the Director of Information and Publicity, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

Irrigation

Details of the organizational set up of the offices of the Assistant Engineer, Irrigation sub-division, Neemuch and the Executive Engineer, Gandhi Sagar Dam Division, Gandhi Sagar Colony, Mandsaur, are given below :—

The office of the Assistant Engineer, Irrigation Sub-Division, Neemuch is functioning from 1971 with headquarters at Mandsaur. It works under the control of the Executive Engineer, Gandhi Sagar Dam Division, (Irrigation), Gandhi Sagar Colony, district Mandsaur. The whole of Mandsaur district except Gandhi Sagar Dam, is under the Jurisdiction of this office. The Assistant Engineer is assisted by a number of executive, ministerial and other staff.

The Office of the Executive Engineer, Gandhi Sagar Dam Division is also functioning in the district in order to maintain the Dam and undertake allied activities. its headquarters is at Gandhi Sagar Colony. Complete periphery of the Gandhi Sagar Reservoir is under its jurisdiction. The Executive Engineer who is assisted by Assistant Engineers, Junior Engineers, Overseers, Draughtsmen, Assistant Druaghtsmen, Tracers and other usual ministerial staff, functions under the control of the Superintending Engineer, Chambal project Circle, Thatipur, Gwalior.

Jails

The details of the year of establishment and staff position of the two Sub-jails of Mandsaur district are as follows.

The sub -jail Garoth which is under the charge of a Superintendent of Jail, exists from 1905. The Superintendent is assisted by one executive and 12 non-ministerial staff. It is under the overall control of the Inspector General of Prisons, M.P., Bhopal.

A Sub-Jail was established at Mandsaur in the year 1960. It has one Superintendent, one Jailor, 13 non-ministerials and some other part-time staff.

Medical and Public Health

Besides the offices described in this Chapter, there are the offices of the Civil Surgeon, District Family Planning Officer, Malaria Unit Officer and Insurance Medical Officer in the district. All these officers are incharge of one or more medical institutions in Mandsaur district. Details of organizational set up of their offices have been given in the chapter on Medical and Public Health Services.

Panchayat and Social Welfare

The office of the District Panchayats and Social Welfare Officer is functioning in the district from 1962. His headquarters is at Mandsaur. The Panchayats and Social Welfare Officer is assisted by 12 executive and 18 Ministerial staff. Each tahsil of the district is under the charge of a Panchayat and Social Welfare Organizer. This office funcitons under the immediate control of the Deputy Director, Panchayats and Social Welfare, Indore and overall control of the Director of Panchayats and Social Welfare, M.P., Bhopal.

Public Health Engineering

An office of the Assistant Engineer, Public Helath, (C) Sub-Division was established at Mandsaur with jurisdiction over the whole of the district. It funcitons under the control of the Executive Engineer, Public Health (C) Division, Ratlam. The Assistant Engineer is assisted by Five Overseers. One Tracer and other ministerial staff.

River Valley Project

The Government has established four different offices under the River Valley Project in the district. A brief description of each of these offices is given below :—

The office of the Assistant Agriculture Engineer, River Valley Project, is working in the district from 1967 with headquarters at Mandsaur. Its jurisdiction extends over

Mandsaur and Ratlam districts. The Assistant Engineer is assisted by nine executive and technical, and Five ministerial staff. He functions under the control of the Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, Mandsaur.

The office of the Assistant Soil Conservation Officer, River Valley Project, was established at Neemuch in the year 1967. Manasa, Malhargarh and Neemuch tahsils of Mandsaur district are under its jurisdiction. The Assistant Soil Conservation Officer is assisted by 38 executive and five ministerial staff. He works under the control of the Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, River Valley Project, Mandsaur.

The office of the Assistant Soil Conservation Officer, River Valley Project was established at Mandsaur in the year 1967-68. The Mandsaur and Sitamau tahsils of Mandsaur district and Jaora tahsil of Ratlam district are under its jurisdiction. The Assistant Soil Conservation Officer which is assisted by 46 executive, technical and ministerial staff functions under the control of the Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, River Valley Project, Mandsaur.

The Office of the Divisional Soil Conservation Officer River Valley Project, is working at Mandsaur from 1967-68. The Mandsaur and Ratlam districts are under its jurisdiction. He is assisted by 71 executive and 13 ministerial staff. He works under the control of the Joint Director of Agriculture, Indore Division, Indore.

Road Transport Corporation

Two depots of the Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation are working in the district at Mandsaur and Neemuch. Both of them work under the immediate control of the Divisional Manager, Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation, Mhow and overall control of the General Manager, State Road Transport Corporation, Bhopal Details of these Depots are given below :—

The Depot at Mandsaur is headed by a Manager. The strength of staff in the Depot is 142, out of which 19 are ministerial, 27 executive and remaining other staff.

In 1966, the M.P. State Road Transport Corporation established a Depot at Neemuch. It is under the charge of a Depot Manager. In his work the Depot Manager is assisted by 161 technical, ministerial and executive staff.

State Agro-Industries Development Corporation

A district branch of the Madhya Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation is working at Mandsaur from 1970. It is under the charge of a District Manager who is assisted by a Sales Officer, Accountant and other technical staff. The whole of Mandsaur District and parts of Ratlam and Ujjain districts are under its jurisdiction. The District Manager works under the control of the Business Manager, M.P. State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Ltd., Bhopal.

Weights and Measures

There are four inspector of Weights and Measures in the District, each posted at Jawad, Mandsaur, Neemuch and Shamgarh. They all work under the control of the Assistant Controller, Weights and Measures, Indore Division, Indore and overall control of the Controller of Weights and Measures, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. Other details of their offices are given below :—

The Office of the Inspector, Weights and Measures was established at Jawad in 1961. Its jurisdiction extends over the whole of Jawad tahsils. The Inspector is assisted by one Lower Division Clerk and one Peon.

The Office of the Inspector, Weights and Measures, Neemuch was established in 1961. It has jurisdiction over Neemuch and Manasa tahsils of Mandsaur district. There is one clerk and one manual assistant to assit the Inspector.

The office of the Inspector, Weights and Measures, Shamgarh was established in 1960.Its jurisdiction includes Bhanpura, Garoth and Sitamau tahsils of Mandsaur district. The Inspector is assisted by one clerk and one manual assistant.

Warehouse

The M.P. State Warehousing Corporation established a Warehouse at Mandsaur in 1960. It is under the charge of a Manager who is assisted by a number of staff. The Managing Director, M.P. State Warehousing Corporation, Indore exercises overall control on the Warehouse.

Public Works Department

The office of the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (B&R), is working in the District from 1953 with headquarters at Mandsaur. The Executive Engineer has jurisdiction over the whole of Mandsaur District. He works under the immediate control of the Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Ujjain and under the overall control of the Engineer-in-chief, Public Works Department, Bhopal.

The Executive Engineer in his work (as in 1973) is assisted by 4 Sub-Divisional Officers (Assistant Engineers), 1 Divisional Accountant, 2 Junior Engineer, 22 Overseers, 8 Sub-Overseers, 1 Draftsman, 6 Assistant Draftsman, 6 Tracers and usual ministerial staff. Two of the Sub-Divisional Officers are posted at Mandsaur and the remaining two are posted at Neemuch and Garoth respectively.

Sales Tax

The Sales Tax Office headed by a Sales Tax Officer is functioning in the District since 1956. The office has jurisdiction over the whole of Mandsaur District. It functions under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Sales Tax, Madhya Pradesh, Indore.

The Sales Tax Officer in his work (as in 1973) is assisted by an Additional Sales Tax Officer, 6 Assistant Sales Tax Officers, 6 Inspectors and usual ministerial staff.

Family Planning

For conducting and supervising the Family Planning and health activities in the District an office of the District Family Planning and Health Officer is functioning with headquarters at Mandsaur. The office has jurisdiction over the whole of Mandsaur District. It works under the immediate control of the Joint Director of Health Services, Indore and under the overall control of the Director of Health Services, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The District Family Planning and Health Officer is assisted at the headquarters by a team of Officers and staff which includes 1 Administrative Officer, 1 Mass Information and Education Officer, 2 District Extension Educators, 2 Assistant Surgeons (1 male and 1 female), 1 Statistical Assistant, an Artist-cum-Photographer, a nurse, 5 vaccinators and usual staff. In addition to the above the staff posted at various Primary Health Centres and sub-centres include 8 Assistant Surgeons, 8 Lady Health Visitors, 8 Block Extension Educators, 24 Family Planning Health Assistants, 8 Compounders and usual staff.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

Local self-government, in its real sense, is of late origin in Mandsaur District. The convenanting states which formed the present District had introduced local self-government institutions in their respective areas at different times under different Acts. These several Acts differed widely as regards the constitution, the functions and the powers of these bodies and the nature and extent of State control over the municipalities. Prior to it, municipalities existed only nominaly at several places but they were in fact no more than local committees dealing with sanitation and light. Their members were usually partly officials and partly non officials. They used to be all nominated by respective Darbars and not elected. All orders were issued and carried out by their presidents who were always officials and acted on instructions from Darbar.

At the inauguration of Madhya Bharat in 1948-49 there were as many as 15 municipalities working under several Municipal Acts in the then Mandsaur District. Pending the enactment of a new municipal Act designed to bring uniformity in municipal administration these municipal Acts remained in force in the respective territories till 1954, when the Madhya Bharat District Municipalties Act came into force. Of these 15 municipalities of the District some were at places with a population less than 5,000. The Madhya Bharat Government enacted the Small Municipalities Abolition Act 1951 to reduce the number of municipalities. Neemuch Cantonment and Baghana municipality were amalgamated. These measures reduced their number to 11. After the States reorganisation in 1956 the total number of municipalities remained 10 in the District. Available information of these is given below.

Municipal Committee, Sitamau

A Local committee, of which the members were nominated [1], was appointed at Sitamau, the then chief town of a petty principality of the same name in 1902. The minister presided over this committee established for municipal purposes. It was probably replaced by a municipal committee in 1933. It was administered under the Central Provinces [2] and Berar Municipalities Act, 1922, which was adopted for this purpose by the then Sitamau State Government. After the formation of Madhya Bharat this municipality worked under the Madhya Bharat District Municipalities Act 1954, which was repealed by Madhya Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1961. This Act now governs the working of this committee.

1. Sitamau State Gazetteer, 1908 p.26.
2. A Brief Survey of Municipalities in Madhya Bharat, 1952, p.7.

This municipal town is inhabited by 8,460 persons according to the Census of 1971. The municipal area is divided into 8 wards. The question of extending the area and increasing the number of wards to 10 is under consideration of the State Government. The committee has been constituted by 8 elected and 2 nominated members. One ward is reserved for the Scheduled Caste candidate. One woman member is nominated on the body. This strength of members remained constant during the period from 1961-62 to 1972-73. The president and vice-president are elected by the elected members.

The committee is entrusted with the duties of properly managing the supply of electricity, sanitation, weekly market, road construction and repairs, water-supply etc. It runs a *Balwadi* for free education of children of the age group of 3 to 5 years. The committee has decided to construct a bus station and run a reading-room. The town was electrified during the State regime. The number of street lights is gradually growing and now in 1973 it is 340 of which 68 are tube-lights. Formerly a private concern was supplying electric energy to the town but now the supply is provided by the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board.

The municipal committee has constructed about 20 public latrines and four urinals for the use of the public. For conservency purposes sweepers are employed and they have been provided with hand trollies to carry away the night-soil.

Water-supply has remained a problem in this town. There is neither a tank reservoir nor a river near the town. The committee has sunk two wells from which water is provided to the people. Recently the State Government have sanctioned a temporary water-supply project of about Rs. 1,95,000. A permanent water-wroks scheme for the town incurring an expenditure of about Rs. 29,00,000 is sent for the approval of Government.

The sources of income of the committee include the octroi, terminal tax, house tax, registration of animals, market dues, licence fees, grant-in-aid, loans, etc. In 1972-73 the income of this committee was Rs. 1,46,521 as against Rs. 81,605 in 1968-69, Rs. 60,676 in 1964-65 and Rs. 51,877 in 1961-62. Grant-in-aid ranged from Rs. 11,000 to about 57,000 during 1961-62 to 1972-73. The committee spends its income in water-supply, public health, street lighting, Balwadi, etc. In 1972-73 expenditure was Rs. 1,84,155 as against Rs. 95,000 in 1968-69, Rs. 68,000 in 1964-65 and Rs. 60,000 in 1961-62.

Municipal Committee, Neemuch

In the year 1877 a local committee known as Neemuch Cantonment Commitee was established for municipal purposes. This committee functioned till 1936, when it was replaced by a municipal committee and the place remained no more a military centre.

Neemuch civil area was managed by a local committee established by Gwalior Darbar sometime prior to 1907. The committee looked after sanitation, lighting, upkeep of roads etc. It collected house tax, octroi duty, etc., and spent its income on conservency,

road, lighting, etc. In 1914 the Committee was upgraded into a Town Area Committee. In 1926 this committee was again transformed into a Municipal Commiittee.

Baghana Municipality

In Baghana, a municipal committee was constituted in the year 1932. Such committees were established and worked mostly under the Municipal Act of 1912 revised in 1937 but no democratic basis or footing was provided to them even by the so-called forms declared in 1939. Most of these bodies continued to be nominated bodies presided over, generally, by an official.

Local Government (Urban) Department of Madhya Bharat State amalgamated all the three committees into one Neemuch Municipal Committee in 1952, though it continued to be governed by the Qanoon Municipality Hai, Riyasat Gwalior, Samvat 1993, till the year 1954 when a uniform Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act providing wider democratic basis to these bodies came into force.

According to the Census of 1971 the municipal area is inhabited by 49,773 persons as against 34,293 in 1961.

The area of the municipal jurisdiction extended over about 13.5 square km. and it is divided into 22 wards out of which 2 wards are reserved for the Scheduled Castes, while the remaining 20 are general.

After the amalgamation of three committees first elections to the Municipal Committee Neemuch were held in February 1955 for electing 16 members. Besides these 4 members were nominated. The Committee remained dissolved from April 1961 to may 1965 by Government order. The Sub-Divisional Officer, Neemuch acted as Chief Municipal Administrator during this period.

The strength of members increased to 27 when elections to this committee were again held in 1965. The number of elected and nominated members was 22 and 5 respectively. No change occurred in the strength even after the elections of June, 1969. One seat is also reserved for a woman member to be nominated. From 1954 to 1969 the committee was presided over by one president. From 1965 onwards the committee has also elected two vice-presidents. The working of the committee is governed by the Madhya Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1961.

The town has been electrified and the supply of power is done by the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board since 1961. Prior to it the power-house belonged to a private concern. In September, 1973 there were as many as 1,737 street-light points including 22 murcury lamps and 553 tube lights.

The committee has constructed as many as 24 public latrines and 35 urinals for public use. Since 1971, the committee has been running a *Balak Mandir* for pre-primary education of small children.

Development Schemes

For supply of pure drinking water to the public a reservoir named Jaju Sagar was started during 1954-57. Work on bund and pumping station on the reservoir was completed during 1957-61 and after that year the water supply was started. The water-works is equipped with filter plant. It costed Rs. 72,30,411 till February, 1973. It daily supplies 8 lakh gallons of water to the public. Its supply capacity is of 15 lakhs of gallons.

The committee also constructed mutton-market, slaughter-house, quarters for the staff, black-topped and metaled roads, drainage and a few small buildings. The committee has also given Rs. one Lakh as grant-in-aid to the Neemuch Improvement Trust for constructing swimming pool. The work on stadium is also entrusted to the Trust and it is in progress. The work on constructing 30 shops in Jaju market and a new vegetable market is completed. Foundation stones of town-hall and reading-room are laid. The Government has sanctioned loan and grant-in-aid for the purchase of fire-brigade.

The principal sources of income of the committee are Octroi, water-tax, house tax, terminal tax, professional tax and animal registration fees. The income of this committee for the three decade years are given below.

Rs. 87,169 in 1951-52, Rs. 7,30,368 in 1961-62 and Rs. 16,87,410 in 1971-72. In 1972-73 the income increased to Rs. 18,31,173.

Main heads of expenditure of the committee are street lighting, development works, public health, etc. Water supply also costs more than the tax realised. The expenditure during the last three decade years is as follows.

In 1971-72 Rs. 18,46,056 as against Rs. 6,84,787 in 1961-62 and Rs. 1,19,500 in 1951-52. In 1972-73 the committee incurred an expenditure of about Rs. 18,66,612.

Municipal Committee, Garoth

With a view to putting municipal administration on a proper and regular footing and associating the people with local administration through a committee nominated for a fixed period by Government, the Government of Indore enacted the Indore District Municipalities Act III of 1914. Under this Act a muinicipal committee was constituted in 1914-15 at Garoth town, than populated by About 4,400.

As stated above, the members used to be nominated on the recommendation of the *Subha* or Collector form among the local public and State-officers with the local *Amin* as its president and his *Saristadar* as the secretary. By the end of third decade of this Century orders were passed by the Government to introduce the elective element in the District Municipalities. Bye-laws for this were also passed. Normally 8 members are used to be nominated.

Till then the *Amin*-president, in consultation with the committee assessed local taxes and prepared budget of income and expenditure for final approval of *Subha*, who was the main controlling officer. The Income sources included house-tax, wealth tax, etc. The income was mostly spent on drains, roads, street lights, etc.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat the unified Municipal Act of 1954 was applied to this committee., Under this Act the principal of election was introduced. Since 1962 the working of the committee is governed by the Madhya Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1961.

The town having 7 wards, 6 general and 1 reserved for the Scheduled Castes, elects 7 members. One member is nominated. These 8 members form the committee. President and Vice-President are elected by the members either from among them or from the residents of the town.

The municipal area is electrified. It was 262 street lights in 1973 as against 155 in 1962 when the energy was introduced in the town.

Pipe-line to supply drinking water to the public is being laid down in the town. The Government sanctioned this Scheme involving an expenditure of about 12 lakhs in 1971. The work is nearing completion.

The main road is black-topped while the lanes have stone-pavements. There are 32 public latrines and 2 urinals. The sources of income are mainly Octroi, terminal tax, house tax, market ducs, etc. The expenditure is done on roads, sanitation, conservency, street lights, drains, water-supply, etc.

In 1970-71 the income of this municipal committee was Rs. 2,06,908 as against Rs. 1,09,687 in 1967-68, Rs. 57,330 In 1964-65 and Rs. 35,670 in 1961-62. The expenditure in 1970-71 was Rs. 1,26,934 while it was Rs. 83,796 in 1967-68, Rs. 81,864 in 1964-65 and Rs. 45,199 in 1961-62.

Major items of expenditure are public health, public works and street-lighting. The committee manages fairs held in *Vijaya Dashami* and annually celebrates Republic day and Independence Day on 26th January and 15th August, respectively.

Municipal Committee, Narayangarh

Like Municipal Committee, Garoth this was also established in 1914-15, by the Holkar Darbar. Its pattern of working and administration, was an lines narrated above in case of committee at Garoth. In 1971 its population increased to 6,665 from 5,624 in 1961. Till 1968 the total number of municipal members was 10 out of which 8 were elected from the 8 wards of the town and two were nominated. From 1969-70 the total number of members has been reduced to 7 out of which 6 are elected and 1 is nominated. The town is divided into 6 wards (5 general and 1 reserved) for the Scheduled Castes. One woman member is nominated. The president is elected by the members either from

the elected members or from residents of the town. Two vice-presidents are also elected on the same lines.

The electricity was switched on in the town in August 1962 when 121 street lights were installed and gradually increased to 213 upto 1973.

The public mostly rely on wells for the drinking water Municipality through its tanker supplies water to the Public. Water-works scheme is under cnsideration of Government.

The committee was constructed 5 public latrines and 3 urinals. The dirt is disposed off or carried away through a tractor trolly.

The main sources of income and the heads of expenditure are those narrated above in case of committee at Garoth. The income of the municipality in 1970-71 was Rs. 73,409 as against Rs. 57,170 in 1967-68, Rs. 31,305 in 1964-65 and Rs. 24,488 in 1961-62. As regards expenditure it was Rs. 69,112 in 1970-71 while it was Rs. 46,887 in 1967-68, Rs. 22,796 in 1964-65 and Rs. 17,717 in 1961-62.

The taxation rate increased in 1968-69 and it yielded greater income which helped the committee in constructing its own office-building, a reading-room and installing a statue of *Gandhiji*, the Father of the Nation. The income from water-tax were is less than the expenditure incurred on water supply.

Municipal Committee, Jawad

A local committee for sanitary and conservation purposes was established at Jawad by Gwalior Darbar Circular in 1905. All the members were nominated by the Government. The year when this committee was replaced by a municipal committee is not known.

Earlier it was governed by the Municipalities Acts of Gwalior Darbar. The Qanoon Municipality Hai Raiyasat Gwalior of 1937 gave some more power to such Local Self-Government bodies to control their own affairs. Since 1954 its working was governed by the Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act. Now it is working under the Madhya Pradesh Municipalities Act of 1961.

The town was formerly divided into 7 wards under the Madhya Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1961. In sympathy with the increase of population of the town the number of wards was increased to 9, of which 8 were general and one was reserved for the Scheduled Castes. The total number of members is 11 out of which 9 are elected while the remaining two are nominated. One post from among those to be nominated is reserved for a women representative. The committee was dissolved in 1969-70, as no elections to the body were held in due time.

The main functions of this municipality include sanitation, street-lighting, water-supply, registration of births and deaths, road construction and reparis, running of *Bal-Mandir* and a reading room.

The town Jawad was electrified in 1952 when 52 street lights were installed. The number of street lights gradually increased to 318 upto may 1973. The committee constructed 10 public latrines and five urinals for the use of needy person. The water-works constructed at the cost of Rs. 4,18, 468 started water-supply in 1965. Water works is in charge of the Committee. The committee constructed its office building in 1951, bus-stand, vegetable-market and rest-house in 1958. Its *Bal-mandir* and reading room were established in 1968 when black topping of roads in the town was also done.

The sources of income of the committee include tax, fees, water-charges, grants-in aid, etc. Its income in 1970-71 was Rs. 1,89,577 as against Rs. 21,074 in 1950-51, Rs. 97,178 in 1960-61 and Rs. 1,43,312 in 1965-66. As regards the expenditure it may be stated that the main heads of expenditure are street light, education, veterinary services roads and public health.

Municipal Council, Malhargarh

Jaora State constituted a local committee at Malhargarh in 1913 for the purposes of conservency and sanitation of the town. Subsequently the committee was transformed into a municipality under the Qanoon Municipality of Jaora State which remained operative till the year 1954 when the Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act of that year came into force.

According to the Census of 1971 the population of Malhargarh was 4,753 as against 3,916 in 1961 and 3,660 in 1951. The town is divided into five wards which are all general. Besides the five elected members there is one nominated member in the committee. Last general elections to the council were held in 1971. The council was disolved on 3rd November 1969 due to want of quorum.

The town was first electrified in 1962. It has in 1973 about 142 street lights. The number of street lights was 122 in 1966-67. The municipality constructed and maintains 6 public latrines all at the outskirts of the town. The municipal council black-topped the roads of the town for which it obtained loan and grand-in-aid from the government.

The water problem of the town has temporarily been solved by the council by sinking a well and constructing a water-storage tank for which the Government sanctioned Rs. 60,000. Public Health Department has undertaken a water works scheme of Rs. 24 lakhs which will supply water to Malhargarh and Narayangarh.

To extinguish fire the municipality has a tanker attached to a tractor. The tanker is also utilised for supply of drinking water to the public whenever necessity demands.

The Council had an income of Rs. 2,30,162 in 1972-73 while it was Rs. 46,510 in 1969-70, Rs. 38,337 in 1966-67 Rs. 26,323 in 1963-64 and Rs. 18,493 in 1960-61. Its expenditure in 1972-73 was Rs. 82,649 while it was Rs. 43,598 in 1969-70, Rs. 37,719 in 1966-67, Rs. 17,692 in 1963-64 and Rs. 15,985 in 1960-61.

Municipal Committee, Bhanpura

A local committee dealing with sanitation and light was first introduced at Bhanpura before 1908. The members of the committee were partly officials and partly non officials all nominated by the Indore Darbar. All orders were issued and carried out the President who was always the *Naib-subah*. *Amin* always remained the vice-president. State Surgeon worked as the secretary of this committee designated to be a municipality. Infact, the municipality was managed as a department of the State and it was municipality only in name.

Under the Indore District Municipalities Act of 1914, the local committee introduced earlier at Bhanpura was probably upgraded into a municipality in 1914, but without adopting the principal of election. The Government nominated the committee for a fixed period on the recommendation of *Subha*. Local persons were also nominated along with state officers. Local *Amin* used to be its president. *Sarishtadar* worked as secretary orders for introducing elective element were passed in 1939.

The *Amin* president in consultation with the committee assessed local taxes. The income, mainly derived from house tax, wheel tax, etc., was spent on roads, lighting, sanitation, etc., of the town.

In Madhya Bharat the Indore District Municipalities Act, 1914 was repealed by its own Act of 1954. Now the Madhya Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1961 governs the working of the committee.

The municipality was dissolved on 24th February, 1970 as fresh elections to the council were not be held in due time. The total number of members of the committee is 12 of which 10 are elected while the remaining two are nominated. The town is divided into 10 wards one of which is reserved for the Scheduled Castes. The total income including Rs. 14,000 grant-in-aid from the Government amounted to about Rs. 1,10,000 in 1969-70 as against Rs. 21,711 in 1952-53. The expenditure in 1969-70 was about Rs. 1,10,000 which was Rs. 23,993 in 1952-53.

Municipal Council, Rampura

As at Bhanpura here also a municipality was introduced by the Indore Darbar in 1914-15 under the Indore District Municipalities Act of 1914. It was constituted on the pattern of that of Bhanpura. Its working was also on the line that was followed in case of Bhanpura till the year 1954, when the Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act came into force.

The town is divided into 12 wards one of which is reserved for the election of a member belonging to the Scheduled Caste. The total number of members is 15 of which 3 are nominated. The council is working under the Madhya Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1961.

The town is electrified in 1959. In 1969-70 there were 250 street lights. Their number is increased to 300 in 1970-71. Expenditure incurred on them in 1970-71 was Rs. 17,757 as against Rs. 15,507 in 1969-70.

The total income of the Municipal council was Rs. 1,46,973 in 1970-71 while it was 81,489 in 1960-61 and Rs. 22,892 in 1950-51. As regards expenditure, it was Rs. 1,47,077 in 1970-71 Rs. 80,932 in 1960-61 and Rs. 21,084 in 1950-51.

The committee constructed as many as 48 public latrines and two urinals at different places in the town. Conservency work is done on *jagirdari* system. The committee has its own tanker which is utilized for water-supply in summer. On *Bal Mandir* is run by the council. The municipality also manages 3 large annual religious fairs of district importance.

Municipal Council, Mandsaur

Available sources give three different dates as the year of establishment of this municipality. The earliest date mentioned is Samvant 1952[1]. i.e. 1895.96.

The Second date is the year 1902, when, it is stated, that a municipality was introduced at Mandsaur[2]. The thrid source[3] gives the year 1908 as the year of establishment of municipal committee at Mandsaur. It is probable that the committee organised in 1895-96 was only a local committee established for conservency and sanitation.

This was possibly, up-graded to a town committee in 1902 and again transformed into a municipality in 1909. Whatever may be the case, one thing is certain that there was no local self-government in existence as no democratic basis or element of election was then introduced. All the members were nominated by the Gwalior Dargar. The municipal Act 1912 and the Qanun Municipalities, which came into force in 1937, governed the working of this municipality.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat, the municipality worked under the Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act, 1954. In February, 1955 the elections on the basis of adult franchise were held.

1. A Breif Survey of Municipalities in Madhya Bharat, 1952.
2. Gwalior Today, 1940, p.180.
3. *Madhya Pradesh ki Sthaniya Sansthaon ke Prashasuns ke Sambwamen Varsha 1969-70 ke Varshika Prativedana* p.22.

The municipality Mandsaur has its own water works for which Madhya Bharat Government sanctioned Rs. 11,500 for purchasing engine and pipes, etc. from its fund during the years 1950 to 1952.

The municipality is running a dispensary at the town. The committee is equipped with fire-brigade. The town is divided into 24 wards 2 of which are reserved for the election of two Scheduled Caste members. The council is constituted of 30 members out of whom 24 are elected and the remaining 6 are nominated.

The town is electrified. The committee is governed by the Madhya Pradesh Municipalities Act 1961. The committee manages an annual religious fair held at Mandsaur. The income and expenditure of this municipality were about Rs. 14,62,000 and Rs. 12,64,000 respectively, in 1969-70.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, MANASA

As a part of Holkar State Manasa had no regular municipality before the passing of Indore District Municipalities Act (iii of 1914). In October 1914[1]$_2$ a regular municipality seems to have been introduced at Manasa. But as the case was in other places of the Holkar State, Manasa Municipality was only in name. It was only a local committee dealing with lighting and sanitation. It was merely a nominated body consisting of officials and non-officials. Official, normally a Tahsildar, used always to be a president, who wholly acted on orders and instructions of the State Government or Darbar.

The State Government by the end of thirtees' ordered to introduce the elective element in such District Municipalities of the State and framed bye-laws for this purpose. Life of the committee was decided to be 3 years. Till the 4th February, 1923 the committee consisted the strength of 10 members. Which gradually diminished to 8 in subsequent years 17 December, 1932. Elective element was introduced in the municipality on 18th December 1932 and from that date the committee consisted of 5 elected and 5 nominated members. In February, 1946, the number of elected members was increased to 8 while that of nominated reduced to 4. The number of nominated members was further reduced to 2 from 16th August 1956. Till 1956 one ward was reserved for the Scheduled caste candidate. The number of elected members was further increased to 10 on 25th February, 1969 while that of nominated was, kept constant. The number of wards was increased to 12 in 1972. The committee was dissolved on the 29th August, 1973.

The town is divided into 12 general wards. The committee thus consists of 2 nominated and 12 elected members. One nomination post is reserved for a woman member. But after dissolution the administration of this council is looked after by the Chief Municipal Officer, appointed by the Government.

1. A brief survey of Municipalities in Madhya Bharat, 1952, p.18.
2. Indore State Gazetteer, 1931, Vol I, p.339 gives 1919 as the year of establishment of this committee.

The working of the council was governed by Indore District Municipalities Act of 1914 which was repealed by the Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act of 1954. From February 1962 it is under the Madhya Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1961.

The main functions of the council include sanitation, lighting, water-supply, prevention of epidemics, fire extinction, public health, etc. The town was electrified in 1955. Prior to it Kerosene oil lamps lighted the street the number of which in 1950-51 was 63. The number of lights after electrification increased from 1961-62. It gradually increased from 1961-62 and reached 330 in 1970-71 incurring an expenditure of about Rs. 19,500 in the latter year.

The practice of carring night soil as head-load by sweepers was stopped in 1960 when carts for this purpose were given to the sweepers. The committee has constructed 96 latrines and 10 urinals at different places for the public use. Septic tanks are being constructed for the latrines.

The wells of the town contain saline water therefore the people experienced great hardships in respect of drinking water. The council took in hand a scheme of water-supply in 1964 and thus removed the scarcity of water at the cost of about Rs. 5 lakhs spent from its own fund. The council also constructed a water-storage and two wells in 1969. Two old wells were deepened. On an average about 50,000 gallons of water is supplied to the people. During scarcity days the council supplies water through tractor-tank to the needy realising 5 paisa for per four gallons.

Besides the committee has done following constructions

7 quarters for low-income-group persons;

8 quarters for Schedule Castes;

Community hall, reading room, bal-mandir building, passenger sheds, etc.;

Municipal office building having a *naka* and 4 shops in the ground floor;

A *nullah* of the length of 1,300 m., drains of the length of 0.12 km., black-topped road of 4.40 km. length and 1 km. metalled road;

Stone pavements for 95 percent of lanes of the town and foot-paths on both sides of the main road;

The municipality has also tried to beautify the town by constructing four parks;

It has purchased an ambulance car for the use of sick persons;

It runs a *bal-mandir* from the year 1963-64 and spends on an average about Rs. 4,000 per year on it.

The main sources of income are octroi, terminal tax, carrier tax, professional tax, licence fees, land utilisation fee, market dues, animal registration fees, etc. Since 1973-74 wealth or property tax is made applicable in place of house and land tax. These sources yielded an income of about Rs. 2,30,877 in 1970-71 as against Rs. 1,95,642 in 1966-67 and Rs. 1,15,376 in 1962-63.

The expenditure is mainly done on water-supply, public health, public works and street-lights. The expenditure on water-supply is more than the income it yields. Expenditure incurred by the council in 1970-71 was about Rs. 2,15,242 while it was about Rs. 1,49,675 in 1966-67 and Rs. 95,305 in 1962-63.

In 1969-70 the council has donated Rs. 100 and Rs. 51 to *Vivekanand Memorial* and *Gram-Swarajya* Fund, respectively.

Neemuch Improvement Trust

Under the Madhya Bharat Town Improvement Act II of 1956, which was made applicable to Neemuch on 30th October, 1956, this turst was formed. The trustees were seven including one chairman and six members, Sub-Divisional Officer Neemuch was appointed as its chairman. The six members included President of Neemuch Municipality, two persons elected by the municipality and other local persons one each from Neemuch Cantonment and Baghana, respectively.

Subsequently this trust was reorganised in 1961 under the Madhya Pradesh Town Improvement Trust Act, 1961 (14 of 1961), Besides a chairman there were 8 more trustees, who comprised President and two Councillors of Neemuch Municipality, State Town Planning Expert, Member of the Legislative Assembly and three other persons.

Improvement Schemes

The Trust has till 1973 prepared in all 16 schemes for the development and improvement of Neemuch. Most of the schemes relate to development of new colonies and improvement of old town by creating shopping centres widening narrow roads, clearing the slum and constructing bus-stations, etc. Housing colonies which are to be developed are 11 having 1355 plots, work on half of which is going on. The Trust acquired the land and allotted its plots by sale. The Government sanctioned loans for construction work. Some of the schemes are yet to get sanction from the Government. The shopping centre constructed under *Katju Market* scheme has 81 shops fetching Rs. 50,000 per annum as rent.

Construction of Swimming pool and stadium is an important scheme, work on which is in progress. The scheme is of the estimated cost of Rs. 14.40 lakhs. For the swimming pool the local municipal council and the State Government have given Rs. one lakh each as grant-in-aid. Grant-in-aid of Rs. 50,000 is expected from the Central Government. The swimming pool is designed to be of international size having main building, pool, diving stage, filteration plant room, water supply sanitory fitting, electric fittting, etc. The pool will cost about Rs. 8 lakhs. The stadium construction is to be completed in four phases at the estimated cost of about Rs. 6.38 lakhs. Work on rest of the schemes is in preliminary stage.

The income and expenditure figures of the turst are as follow. In 1972-73 the income of the trust was Rs. 1,16,749 as against Rs. 3,05,875 in 1969-70, Rs. 3,64,631 in in 1966-67 and Rs. 36,848 in 1963-64. As regards expenditure it was Rs. 5,90,306 in 1972-73, Rs. 2,46,074 in 1969-70, Rs. 2,51,063 in 1966-67 and Rs. 5,326 in 1963-64.

Rural Local-Self Government

As happened in the case of urban local self-government institutions of the district rural local self-Government institutions here have different history of their rise and growth. The region which constituted the part of Gwalior State had local boards in each District since 1919, when the scheme first came into operation. Mandsaur District of that time had one such local board the primary object of which was to enlist the association and co-operation of local leading public in administration of matters related to welfare work and material advancement of the public of the District. Its progress was slow. The local boards were entrusted the work of supervision over and reparis of well, maintenance of minor irrigation works and unclaimed and disabled cows in *goshalas*, cattle improvement, agricultural improvement, etc. The board worked under the supervision of *subha* or district revenue officer. The local boards were expected to hold three meetings a year. Mandsaur local board was so enthusiastic as to hold special meetings also in addition to the prescribed meetings. The boards used to discuss and submit proposals for improvement which were passed on to the concerned authorities.

In the region of this district, which was a part of former Indore State, Mahal Boards at tahsil level and District Boards were constituted under a new set of rules passed in October 1928. Their main function was to regulate the sanitation work of rural areas carried on by the *gaothi panchayats*. All the boards and *panchayats* were under the general control of the Minister in charge of rural sanitation.

Village Panchayats

Village *panchayat* or council of village elders, as the smallest local self-government unit for regulating civic life in the village, was first set up by the government of Gwalior state in 1912, when it ordered constitution of *panchayat* boards at villages. Mandsaur District of Gwalior State had some such institutions. These were authorised to deal with petty civil, criminal and revenue suits[1] also.

Such rural local self-government institutions were introduced by Holkar State in 1909 by establishing *gaothi panchayats* in villages. The *panchayats* were composed of the village *patel*, the village *patwari* and three local tenants paying the highest revenue to the State[2]. The region which was the constituent part of Holkar State and now forms the part of Mandsaur District and such *gaothi panchayats*. They were empowered to look after certain aspects of local sanitation and to the village waste lands.

Holkar State Panchayat Act, 1920 encouraged establishment of village *panchayats* in villages or group of villages with a population of 500 persons or more. This Act was

1. Gwalior Today, 1940, p.101.
2. Indore State Gazetteer, 1931, Vol. I, p.339.

replaced by Village Panchayat Act of 1928. Under this Act *panchayats* were formed in such villages of groups of villages which were approved by the Minister in charge without any regard to the limit of population. The minimum and maximum strength of the *panchas* fixed to 6 and 15 respectively. This strength was partly elected and partly nominated by the *amin* or *subha*. The elected strength exceeded the nominated one by 2 or 3. Every adult male resident of a vaillage had a voting right. head-master of local Government school, if any, or the *patwari* in former's absence was an *ex-officio-panch*. *Sar-panch* was one of the *panchas* knowing reading and writing.

The *panchayats* were invested with certain obligatory and some optional duties. Some special powers were also invested in them by the Govenment. The obligatory duties included construction, maintenance and improvement of public roads, wells and drains; etc., village sanitation, prevention of contagious diseases and other such matters. The optional powers related to street-lighting, tree-planting, relief of the poor and the sick, management of cattle pounds, establishment of libraries, improvement of agriculture and industries; etc. Special powers which Government could vest in *panchayats* related to inspection of schools, deciding school hours, granting casual leave to teachers, managing places of worship; etc.

They had also limited judicial powers. They were authorised to try and decide petty civil and criminal cases of their jurisdication. These, judicial powers were either primary or secondary or advanced. All *panchayats* had primary powers consisting of hearing and deciding civil cases involving the amont of value of Rs. 15 or below it and criminal cases related to petty thefts, affray, fouling public water, simple hurt etc. If the *panchayat* were invested with secondary powers by Government that was entitled to try and decide civil cases of value not exceeding Rs. 25 and received higher powers in deciding criminal cases. The *panchayat*, invested with advanced powers, could try and decide civil cases of the value not exceeding Rs. 50 and use higher criminal powers. No legal practitioners were allowed to appear before the *panchayat* courts. Their decisions were final, admitting neither appeal nor revision.

Thus the Act of 1928 increased the scope and powers of *panchayts* and it proved an advance in matters related to rural local self-government. This Act was amended in 1941 and *panchayats* were given more powers in respect of taxation, etc. In respect of judicial cases provisions for appeals and filing applications for revision were made. This Act bestowed voting right on the adult womenfolk. All these enabled the *panchayats* to play larger part in the economy of rural life[1] and to carry out rural development work.

Immediately before the formation of Madhya Bharat the *Village Panchayat* and rural uplift Department of Indore State regulated the working of *panchayats* of the region. *Panchayat* boards of Mandsaur District of Gwalior State were regulated by Judicial Department while district boards and *pargana* boards were under the Rural Welfare and Local Self-Government Department of Gwalior State [2].

1. Administration Report of Holkar State, 1945, p.158.
2. Report on the General Administration of Madhya Bharat 1948-49, p.116.

After the formation of Gwalior, Indore and Malwa United State (Madhya Bharat), a new Development Department was organised to regulate the working of *panchayats*. The District Board, Mandsaur was given Rs. 6,000 for providing drinking water facilities, maintenance of minor irrigation works and agriculture improvement work[1]. The *panchayats* of the District continued their work under the old Acts and Rules of their respective parent States pending electiosn to new *panchayats* to be held according to the Gwalior Indore. And Malwa United State (Madhya Bharat) Panchayat Act, No. 58 of 1949.

The Act of 1949 proposed to create broad-based pyramidical structure of local self-government institutions. The three-tier structure included *gram panchayat* at village (or group of villages) level, *kendra panchayat* at block or tahsil level and *mandal panchayat* at District level. *Gram panchayat* formed base of this edifice, *mandal panchayat* being the apex of the structure. Accordingly, a *gram panchayat* was established for a village or group of villages. Over a group of gram *panchayats* there were *kendra panchayats* having jurisdication over a tahsil or Development Block. *Mandal Panchayat* was over all *kendra panchayats* of the District.

Gram Panchayat

The number of *panchas* ranged between 5 and 15, depending on the population of the area of jurisdication of a *gram-panchayat*. The *panchas* were elected on the basis of adult franchise. Seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were reserved in proportion of their number in total strength of voters. One woman *panch*, if not elected, was nominated on the *panchayat*. All *panchas* elected their *Sarpanch* and *up-sarpanch* from among themselves. The term of the body was three years.

Kendra and Mandal Panchayats

Kendra panchayat was formed after all *panchas* of *gram panchayts* under its jurisdication elected the *panchas*, *sar panch* and *up-sarpanch* for the *kendra panchayat*. *All sarpanchas* of all *kendra panchayats* of the District formed *mandal-panchayat* of the District.

In the year 1952-53 the number of *gram-panchayats* was 311 in Mandsaur District. This number was constant till 1959-60. *Kendra panchayats* were 8.

Functions of the *panchayats* were of two-fold nature viz (i) compulsory and (ii) optional. Obligatory functions of *gram panchayat* were construction, maintenance and repairs of roads, drains, lanes, wells, tanks, burial or cremation grounds, etc. sanitation, conservency, prevention and cure of epidemics and contagious diseases, killing of mad-dogs, fire-fighting. Discretionary functions of *grampanchayat* included street-lighting, construction and maintenance of slaughter house, public latrines, urinals, reading-room, library, club, gymnasium, community hall, rest-house, *dharmashala*, etc.

1. Ibid. p.118.

Kendra Panchayats and *mandal panchayats* were also entrusted with obligatory and discretionary functions. Obligatory functions of *kendra panchayats* were registration of births and deaths, adult education, agriculture and cattle improvement, spread of co-operative movement, development of local industries, removal of encroachment of their land, bringing co-ordination and co-operation among the *gram panchayats* of their areas, etc. Discretionary functions expected from the *kendra panchayats* were related to the help to be given to the poor and sick persons, control or prevention of professions detrimental to the welfare of the area, development of public health facilities, etc

Mandal panchayat was to look after management of primary education, dispensaries, veterinary dispensaries, public *ghats*, ferries, fairs, *dharamshalas*, rest-houses, market-places, vaccination, planting of threes on road-sides, road repairs, prevention and cure of epidemics and contigious diseases, relief works, activities of all-round development of the District. Discretionary functions included establishment of maternity homes and child welfare centres, centres of relief for the orphans, disabled and deaf, dumb and blind persons and leprosy clinic centres.

The main sources of income of *panchayats* were taxes on land, buildings, etc. Besides *panchayats* were allowed to levy optional taxes on pack-animals, carts, water supply, street-lighting, etc and licence and other fees realised for sanitry and conservency measures and providing facilities of *dharamshala*, rest house, salaughter house, registration fees for the sale and purchase of animals.

Every *gram-panchayat* had to prepare its budget and put it before all the voters to debate on it. In case of their disapprove, the budget stood as before in any change. This budget was spent to the concerned *kendra panchayat* which was to forward it with its own opinion to the authorised officer who could revise, amend and pass it

Kendra panchayat had to put its budget in the meeting of all the panchas of *gram-panchayats* under its regulation. The meeting used to discuss the budget and gave suggestions. With necessary amendments the meeting used to approve it. Then it was to be sent to the *mandal panchayat* which with its opinion on it was required to forward it to the concerned authority for final approval. The authority had the right to revise or amend it. The *mandal panchayats* had to send its budget to the concerned authority for his sanction. The Government had the right to amend it.

Every *panchayat* had to function as per rules framed by the Government. While fulfilling its duties *panchayat* could pass an order, violation of which was subject to punishment in the form of realising Rs. 5 up to Rs. 10 from the person concerned. The *panchayat* could file the suit against the dafaulter in the respective *nayapanchayat*, if it thought so.

Nyaya Panchayats

There were 8 *nyaya panchayats* in the District each in the jurisdication of one Kendra *panchayat*. The strength of its *panchas* varied from 5 to 11, as fixed by the Government.

All *gram-panchayat*, *panchas* under the *kendra panchayat* in their meeting used to elect *sarpanch* and *panchas* of *nyaya panchayat*. Person well-versed in writing alone could be a *sarpanch*. If the meeting failed to elect prescribed number of *panchas* the Government had right to nominate the *panchas* from among the *panchas* of *gram panchayats*. The term of *nyaya panchayat* was one year after which fresh elections to it were to be held. It functioned according to the rules framed by the Government. No legal practitioner was allowed to plead the case before the *nyaya panchayat*.

The *nyaya panchayat* could hear and decide the civil cases involving the value of Rs. 100 and below and relating to the movable property. It could fine the dafaulter upto the maximum limit of Rs. 100. It could hear and decide petty criminal cases also.

Madhya Pradesh Panchayat Act 1962 replaced former *kendra panchayats* of the District by *Janapada panchayats*. Mandal Panchayats is to be replaced by *Jila parishad*. The latter will regulate the working of all the *panchayats* at block and village level.

The total number of village *panchayats* in Mandsaur District has changed from time to time. From 1970-71 their number has been 299 as against 300 during the years from 1965-66 onwards, 285 during the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 and 297 during the years from 1960-61 prior to it their number was 311. In 1973-74 all the 1,800 villages of the district were covered by 299 villages panchayats.

The first elections to village *panchayats* formed under the new Act were held in 1964-65. Second elections to the *panchayats* of Mandsaur District were held in 1970.

Janpada panchayats were organised in the District in 1970 when elections to them were held. Presidents and vice-presidents to them were elected in 1971. The table below shows the position of different *panchayats* of the District.

Table No. XIV-1
Janapada and Gram Panchayats

Name of Janapada Panchayat	No. of Panchas	No. of Grama Panchayats in Janapada Panchayat	No. of Panchas in village Panchayats
1. Mandsaur	28	51	856
2. Sitamau	27	46	752
3. Malhargarh	22	25	547
4. Neemuch	26	28	482
5. Jawad	25	45	699
6. Manasa	26	36	602
7. Garoth	24	38	628
8. Bhanpura	21	20	339
Total	199	299	4,905

Women members were co-opted on village and *Janapada panchayats* in 1970-71. Their block-wise strength is shown below.

Table No. XIV-2

Co-opted Women Members

S. No.	Name of Block	Co-opted women Members in	
		Janapada Panchayat	Village *Panchayat*
1.	Mandsaur	1	99
2.	Sitamau	2	50
3.	Malhargarh	2	69
4.	Bhanpura	2	40
5.	Garoth	2	76
6.	Jawad	2	88
7.	Manasa	2	72
8.	Neemuch	2	57

Besides, members of the Scheduled Castes were co-opted on *Janapada panchayats* in following order- Mandsaur 4, Sitamau 4, Malhargarh 3, Neemuch 3, Jawad 3, Manasa 3, Garoth 4 and Bhanpura 2. No co-option of members from co-operative societies was required as their representatives were returned in elections. Their representatives were co-opted on *gram panchayats* of the District on which they did not get elected. Total number of such co-opted members was 123, in the District.

Income sources of these *panchayats* include share in land revenue, house-tax, light-tax, market dues, animal registration fees, licence fees, cattle pound fees, fines, grant-in-aid, etc. The income is to be spent on agriculture, irrigation, veterinary, sanitation and conservency, education, adult education, social education, public works, co-operation, cattle-pound, management of fairs, markets, slaughter-house etc.

The income of *panchayats* in 1970-71 was Rs. 21,91,026 as against Rs. 10,73,660 in 1964-65 and Rs. 15,34,345 in 1967-68. Expenditure in corresponding years was Rs. 20,00,681 in 1970-71, Rs. 11,93,441 in 1964-65 and Rs. 16,38,198 in 1967-68.

Nyaya Panchayats

The District had 16 *nyaya panchayats* in all in the year 1972 and these are functioning under the Madhya Pradesh Panchayat Act, 1962.

Achievements

(1) Pipe-lines for water-supply are being laid in areas of 5 *grama panchayats* of the District. They are Khilchipura, Suwasra, Multanpura, Padada and Ratangarh.

(2) 80 *panchayats* provide and manage street-lighting.

(3) Babulda *panchayat* of Bhanpura Block received the prize of Rs. 1,000 in 1969 as it was declared first in Indore Division for its achievements.

(4) All the residents in Guradya Narsingh *panchayat* area of Garoth Block gave up on oath the habit of drinking and thus obtained first place in Indore Division and a prize of Rs. 500 for their *panchayat*.

(5) In Mahatma Gandhi Centenery year, 70 *panchayats* erected Gandhi memorials on which Gandhiji's sayings are carved. In the same years 40 *gramas* were received in *gramadana* (donation of village) and *panchayats* spent Rs. 6,500 in purchasing Gandhian literature and portraits of Gandhiji.

(6) About 1,000 adults were daily benefited by 40 classes of social education conducted in 1970-71 by *panchayats* which received grants-in-aid for this.

(7) About 277 *panchayats* of the District possess radio-sets for the public use.

(8) 43 reading rooms were started by panchayats for them the Government had given grant-in-aid.

(9) *Gandhi-mandir* is under construction in village Dadoli under Jawad janapada *panchayat*.

(10) *Panchayats* contributed Rs. 1,93,445 to adevence Fund of the Government.

(11) *Panchayats* at 9 villages organised socicties for starting higher secondary or middle schools. *Janapada panchayat* Garoth is running girls higher secondary school from the 15th August 1971.

(12) 84 *panchayats* of the District received the rights of *patel*.

(13) 22 *panchayats* had planted their gardens. In 1970-71 *panchayats* celebrated *Van-Mahotsave* and planted 1 lakh trees. Bhanpura tahsil alone had a share of 85,000 teak plants.

(14) Under the small saving scheme *panchayats* of the District deposited Rs. 4,00,115 in 1970-71 as against Rs. 4,15,134 in 1969-70.

(15) With the co-operation of public the *panchayats* completed 2,108 public works in which *panchayats* spent Rs. 50,000. For these works the Government sanctioned Rs. 58,32,607.

(16) During the years from 1962-63 to 1968-69 *panchayats* received Rs. 45,000 as grant-in-aid for construction of their office-buildings. By that time 44 *panchayat bhawans* were completed.

(17) All the village *panchayats* have received books for their circulating libraries.

(18) *Panchayats* introduced the game and letter-writing competitions for the newly-educated adults.

(19) *Panchayats* have organised 5 groups of artists and 4 gymnasiums.

(20) *Grama-panchayat* of Dhuwaska constructed a cultural centre for which it received grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,150 from the Government.

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

From the coins found in the area belonging to approximately 500 A. D. and the inscriptions it is evident that Mandsaur had a glorious tradition of learning. The inscriptions refer to trade-guilds having members who were well versed in astrology and folklore which goes to show the pattern of education which these trade guilds imparted within their own spheres.[1]

The present district of Mandsaur was formed after merger of Rampura-Bhanpura (comprising most of the present Manasa, Garoth and Bhanpura tahsils) District of the former Indore State, Malhargarh and Sanjit tahsils of the former Jaora State, former Sitamau State, and Mandsaur District (comprising greater portions of present Mandsaur, Neemuch and Jawad tahsils), of the earstwhile Gwalior State. Although very many details of the educational facilities in the areas constituting the present Mandsaur District are not available, even so from the scanty records it is possible to form some idea about the progress of education during the earlier years.

Education in Rampura-Bhanpura

The first serious attempt to expand educational facilities in Indore State, comprising Rampura-Bhanpura was made, when in 1865, a Superintendent for State Education was appointed. By the following year, mixed Marathi and Hindi schools had been opened in all the districts of the State. At the same time upper primary Anglo-Marathi classes as well as Hindi schools were started, among others, at Rampura. And these schools were placed under the charge of the Divisional Inspectors, Northern and Southern.[2]

In the year 1903, there were 11 primary schools in Rampura district of which 3 were at Rampura, 2 at Narayangarh, 2 at Manasa, and one each at Padada, Kukdeshwar, Khadaoda and Antri.[3] By the year 1908, the number of schools in Rampura-Bhanpura had gone up to 19, with average attendance of 1498 students. The schools were all upper primary, except that at Antri, which was a lower primary. English schools were also started at Rampura and Bhanpura.[4] Soon after Maharaja Tukoji Rao III assumed powers, an Educational Commission was appointed in 1912 to examine the educational policy of Indore State and to suggest reforms in the educational system. As a result of its recommendations, a separate post of Director of Education was created in 1916. The same year, girl's school branch was separated from boys' school branch, under a separate lady officer.[5]

By the year 1931, there were 48 schools in Rampura-Bhanpura district, of which one was a high school, 6 middle schools, 18 upper primary and 18 lower primary. Besides there were 3 upper primary and 2 lower primary schools for girls. Out of these 48 schools, 4 were in Bhanpura pargana, 12 in Garoth, 8 in Rampura, 5 in Jirapur, 3 in Sunel, 15 in Manasa and 1 in Nandwai.[6] Sanyogitabai High School, Rampura had 204 students on the roll in that year.[7] The number of schools in 1945 rose to 74, out of which 1 was a high school, 7 middle

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1. Dr. Altekar, 'Education in Ancient India'.
2. Indore State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 171 ; Ibid. p. 378.
3. Administration Report, 1903-11, pp. 121-22.
4. Ibid. p. 242.
5. Indore State Gazetteer, 1931, p. 380.
6. Indore State Administration Report, Appendix, p. LV.
7. Ibid. p. 80.

schools and 59 primary schools were for boys' and 2 middle schools and 5 primary schools were for girls.[1]

Education in Malhargarh and Sanjit

In Malhargarh and Sanjit areas of the former Jaora State, there were only two primary schools at Malhargarh and Sanjit in the year 1902-03, with 66 and 54 students, respectively, on the roll.[2] In the year 1910-11, there were 12 schools in Jaora State, but it has not been mentioned as to how many of them were in Malhargarh and Sanjit areas.[3]

Education in Sitamau State

No school was in existence in Sitamau State till the year 1895. In that year a primary school was started by the Municipal Committee of Sitamau. It taught English, Hindi and Urdu upto the third standard. In 1897, the Darbar constructed the school building from the Municipal and other funds.[4] The average number of boys receiving education was 125. In the year 1908, there were 150 boys on the school roll. Since the year 1900, the school was maintained by the Darbar, at an annual cost of Rs. 800.[5]

In the year 1907-08, there were two schools maintained by the Darbar in Sitamau State; one was an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Sitamau, teaching upto English 5th standard, with a prescribed course of Persian and Hindi, and the other was a Vernacular school at Laduna that was started in June, 1907. The number of pupils on roll was 180. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,116.

Besides there were three other schools-one Urdu and two Hindi-managed by private bodies.[6] In the year 1911-12, there was no change in the number of schools. However, on account of interest shown by the Maharani in the education of females, a school for girls was being maintained, the expenditure for which was being defrayed by the Maharani.[7]

By the year 1940-41, education had taken considerable strides towards progress. In that year, there were 14 schools in the State. These included a high school, a primary school, a Harijan school, a Bohra school, a girls school and a Sanskrit Pathshala all of which were in Sitamau town, and 8 primary schools were being maintained in villages. The total number of pupils in these schools was 1,005 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,472. In the town itself, about 10 per cent of the total population was in school.[8] Col. Harney, Political Agent in Malwa, who visited the High School, left a record of his impressions in the following words, "The schools is proud, and has reason to be, of its records of passes in the matriculation examination. It is a very fine institution for the size of the State."[9]

1. Ibid. 1945, Appendix, p. XVIII.
2. Jaora State Administration Report, 1902-03, p.
3. Ibid. 1910-11, p. 18.
4. Sitamau State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 27.
5. Ibid.
6. Sitamau State Administration Report, 1907-08, p. 14.
7. Ibid. 1911-12, p. 14.
8. Ibid. 1940-41 and 1941-42, p. 20.
9. Ibid. p. 21.

The standard of these schools was upto the standard of the lower primary schools of British India. An interesting experiment was the teaching of Bio-chemic system of medicine to the village teachers. These teachers with the knowledge they gained rendered valuable service to about 6,000 patients in two years. The Harijan school offered special facilities to the Harijans who, however, had every facility to attend the other schools on a footing of equality with the boys of the other castes.[1]

Education in former Mandsaur

The former Mandsaur district, which was part of the erstwhile Gwalior State, had 25 schools in the first decade of this century. Of the population of the district in 1901, 8,185 or 5 per cent. were literate. Mandsaur was then part of the Malwa division of Gwalior State. Details of the number of schools and scholars of this area for the subsequent period before the formation of the Madhya Bharat State are not available.

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

Literacy

As everywhere in the State, education has taken a great leap forward in the District in the post-Independence period. In 1951, only 14.8 per cent. of the total population was literate. During that year literacy among males was 24.7 per cent. whereas literacy among females was merely 4.4 per cent. During the decade 1951-61, there was remarkable progress in the sphere of education; mainly as a result of speedy expansion of primary education. In 1951, there were 299 primary schools in the District, which almost doubled themselves in 1961.

Mandsaur District has had the good fortune of ranking amongst the first few districts in Madhya Pradesh in 1961. Its literacy percent, which increased from 14.8 per cent in 1951 to 22.44 per cent in 1961, was much above the State average of 17.1 per cent and the national average of 24 per cent. It ranks seventh among the districts of the State in descending order of literacy. The districts above it, with their respective percentage of literacy, being Indore (38.2%), Jabalpur (28.6%), Gwalior (27.9%), East Nimar (24.5%), Ujjain (23.4%) and Hoshangabad (22.9%). In 1961 the District had a total population of 7,52,085 persons, of whom 3,90,731 were males and 3,61,354 were females. Out of these, 1,68,796 persons (1,39,307 males and 29,489 females) were literate. In terms of percentage, literacy was 35.65 for males and 8.16 for females. It means literacy among females almost doubled as compared to 1951.

Its rural literacy percentage was very high, being 17.0 as against the corresponding State and national percentages of 12.7 and 19.0, respectively, in 1961. Thus, as regards rural literacy, Mandsaur District showed better performance than even Jabalpur, Gwalior and Ujjain which score over it in total literacy on account of larger urban components in their populations. During that year the literacy rate in the various tahsils of the District showed wide variation. Out of the eight tahsils of the District, Neemuch had the highest literacy (28.2%), followed by Mandsaur (26.2%) and Bhanpura (24.1%) tahsils. This was so because

1. Ibid. p. 22.

of higher proportion of urban population in these tahsils. At the other end was Sitamau tahsil, showing literacy rate of 16.4 per cent. The reasons for this low rate were the higher scheduled castes components in its population and greater number of villages per school. Mandsaur and Neemuch tahsils occupy the top position with regard to rural literacy also, while Garoth and Sitamau which are at the bottom in total literacy continue to be so in rural literacy also.

During the decade 1961-71, the general literacy advanced from 22.44 per cent. in 1961 to 27.63 per cent. in 1971. While male literacy advanced from 35.65 per cent. (1961) to 42.26 per cent. (1971), female literacy increased from 8.16 to 11.84 per cent. during the same period. Thus, literacy in the District is much above the State average of 22.12 per cent. In term of total population figures, out of 4,99,070 males and 4,62,456 females, 2,10,908 males and 54,775 females were literate in 1971. It ranks ninth among the districts of the State in descending order of literacy. The districts above it are Indore (44.35%), Jabalpur (34.28%), Gwalior (33.99%), Hoshangabad (29.43%), Narsimhapur (29.24%), Sehore (28.57%), Ujjain (28.56%) and East Nimar (28.02%). It is also worth noting that literacy in Mandsaur in higher than Sagar, which cames next.

The following table shows the progress of education during the last two decades.

Table No. XV—1

Literacy Percentage

Population	1951	1961	1971
Total	14.8	22.44	27.63
Males	24.7	35.65	42.26
Females	4.4	8.16	11.84

Educational Standards

In the year 1961, out of the total population of 3,90,371 males and 3,61,354 females, 1,03,334 males and 23,713 females were returned as literate without any educational level. Besides, 33,489 persons, of whom 28,451 were males and 5,038 females, were educated upto primary and junior basis standard. Those who were educated upto matriculation and other higher levels numbered 7,522 males and 738 females. That the level of education is low in the rural areas of the District, as elsewhere, is evident from the fact that out of 7,522 total males, 4,877 males and out of 738 total females, 600 females, were educated upto matriculation level in Urban areas only.

Literacy among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The progress of education among the Scheduled Castes and Tribes has been rather slow. They considerably lag behind the general population in the sphere of education and literacy. The Scheduled Castes have returned only 9.5 per cent. of their population as literate and educated, in 1961 as against 22.44 per cent. in the general population. Of this, literacy among the males was 17.8 per cent. while female literacy was extremely low, being

1.0 per cent. In the rural and urban areas of the District there were 50,714 and 7,703 males, of whom 7,048 and 2,078 males were literate, respectively. Similarly, out of the female population of 48,503 and 6,987 and in the rural and urban areas, 191 and 320 females, respectively were literate. Majority of literates among the Scheduled Castes were without any educational level. Those possessing primary or junior basic level qualification numbered 5.6 per cent. of all literate and educated, while 0.3 per cent. (all males) were returned with matriculation or higher educational qualification.

The Scheduled Tribes accounted for less than 1 per cent. of the total population of the District in 1961. They had an extremely low percentage of literacy, being only 1.3.

Growth of Education among Women

As elsewhere, women are lagging behind in education in comparison to males, in this District also. It has already been stated before that literacy among females was merely 4.4 percent. in 1951. Mandsaur, however provided a heartening example of the faster pace of growth of education among women during the decade 1951–61 literacy of females doubled itself from 4.4% in 1951 to 8.16% in 1961. This growth became possible as a result of the great impetus given to the primary education. The number of primary schools for girls increased from 21 in 1950-51 to 64 in 1955-56 (end of the Ist Plan). During the next decade *i. e.* at the end of 1965-66, the number of these institutions further increased to 70 in 1965-66 and to 72 in 1971-72. The number of girl students also recorded manifold increase, from 2,799 in 1950-51 to 6,133 in 1960-61 and then to an impressive total of 21,972 in 1971-72. At the same time the number of female teachers rose from 92 in 1960-61 to 234 in 1971-72.

In the sphere of middle school education, the record was not unimpressive. From 5 institutions in 1950-51, the number rose to 19 in 1971-72. The number of girls students increased from a mere 435 in 1950-51 to a remarkable total of 11,964 in 1971-72. The number of teachers in these schools also rose from 78 in 1960-61 to 263 in 1971-72.

There was no High School or Higher Secondary School for girls in the District in 1950-51. In that year there were 3 institutions for boys for higher secondary education, with 722 students on the roll. Of this only 5 were girl students. At the end of 1955-56, however, there were 2 such institutions for girls, with 1,066 students. Their number increased to 5 in 1960-61, with 1,943 students on the roll and with 67 teachers. In 1971-72, the number of Higher Secondary Schools for girls rose to 9, with 2,513 students and 83 female teachers.

General Education

The rapid expansion of educational facilities at all levels has given Mandsaur District a pride of place among those districts of the State which are advanced in so far as the percentage of literacy is concerned.

Pre-Primary Education

Pre-primary education, imparted to children of age-group 3-6 years, is preparatory to primary education. There was only one institution in the District in 1950-51. It was maintained by the Government at a cost of Rs. 2,616 and had 57 students, including 15 girls

on the roll. Their number increased to 3 in 1955-56, and to 6 in 1960-61 with an enrolment of 612 students. In subsequent years, pre-primary education received a set-back and the number of institutions declined to 3 in 1970-71 with 211 students in all. Details of progress from 1950-51 to 1970-71 are given in the Appendix.

Primary Education

The growth of primary education in the District in the post-Independence period has been quite impressive. At the beginning of the First Five Year Plan (1950-51), there were 299 primary schools, with an enrolment of 20,001 students. As a result of concerted efforts for expanding educational facilities, the number of institutions rose to 571 by the end of the First Plan (1955-56), with 29,544 students on the roll. A decade later, *i.e.* at the end of the Third Plan (1965-66), the number of schools further increased to 693, with 50,755 students. In the year 1971-72 there were 762 primary schools with an impressive enrolment of 73,265 students. The number of teachers more than doubled during a short span of 5 years, from 597 in 1950-51 to 1,123 in 1955-56, and further to 1,699 in 1971-72. It is in the sphere of investment in primary education that the figures are most impressive. From a mere Rs. 3.4 lakhs in 1950-51, the expenditure rose to over Rs. 4.6 crores in 1971-72. Details of the growth of primary education are given in the Appendix.

With a view to introducing compulsory education a survey of children between the age group 4-11 years was made in all the villages of the District. It was found that there were 20,714 boys and 18,056 girls below the age group of 0-5 years. Boys and girls between the age groups 5-11 years were 1,00,570 and 74,967 respectively. By the month of January, 1971 in all 51,562 boys and 20,242 girls of the age group 5-11 years were admitted in the schools. A large number of boys and grils were still outside the fold of Primary Education institutions. A drive for admission was, therefore, launched in March, 1972, as a result of which 71,715 boys and 32,771 girls were admitted in the primary schools of the District. In other words, about 60 per cent. boys of this age group were admitted. In all 584 primary schools are held in their own buildings.

Middle School Education

The rapid expansion of primary education, necessitated upgrading more and more primary schools to the middle school level. In 1950-51, the number of middle schools was 31, with an enrolment of 7,155 students. At the end of the First Five Year Plan (1955-56), number of schools and students increased to 37 and 9,244, respectively. The pace of growth during the next two Plan periods was very fast, so that in 1965-66 there were 106 middle schools with a total enrolment of 24,708 students. The trend of growth in this sphere, continued during the subsequent years, and by the end of 1971-72, the number of these institutions increased to 196, with a total of 43,808 boys and girls on the roll.

The growth in the number of these institutions led to the appointment of more and more teachers to manage them. The number of teachers increased from 389 in 1950-51 to 722 in 1960-61, and to 1,516 in 1971-72. The expenditure on the middle school education increased from only Rs. 2.65 lakhs to over Rs. 40.8 lakhs. Details of the progress between the years 1950-51, and 1971-72 are given in the Appendix.

Higher Secondary Education

As in case of primary and middle schools, the trend of progress in the sphere of higher secondary education has been very impressive in the post-Independence period. Before the beginning of the First Plan i.e. in 1950-51 there were only three institutions, with an enrolment of 722 students. But with the launching of the First Plan, higher secondary education also received a great fillip. The result was that by the end of the First Five Year Plan the number of institutions increased to 18, and the enrolment went up to 2,162. During the Second Plan period, the progress in this sphere continued, when the number of schools increased to 25 in 1960-61, but the number of students trebled to 6,385. By the end of the Third Plan (1965-66), although the number of schools increased to 33, the number of students nearly doubled to 11,018. From that year onwards, a few schools were opened each year, leading to increasing enrolment. Thus, in 1971-72, there were 57 higher secondary schools, with 12,029 students.

During this period the number of teachers went up from 58 in 1950-51 to 318 by the end of the Second Plan (1960-61), and they further swelled to 528 by the end of the Third Plan (1965-66). In 1971-72, there were 689 teachers in the higher secondary schools of the District. The expenditure on these institutions tremendously increased from a little over one lakh rupees to Rs. 34.17 lakhs. Details regarding the number of schools, students and teachers, as well as expenditure on the higher secondary education are given in the Appendix.

Some of the higher secondary schools of the District, from which information has been received are described below :—

Government Girls Higher Secondary School, Bhanpura

Formerly this was girls' middle school, under the management of the Municipality, Bhanpura. According to the Government scheme of upgrading a middle school to the higher secondary school if people's contribution to the tune of Rs. 5,000 was received, this girls' school was upgrading to the higher secondary school in July, 1960. The Municipality contributed Rs. 5,000 for the same. Till the year 1962-63, the school had classes from 1 to 11. But in that year primary classes were separated from this school and therefore it had classes from 6 to 11 only. Now the school is under the management of the Government. In the year 1960-61 the school had an enrolment of 344 girls and an amount of Rs. 22,296 was spent on it. The number of students, however, declined to 160 in 1965-66, when the total expenditure was Rs. 37,737. In the subsequent years the number of students went on rising every year, so that in 1971-72, it had an enrolment of 329 students. The expenditure that year amounted to Rs. 79,378.

Government Higher Secondary School, Jawi

This is an old institution of the District, having been started as a primary school in 1925 in the former Gwalior State. Subsequently, it was upgraded to a middle school and than to a high school in the year 1968. Later, in 1971, the school was converted into a higher secondary school.

Government Higher Secondary School, Malhargarh

In this school education is provided in arts, science and agriculture. In the year 1962 there were 138 students on the roll in high school classes. During the subsequent years the number of admissions in the high school classes has fluctuated, till in 1970-71 the total enrolment was 107. The expenditure on this institution has increased from Rs. 27,170 in 1962-63 to Rs. 1,00,690 in the year 1971-72.

Government Higher Secondary School, Jawad

Started as a middle school in the former Gwalior State, this institution occupied the leading position in the District both in regard to teaching as well as physical training. Later, some public spirited people of the town organised a Shiksha Samiti, which established a high school, named Adarsh Vidyalaya. The school had its own building and a hostel for students. On receiving people's contribution of Rs. 10,000 the Government took over the management of this institution on the 1st July, 1959 and upgrading it to a higher secondary school. In the year 1960-61 the school had 115 students on its roll and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 27,504. A decade later, in 1971-72, the number of students rose to 336 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,05,872.

The school had a library, consisting of 2,600 books. In addition, a poor boys' library was also being maintained to help the poor students.

Rajendra Higher Secondary School, Nahargarh

This institution is being maintained in the District for the last forty years as a middle school. In the year 1957, ninth class was opened in the school, and it continued to be privately managed till the 8th April, 1962, when the management was transferred to the Government. The school had an enrolment of 31 students in 1961-62, and an expenditure of Rs. 5,854. The number of students and expenditure increased to 94 and Rs. 67,149, respectively in 1971-72.

Government Boys Higher Secondary School, Jeeran

This institution functioned as a middle school till July, 1961, when it was upgraded to a high school. Later, in December, 1968, middle school classes were separated from this institution, and thereafter only the high school classes are being managed. There were 48 students on the roll in the year 1961-62. Each year more and more students sought admission in the high school, with the result, the number of students rose to 108 in 1971-72. Till the year 1967, subjects of only science and commerce faculties were taught in the school. But from the year 1968, teaching of arts subjects has also been introduced in the school. The expenditure on the institution has risen from Rs. 8,649 in 1961-62 to Rs. 43,785 in the year 1971-72.

University Education

There are five colleges in the District, thereof which namely Government College, Mandsaur, Government College, Rampura and the Government College, Neemuch are post-

graduate Colleges, imparting instructions in arts, science and commerce faculties, and one college, namely Gyan Mandir Mahavidyalaya, Neemuch provides facilities for the teaching of law and arts faculties and Shri Harokchand Chordia Mahavidyalaya, Bhanpura provides facilities for arts and commerce faculties. All the colleges are affiliated to the Vikram University, Ujjain.

Government College, Rampura

This institution was started in 1947 as an Intermediate College, with facilities for the study of arts and commerce faculties. In the year 1958, Degree Course for Commerce and Science were introduced in the college, and in the month of August, 1963, Degree Classes for arts faculty were also opened. Later, in September, 1967, post-graduate classes in Economics, and in 1969 post-graduate classes in Commerce were also started. In 1960-61, the College had 92 students on the roll. In the year 1970-71, the college had a total strength of 179 students, 78 in arts, 36 in commerce and 65 in science. In the following year the number of students went upto 213, of whom 85 were in arts, 37 in commerce and 91 in science. The total expenditure incurred in 1970-71 was 2,18,197, which increased to 2,82,120 in the following year.

The college has a library, containing 7,191 books on a variety of subjects. A large number of magazines and news papers are provided in the reading room attached to the library.

Government College, Mandsaur

Started as an Intermediate college, it was upgraded to a Degree College, in 1957-58. In 1951-52, there were 459 students on the roll, of whom 18 were females. The number of teachers in that year was 21. The strength of students in the college somewhat diminished in later years, and in 1960-61 there were 387 students in the college, including 22 girls.

Shri Harakchand Chordia Mahavidyalaya, Bhanpura

Since the closer of the Intermediate College in 1969, a need was felt for establishing a college in this area for providing facility for higher education. This need was fulfilled when as a result of large donation "Shri Harakchand Chordia Shiksha Vikas Samiti" was constituted, which took steps to establish in 1969 a college in his memory. The college provides facilities for Degree Courses in Arts and Commerce faculties. In the following year, 1st Year class for Science was also opened. In 1969, there were 13 students in arts and 5 students in commerce faculties. The number of students was small for only the first year classes were started in that year. By the year 1971-72, all the three classes of Degree Courses had started and with the result the number of students in Arts faculty increased to 49 and in commerce to 36. The annual expenditure on the College increased from Rs. 7,562 in 1969-70 to 59,993 in 1971-72. It has a library, which contained 712 books on different subjects.

Gyan Mandir Mahavidyalaya, Neemuch

This was established in July, 1965 as a Law College. Later, in the year 1969, Arts classes were also opened. Facilities also exist for the study of L.L.M. course in Law. In the

Year 1972-73, the college had a strength of 133 students in Arts and 155 in LL.B. Out of these 84 were girl students. The College has a good library, containing in all 4,968 books, valued at Rs. 40,000. All the loading news papers and magazines are available in the reading room of the library. The Library building is under construction at a cost of Rs. 1,10,000, of which Rs. 61,000 have been granted by the University Grants Commission.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Basic Training Institute, Mandsaur

It is essential to train up teachers to enable them to become effective instruments for a social change. With this end in view, this Institute was established on 2nd October, 1960. Teachers receiving training in 1960-61, numbered 97, who increased to 142 in the year 1967-68. For the last three years the number of teachers under training has been continuously declining, till in 1971-72, when only 67 teachers were on the roll of the Institute. The expenditure incurred on the Institute has increased from Rs. 1,53,153 in 1964-65 to Rs. 2,29,584 in the year 1970-71. The Institute has its own building, constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,90,00. There are also ten staff quarters and a hostel for 100 students in the campus.

Industrial Training Institute, Rampura

The Industrial Training Institute was established at Rampura on 29th April, 1964. In the beginning training was imparted only in three trades. From January, 1972 the Institute is functioning in its own building. The Institute is under the Directorate of Employment and Training, Jabalpur. The examinations are being conducted by the National Council of Vocational Trades, New Delhi. In 1972 training was being imparted in 7 trades. In 1970-71 there were 68 trainees in the institute on whom Rs. 1,21,061 were spent. The number of trainees and expenditure increased to 188 and Rs. 2,41,312 respectively in the year 1972-73.

The Institute has a library containing 427 books, in the above year. There is a hostel for 24 trainees, who are not charged any fee for furniture, water or electricity.

ORIENTAL SCHOOLS

Government Sanskrit School, Rampura

Established in 1920, this is one of the oldest institution in the District. In the beginning grammer, astrology and Sanskrit literature were taught. As the students were losing interest in the study of other subjects simple Sanskrit teaching practices prescribed by the Swadhyaya Mandal, Pardi were adopted. In 1950, there were only 17 students on the roll, which increased from 40 in 1960-61 to 66, including 16 girls in 1972-73. The annual expenditure on the school has increased from Rs. 1,018 in 1954 to Rs. 3,713 in 1971. The school has a library attached to it.

Government Sanskrit School, Manasa

This school was established long back in the first decade of this century. Teaching in this school is now imparted according to the course prescribed by the Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan, Bombay. In the year 1907, there were 14 students on the roll. Their number increased to 52 in 1960 and to 75 in 1971. The expenditure has been very meagre. From Rs. 63 in 1957, it rose to Rs. 2,487 in 1970, but again declined to Rs. 714 in 1972.

Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Sitamau

This school was established by the former ruler of Sitamau State in 1935. Three years later, in 1938, a new building was constructed to house the school. Earlier, students were being prepared here for "Madhyama" examination conducted by the Board of Government Sanskrit College, Varanasi, and "Tirth" examination conducted by Bengal Sanskrit Association, Calcutta. But they are studying courses prescribed by the Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay. The school has a hostel, which can accommodate 20 students.

Shri Bhagwati Sanskrit Vidyalaya, Mandsaur

This school was established in 1935. Formerly the students appeared for examination conducted by the Government Sanskrit College, Varanasi, and the Bengal Sanskrit Association, Calcutta. However, they appear now for examination conducted by the Bhartiya Vidhya Bhawan, Bombay.

Adult Education

A scheme for adult education is being conducted by the Panchayat and Social Welfare Department of the State Government. For this purpose adult education centres are established, and reading rooms, village libraries and mobile audio-visual units are maintained. The adult education centre are provided with books and slates free of cost. In the year 1962-63, there were 19 adult literacy centres in the District, with 342 male students on the roll. The workers, who conducted these centres were paid remuneration charges to the tune of Rs. 9,925 in 1962-63. The popularity of these centres gradually increased, so that in 1965-66, there were 28 adult literacy centres, with 491 students, including 15 females.

The Department organised various cultural programmes through its kalapathaks. The number of programmes given by the kalapathaks increased from 10 in 1963-64 to 84 in 1971-72. Libraries were also opened by the Department which increased from 4 in 1961-62 to 7 in 1970-71, but declined to 3 in 1971-72.

Libraries

There exist a number of libraries in the District catering to the needs of the community. The following are some of the important libraries of the District.

1. Sarvajanik Pustakalaya, Mandsaur

This is an old library, which was in existence much before its rules were framed in 1951. Formerly it had 125 members, but owing to its shifting to a new building membership has declined to 40. In all, there are 1,000 books in the library. On an average about 70 people visit the attached reading room, for reading newspapers and magazines. It was registered in 1955.

2. Gandhi Sarvajanik Pustakalaya, Bhanpura

This library was opened in July, 1956 and has a collection of about 6,000 books. The building for the library is under construction. The source of income for the library are the annual government grant of Rs. 824, membership fee and donations.

3. Mahatma Gandhi Sarvajanik Vachnalaya, Rampura

Established on the 1st May, 1949, the library has in all 1,400 books on its shelves. On an average about 80 people visit the library every day. Managed by the Municipal Committee, Rampura it had an income of Rs. 1,613 and expenditure of Rs. 2,401 in 1972. The membership of the library in that year was 64.

4. Shri Ravindra Vachnalaya, Ratangarh

This library was opened in June, 1954 and was registered in 1958. The library was recognised by the Government in 1960 and since then has been receiving grant. In 1971-72, the total grant received by it was Rs. 890. The library had 158 members in 1971-72, when it had an income of Rs. 3,767 and an expenditure of Rs. 3,754. The total number of books in the library is 2,278. On an average 108 people visited the library in 1971-72. It also conducts debates, essay competitions etc., for inculacating interest in literature.

5. Library and Reading Room, Manasa

The Municipal Committee, Manasa, established a library for the benefit of people in 1951. In 1967 the total number of books in the library was less than 1,000, but in 1970-71, it went up to 1,298 and in 1971-72 to 1,386. It has a membership of 30 only. In 1964-65, income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 453 and Rs. 881, respectively. There was not much difference in subsequent years, for in 1971-72 the income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 425 and 1,098, respectively.

6. Shri Gandhi Vachnalaya, Badhana (Neemuch)

This is also a very old public library of the District. Established on the 18th June, 1916, it has a fine collection of books, which numbered about 5,000 in 1971-72. The library had income and expenditure of over Rs. 5,000 in 1971. In that year, it had 103 permanent members and on an average 75 readers visit the library daily.

7. Shri Janahit Pustakalaya, Bhensoda

This library was established on the 26th January, 1950, the day on which India was declared Republic. There are about 1,200 books on the shelves of the library, which has 35 permanent members.

8. Sahakari Sarvajanik Vachnalaya and Pustakalaya, Neemuch

This public library was established in the year 1932, although registration was done many year later, in 1950. In the year 1972-73, the library had 3,613 books on its shelves. On an average over 10,000 readers visit the library and reading room every year. In 1972-73, it had an income and expenditure of Rs. 2,681 and Rs. 2,370, respectively. The library had 88 members in 1971-72.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Early Times

Hospital system was developed in our country during the time of Rahula, son of Buddha, for men, women and animals and the system was continued and expanded by King Ashoka to serve his entire kingdom and even regions outside it, relics of which are still found scattered all over. As elsewhere in the State, *ayurveda* appears to have been the earliest known system of medicine in the District. With the Muslim rule came the *unani* system of medicine. The *Vaidyas* and the *Hakims* who practised *ayurveda* and *unani* respectively, enjoyed the confidence of the people and their medicines were found efficacious.

With the advent of the East India Company, Western system of medicine was introduced and the public health movement started.

The Quarantine Act was promulgated in 1825. In 1873 the Birth and Death Registration Act was promulgated and seven years later the Vaccination Act was passed.

The Plague Commission was appointed in 1896 and the Epidemic Diseases Act was introduced next year. In 1911 the revised Indian Factories Act was promulgated. The Royal Commission on Labour in India was appointed in 1940 to advise on the measures for improvement of health and living conditions of workers. The Health Survey and Development Committee (Bhore Committee) was appointed during war-time, and the Committee submitted its report in 1946.[1] It advocated that the health service should be placed as close to the people as possible, in order to ensure the maximum benefit to the Community to be served, and that no individual should fail to secure medical care because of inability to pay for it. It also emphasised the need for preventive work. It was asserted therein that the need is urgent for providing medical relief and preventive health care to the vast rural population.[2]

These Acts had their impacts on the erstwhile States as well, and most of them were adopted in toto or with slight modifications to suit the local requirements.

The important places such as Mandsaur, Neemuch, Jawad, Nahargarh, Ratangarh, Singoli and Suwasara etc., had good medical services since the beginning of this century.

It will be interesting to narrate in short the gradual development of medical facilities in different towns of the district.

The health of Mandsaur and Neemuch was reported to be good during 1905-06. However, 'Mandsaur showed cases of cholera. 13 obstetric operations were performed during the year at Mandsaur'.[3] '6 male prisoners died in Mandsaur Jail, 3 from Pneumonia, 2 from fever and the last one from Diarrhoea in this year, inspite of the fact that the Hygiene of the Jail had improved this year'.[4]

1. Dr. K. N. Rao, The Nation's Health, pp. 2-3.
2. Ibid. p. 8.
3. Review on the Administration of the Gwalior State during 1905-06, pp. 38-39.
4. Ibid. p. 77.

The Mandsaur and Jawad Dispensaries had been reported to be functioning this year with 16 and 8 beds and the number of indoor patients was 184 and 44, respectively.[1]

A dispensary was opened at Singoli (then in District Neemuch) on 28th September, 1906. There was only one indoor patient during the opening year 1906-07. This dispensary was functioning in the local Police Thana.[2]

One new dispensary was opened during the year 1921-22 at Nahargarh.

Out of the 5 travelling dispensaires in the entire Gwalior State, the Ratangarh travelling dispensary had been changed into a permanent third class dispensary with its headquarters at Ratangarh from the 1st December, 1923.

This year 450 pathological examinations of blood, sputum and urine were done in the Mandsaur Civil Hospital and 33 delivery cases were attended by the Hospital Dai and 8 by the special Dai attached to this Hospital. She was placed to carry out the maternity relief work.

During his tour the Chief Medical Officer had informally established a branch of the 'Shrimati Jeeja Maharaja Bal Rakshak Sabha' at Mandsaur in 1923-24.

Under the auspices of this Sabha, Baby Week Exhibition was held at Mandsaur during 1924-25. A child welfare centre had also been organized at Mandsaur in the same year. The work of this centre was carried on partly by public subscriptions and partly by departmental help.

In the report of the Chief Medical Officer this year the Maternity home at Mandsaur had been reported to be doing good work.

In due course, Baby Week Celebrations at Mandsaur more or less became an annual activity under the auspices of the Bal Rakshak Sabha.

At 'Mandsaur Maternity Home', 14 deliveries were conducted during 1927-28, whereas 227 labour cases were conducted by the Civil Hospital and local Dais.

During 1928-29, four meetings of the Gwalior Medical Association were held at Mandsaur. This year a new dispensary was started at Suwasara.

In the year 1930-31, 5 meetings of the aforesaid Association were held at Mandsaur Branch.

Apart from Mandsaur, from this year Baby Week Celebrations were arranged to be held at Neemuch and Jawad as well.

1. Review on the Administration of the Gwalior State during 1905-06, p. 39.
2. Ibid. 1908-09, p. 114.

A trained health visitor was appointed from February, 1932 at Mandsaur Maternity Home. Seth Onkarlalji Bohra and Jamnalalji Ramlalji were erecting a new 'Home' for this purpose. 51 cases were admitted in the inaugural year. This year again 5 meetings of the said Association were held at Mandsaur Branch and this became a regular feature. During the close of the year, the Maternity Home, Mandsaur was shifted in the new building named Shree Gajra Raja Maternity Home.

In 1934-35, Civil Hospital, Mandsaur was classed among special medical institutions of the erstwhile Gwalior State. In this year 103 cases were admitted in the Maternity Home, Mandsaur. At Mandsaur Maternity Home, the number of admitted cases was 102 while abnormal deliveries numbered 20 in 1935-36. In this year, a scheme was drawn up to afford medical relief to the people which included grants for purchase of X-ray apparatus for Mandsaur Hospital.

Small Health shows with demonstrations specially on anti-tuberculosis measures, exhibition of models and posters, Red Cross slides and slides on Malaria, T. B., food and nutrition, Small-pox and Cholera were arranged at Mandsaur in 1938-39 and 1939-40.

The lady Superintendent, Maternity Home, inspected the Maternity Home, Mandsaur several times during the forties, and the Circle Superintendent of Mandsaur also regularly toured and visited the important medical institutions of the district and suggested improvements during the period.

Mr. G. K. Shinde, Minister for Law and Justice, inspected the Hospital and Dispensaries in Mandsaur District on behalf of the then Darbar during 1944-45.

The advent of Independence introduced a new tempo in health activity. An era of expansion of health facilities and planned development in the field of health began. With the integration of the states, the political scene changed and the problems relating to health were given the necessary orientation.[1]

But Medical Services to urban areas has never been a great problem as most of the Government Hospitals were located in cities and towns and general practitioners have also settled there. It is the Medical aid to the rural areas that our Social Welfare State is worried about. The lot of our villages is to be improved by providing them with more and more modern amenities of life. This collosal rural problem could only be tackled at government level.[2]

1. Dr. K. N. Rao, op., cit., p. 10.
2. Tenth M. P. State Medical Conference Jabalpur, November 1959, Souvenir, p. 55.

This problem has been solved partially by opening Primary Health Centres at the block level and their sub-centres in the interiors.

Vital Statistics

These figures from 1956 onwards have been tabulated below. The figures apparently are grossly inaccurate, extent of under registration being alarming. The official birth and death rates are thus extremely on the low side.[1]

Table No. XVI-1

Births and Deaths Classified by Sex and Rural/Urban

Year	Total Rural Urban	Births		Deaths		Infant Deaths	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1956	T	1,780	2,391	781	921	305	115
	R	670	1,190	230	320	155	58
	U	1,110	1,201	551	601	150	57
1957	T	2,618	5,580	476	1,017	116	130
	R	1,310	2,779	212	452	61	58
	U	1,308	2,801	264	565	55	72
1959	T	1,430	1,117	472	376	119	97
	R	393	272	126	96	39	23
	U	1,037	845	346	282	80	74
1960	T	1,471	1,189	691	563	137	103
	R	653	488	320	281	70	44
	U	818	701	371	282	67	59

Source—Civil Surgeon, Mandsaur

The Important causes of mortality have been Plague, Cholera and Small-pox in the pre-Independence period. These epidemic have been effectively checked during the middle of the current century. The causes of mortality particularly after Independence have been T. B., Fever, Dysentery and Injuries. Heart diseases have also been a new cause during the last two decades.

The table given below shows the number of deaths from some selected causes for a few years.

1. District Census Hand Book, Mandsaur District, 1961, p. (LXVIII).

Table No. XVI-2

Deaths in the District from some selected causes

Sr. No.	Causes	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1.	Cholera	..	..	..	16	..
2.	Small-pox	2	155	83	..	..
3.	Plague	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Fever	70	90	244	123	64
5.	Dysentery	24	65	127	50	23
6.	T. B.	242	124	29	262	121
7.	Injuries	27	20	35	40	28
8.	Natal & Post-Natal	12	21	29	33	26
9.	Cancer	2	8	6	19	21
10.	Heart Disease	10	19	37	23	17

Source—Civil Surgeon, Mandsaur

Diseases common to the District

Owing to lack of medical and sanitary facilities before independence specially in villages and *kasbas*, Plague, Cholera and Small-pox used to spread in epidemic form. These epidemics were, however, effectively checked with the advancement of medical knowledge and spread of facilities.

A short description of these epidemics alongwith particulars of other diseases common to the district will illustrate the health condition of the district during these decades.

Malaria

The disease has been reported to be troubling the populace of the district since the beginning of the current century. It may not appear to be as frightful as some other disease which act more swiftly. But, perhaps, it has been more widespread, more far-reaching and has affected a larger number of people then any other disease. It lowers the vitality of people and their capacity for work and progress. It has been and is one of our most formidable problems. The cheap sale of quinine through Post Offices was the only check available to the common man till the middle of the century. Control of this disease was, therefore, accorded top-priority among the public health programmes since the first Five Year Plan. The National Malaria Control Programme was inaugurated in April, 1953.

Madhya Pradesh switched on from malaria control to eradication from April 1, 1959 as a part of the National Scheme. Thereafter, the Malaria Organisation was further augmented to provide machinery for the effective detection and treatment of fever cases by frequent house-to-house visits in the rural areas.

The Six year eradication programme (1958-59 to 1963-64) envisaged elimination of malaria parasite from human population. This was quite distinct from the one aiming at eradication of mosquitoes. After malaria eradication was achieved, mosquitoes would be still there but they would cease to transmit malaria.[1]

According to technical classification, Mandsaur district was entirely mesoendemic area before the institution of the programme. Mandsaur was the Head-quarter of an endemic unit in 1959-60.[2]

National Malaria Eradication Programme (N.M.E.P.) Unit, Mandsaur has stared functioning from May, 1959. It consisted of Mandsaur District and Alote Tahsil of Ratlam District, when started.

There are 3 sub-units at Mandsaur, Neemuch and Shamgarh. Malaria Unit Officer is incharge of the Unit and Senior Malaria Inspectors are incharge of sub-unit. Since January, 1961, the surveillance activities have been undertaken in the entire unit area covering the whole population in villages, hamlets and towns. From this period 86 Sections and 21 Sectors have been created for surveillance activities. Junior Malaria Inspectors (surveillance) and some workers are incharge of Sectors and Sections respectively. In the attached laboratory there are 7 Technicians, 3 Superior Field Workers and 7 Field Workers.

Two pounds of D.D.T. spray had been given from 1959 to 1963. This Unit entered into the 'consolidated phase' since the year 1964 and only surveillance activities had been carried in that year. Due to local outbreaks in the year 1965 and continuously upto 1971, the spraying work was again undertaken.

1. The conquest of Malaria in Madhya Pradesh, 1960, p. 5.
2. Ibid. p. 2; 10.

The progress of the Malaria Eradication programme in the district has been tabulated as follows :—

Table No. XVI-3

Progress of Malaria Eradication Programme

Active and Passive Surveillance		1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	No. of fever cases detected	..	81,336	86,726	96,691	88,503
2.	No. of cases in which blood smears collected and examined	..	50,282	84,450	1,14,558	99,880
3.	Result (No. of Positive cases)	..	243	273	151	437
	Work done by the N.M.E.P. Unit					
1.	No. of villages in which D.D.T. spraying was done	1,749	1,771	1,749	1,100	1,739

1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1,03,141	1,02,179	92,034	96,364	1,25,861	1,34,100
1,09,348	1,08,227	94,771	93,434	1,13,855	1,27,000
728	1,801	1,656	2,864	11,195	10,400
1,739	1,747	1,749	1,745	1,745	1,745

Source—Malaria Unit Officer, N.M.E.P. Unit, Mandsaur

Tuberculosis

The menace of tuberculosis has no doubt engaged the attention of the State since the beginning and it has yet to make further strides till this menace is brought fully under control.

The disease arises generally among people living in badly ventilated, damp and sunless houses. The germs of the disease exist in countless numbers in the expectoration of those suffering from the complaint, hence the danger of indiscriminate spitting by which these germs are shed broadcast and so find their way by means of dust or flies into food and infect others.[1]

1. Recent Sanitary Developments in the Central Province 1915, p. 24.

A Tuberculosis clinic was functioning at Mandsaur since October, 1952. The number of beds was 6 as on 31st March, 1961.[1] The ward is situated out-side the town near the general hospital about 50 feet away.

For diagnosis and treatment, facilities of X-ray are available. Flouroscopy and radiography are done. In the laboratory routine examinations like sputum by smear examination are carried out. All patients are treated at government cost. Very few patients, those who can afford are treated at their own cost.

The clinic was staffed with one District T.B. officer, two Assistant Surgeons, one T.B. Health Visitor First Grade, one T.B. Health Visitor Second Grade, two Laboratory Technicians, one Statistical Assistant, one Compounder, one A.N.M. and two L.D.C's. The B.C.G. programme is being conducted by six B.C.G. Technicians headed by a team leader.[2] 'UNICEF' has provided this clinic with a jeep and appliances such as 70 m.m. X-ray plates, laboratory equipments, I.N.H. tables and films etc.[3]

Ratlam District is one of the 20 Districts of the State selected for National T.B. Control Programme and Mandsaur District was linked with it temporarily in 1969-70 taking into consideration the population, proximity and other economic factors.[4] The progress of B.C.G. campaign for a few years has been tabulated below :—

Table No. XVI-4

B. C. G. Campaign

Year	Tested	Vaccinated	Remarks
1952	1,24,216	21,766	Work was not done every year
1953	24,853	7,889	The team moved from district to district
1955	2,491	1,399	
1971	80	18,857	
1972	216	49,615	
1973	242	32,524	
1974	306	38,037	
1975	236	54,121	

Source—B. C.G. Supervising Medical Officer, Mandsaur

1. Health Services in Madhya Pradesh, 1956—61, pp. 32-33.
2. Tuberculosis institutions and Anti-tuberculosis activities in Madhya Pradesh, 1957, pp. 30-31.
3. *Swasthya Vibhag Ki Sakriyata Ka Sankshipta Vivaran*, 1965, pp. 16-17.
4. Ibid. 1969-70, p. 11.

Small Pox

Each pargana of the District was reported to be attacked by Small-pox in the year 1912-13 severely. Small-pox broke out in the District in the year 1934-35 again with 218 seizures and 19 deaths. It broke out in Mandsaur proper and in the villages of Pargana Neemuch in the month of February 1942 and continued till April, 1943. It reappeared in the year 1944 and 1945. Vaccination of all unprotected children was carried out at all places to check the spread of the disease.

Small-pox Eradication Programme

The National Small-pox Eradication Programme was launched in Madhya Pradesh from the 1st December, 1962. Out of the 11 units established to cover the entire population of the state, the 'Ratlam unit' was looking after the programme in Mandsaur District as well. It performed 5,59,322 vaccinations (1,29,180 primary and 4,30,142 revaccinations) in the year 1963, covering 74.3% population of the District,[1] and this number increased to 6 lakhs 51 thousands in the ensuing year up to 31st March bringing the coverage to 86.3%.[2] In 1965 till 31st October, this percentage rose upto 90.8% (742,000 vaccinations).[3]

Consequently, in 1966 when Small-pox appeared, it was not so severe. Only 25 persons were affected in the district out of whom 6 died.[4] The entire population was vaccinated by this time.[5] Next year, 48 persons suffered from Small-pox and 5 died from amongst them.[6] In 1969, 105 persons were hit by Small-pox out of whom 33 died.[7]

The vaccination Statistics for a few years has been given in the table which follows :—

Table No. XVI-5

Vaccination Statistics

Year	Number of Vaccinations	Number of Re-vaccinations
1955	16,206	18,144
1960	15,483	2,123
1966	27,870	1,30,873
1970	38,907	70,722
1971	40,511	47,803
1972	51,700	56,055
1973	52,398	53,483
1974	58,616	1,21,443
1975	63,590	1,03,954

Source—Civil Surgeon, Mandsaur

1. Brief Report ..... 1963, p. 24.
2. *Swasthya Vibhag Ki Sakriyata Ka Sankshipta Vivaran*, 1964, p. 19.
3. Ibid. 1965, p. 24.
4. Ibid. 1966, p. 14.
5. Ibid. p. 15.
6. Ibid. 1967. p. 16.
7. Ibid. 1969. p. 21.

Eye Deseases

The earliest reference of eye diseases appears during the entire first decade of the current century. The diseases had been prevalent in the Malwa region[1] including Mandsaur District. In the year 1921-22, eye complaints topped the list of the prevailing diseases. No serious steps had however been taken to combat those evils.

With the assistance of Indian Council of Medical Research, the State Government undertook a state-wide survey to assess the incidence of Trachoma. The survey commenced in February, 1959 and took nearly 18 months. 38 out of the then 43 districts in the State were covered[2] on e of which was Mandsaur. The incidence of the disease in the district was found to be 38%.[3]

- **Eye Camps**

As decided by the State Government to hold eye camp in the State, departmentally, one camp was organised at Bhanpura from 31st December, 1960 to 21st January, 1961, in which 1,015 patients were examined and the number of operations performed was 220. In order to attract general public to attend the camps, wide publicity and propaganda were undertaken through leaflets and posters published and circulated by the Health Directorate.

Services of operating surgeons were availed of from among the staff members working in Medical Colleges and Hospitals. Adequate medical and nursing services were provided in the camps. Patients admitted for operation were provided boarding and lodging free of charges. Free cataract glasses were provided to the indigent patients.

The diseases for which the patients were treated are as follows :—

(1) Diseases of Conjunctivitis, Trachoma, etc.
(2) Diseases of Cornea.
(3) Diseases of Iris and ciliary body.
(4) Diseases of Sclera.
(5) Diseases of Crystalline lors.
(6) Diseases of Choroid and Retina.
(7) Diseases of Optic nerve.
(8) Diseases of Lids.
(9) Diseases of Lachrymal apparatus.
(10) Diseases of Error of Refraction.
(11) Other eye diseases, such as glaucoma, etc.

This camp has rendered excellent services and has actually taken medical relief to the door steps of the community.[4]

1. Gwalior State Administration Report, 1910-11, p. 101.
2. Achievements of Second Plan and Third Plan Targets, Public Health Department, M.P., 1962, p. 4.
3. Health Services in M. P., 1956-61, p. 20.
4. Brief Report of activities of the Health Department, M.P., 1961, pp. 36-37.

Leprosy

There were 9 Leprosy Clinics attached to Hospitals and Dispensaries in the District in the year 1961-62.[1]

The practicability of control of Leprosy is within the reach due to the raputic effectiveness of the Sulphona drugs. It is now possible to cure almost all Leprosy patients diagnosed and treated at their early stages. Sulphenes not only act as a curative medicine but also as a preventive by reducing the infectivity of highly infectious Leprosy cases (lepromatous cases) within one to two years of taking treatment.[2]

It is a prevailing belief in the District that the sand water of the Bhadwa-Mata-Bawadi situated in Neemuch tahsil, cures leprosy as it contains sulphur.

An independent special leprosy clinic not coming under the National Leprosy control programme has been working at Mandsaur under the guidance of an Assistant Medical Officer since 1966. From 1st June, 1969 this clinic was converted into a Survey Education and Training Centre.[3]

Cholera

Cholera broke out in Mandsaur at the end of May, 1919 owing to the scarcity of water and conditions similar to a famine. The number of attackes and deaths were, respectively, 29 and 16. Disinfection of wells and drinking of boiled water after cooking were the measures adopted and recommended.[4]

The year 1918-19 being one of famine, Cholera was expected to break out. As a precautionary measure medicines were kept for free distribution at all Police Stations and Tahsil Offices. The task of the medical officers was very arduous seeing that their scope for distributing medical relief was very much curtailed by war conditions and the unusually

1. Health Services in Madhya Pradesh, 1956-61, pp. 37-39.
2. Brief Report, 1962-63, p. 19.
3. *Lok Swasthya Vibhag*, op. cit., 1966, p. 12 and 1969-70, p. 15.
4. Gwalior State Administration Report, 1911-12, p. 104.

sudden and unexpectedly severe visitation of the overcoming Influenza epidemic which made a taxing demand upon their services. Inspite of these disadvantageous conditions, all of them had faced the time like men and earned appreciation and approbation.[1]

An ordinary attack of Cholera was felt throughout the district during the year 1932. Immediate preventive measures combated further spread. In 1935-36 again it was reported to have spread up in one town of the district. In the epidemic form it had commenced from the month of May and June, 1941 and continued till October, 1942. It repeated again during the year 1945-46. Prompt measures were taken to stamp out the disease. There was a minor attack in 1959 also which was successfully combated.

Gastroantities

Out of the 20 districts badly affected by this disease in the State in 1965, Mandsaur was the second in the list as regards the number of persons hit. 363 persons suffered from this disease but because of timely treatment only 26 died out of them. Thus, its number was 4th in the list in this respect.[2]

Again in the year 1969, second wave came in the State which affected 12 districts. Out of them Mandsaur was hit severely ranging first of all. 536 persons were hit in the district out of which 21 died.[3] This number of persons hit far surpassed the total number who suffered in rest of the State.

Influenza

The year 1918-19 is regarded as the year of influenza epidemic which took heavy toll of life. In the ensuing year also the district had to suffer a mild attack of influenza. Necessary measures were taken to combat it.

The disease never reappeared in the epidemic form in such a large scale in the entire district. However, mild attacks at some places were experienced during the period even after independence.

1. Gwalior State Administration Report, 1918-19, pp. 103-04.
2. *Swasthya Vibhag Ki Sakriyata*, op. cit., 1965, p. 22.
3. Ibid. 1969, p. 20.

Plague

The oldest reference of this disease appears in the year 1909 when local cases of plague occured in the month of July in Neemuch and Jawad. The epidemic lingered in the Mandsaur district for four months.[1]

Pargana Mandsaur was the worst infected by the epidemic from August, 1910 to the beginning of June, 1911. Evacuation of houses, disinfection of houses with emulsion and inoculation were some of the measures adopted. The epidemic broke out again in 1918-19 which was the year of influenza epidemic as well. The two together raised the death rate.

Some important plague cases were reported from Neemuch during 1925-26. This was probably the last attack in the epidemic form on a very large scale. Due to advancement in living and sanitary conditions the disease has long back been stamped out from the district.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

Allopathic Dispensaries

In the beginning of the current Century four allopathic dispensaries were functioning at Mandsaur, Neemuch, Jawad and Singoli.

The dispensaries at Nahargarh, Ratangarh and Suwasara started in the year 1921-22, 1923-24 and 1928-29, respectively as has been mentioned earlier. A short description of their activities prior to Independence has been depicted here.

Mandsaur Civil Hospital

699 major and minor operations were performed in this hospital during 1907-08 and the number gradually rose to 1,717 in 1932-33. The number of labour cases conducted by the Hospital *Dai* in the year 1928-29 was 670.

The number of specimens of blood, sputa etc., examined was 313 in 1927-28 which rose to 368 in 1931-32. During this period the number of injections rose from 261 to 567. It further came upto 717 in the ensuing year.

Mandsaur Maternity Home

The number of cases admitted in the Mandsaur maternity home during 1934-35 was 103 which came upto 146 in 1937-38. There were 20 abnormal deliveries in the year 1935-36.

1. Gwalior State Administration Report, 1909-10, p. 101.

Neemuch, Jawad and Singoli Dispensaries

The only available figures of the number of operations performed in these dispensaries are of 1907-08 and 1908-09, during which 199,500 and 18 and 270-378 and 52 operations were performed respectively.

It will be interesting to have a comparative statement of number of patients treated at these dispensaries for a few selected years prior to independence.

Table No. XVI-6

Number of Patients treated at Allopathic Dispensaries

S.No.	Dispensaries	1906-07	1911-12	1921-22	1923-24
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Mandsaur	13,195	12,540	17,535	17,663
2.	Neemuch	7,650	6,260	10,629	9,548
3.	Jawad	6,667	8,403	12,500	11,160
4.	Singoli	2,510	3,626	8,660	8,004
5.	Nahargarh	..	..	1,851	5,838
6.	Ratangarh	..	..	..	5,057
7.	Suwasara	..	..	..	..

S.No.	Dispensaries	1928-29	1931-32	1941-42	1945-46
		(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.	Mandsaur	17,165	20,151	32,450	32,221
2.	Neemuch	11,396	15,075	12,645	8,100
3.	Jawad	12,551	14,056	13,235	11,419
4.	Singoli	10,137	9,010	11,652	12,972
5.	Nahargarh	6,809	7,547	13,732	10,998
6.	Ratangarh	13,495	12,996	11,310	16,669
7.	Suwasara	392	5,466	12,393	12,891

Source—Gwalior State Administration Reports, 1906-07 to 1945-46

Ayurvedic Dispensaries

Information is available regarding two Ayurvedic dispensaries at Bhensoda and Baghana (Neemuch) from 1940-41 to 1945-46. In these dispensaries 6,454 and 5,955 patients were treated in 1940-41 whereas in the year 1945-46 the number was 5,681 and 9,105, respectively. These figures show that the dispensary at Baghana showed satisfactory progress.

Unani Dispensaries

Reference is available regarding a Unani dispensary at Suwasara from 1926-27 when 3,544 patients were treated whereas in 1928-29 this number was 5,252. There is no mention of this dispensary in latter reports.

Jagir Dispensaries

Jagir dispensaries were reported to be functioning at Daroo (tahsil Neemuch), Athana (tahsil Jawad) and Jeeran (tahsil Neemuch). The existence of dispensary at Daroo appears only once in the year 1933-34 when 1,847 patients were treated. No mention is made of this dispensary in the earlier or latter reports. The dispensary at Jeeran was big and a regular one. In the year 1931-32, it treated 6,319 patients, in 1939-40, the number rose to its height (14,722), it rapidly declined in the following years and rose to 9,146 in 1942-43. It further came down to 6,578 in 1945-46. The dispensary at Athana treated 4,487 patients in 1939-40 and the number gradually came down to 1,348 in 1945-46.

The particulars of various types of Hospitals and Dispensaries, T.B. clinics, Family Planning Clinics, Primary Health Centres and number of various kinds of registered medical practitioners, nurses, midwives, vaccinators etc., have been tabulated in the following table which reproduce a bird's eye view of the available medical facilities in the district since independence till the end of the Second Plan period.

Table No. XVI-7

Health Statistics (1951 to 1961)

Description	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Primary Health Centre :							
(a) Number	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
(b) No. of Beds	..	..	..	12	..	26	25
Hospitals including Nursing Homes :							
(a) Number	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
(b) No. of Beds	161	161	53	53	30	39	84
Dispensaries :							
Number	45	47	55	56	55	55	53

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Maternity & Child Welfare Centres							
(a) Number	..	..	5	5	5	5	5
(b) No. of Beds	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Special Medical Institutions							
(a) Leprosy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) V. D. Clinics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) T. B. Clinics	..	..	1	1	1	1	1
(d) Mental Hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. of Registered Practitioners							
(a) Allopathic	15	18	15	14	16	17	20
(b) Homoeopathic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Ayurvedic	4	5	6	8	11	13	12
List of Family Planning Clinics							
(a) Government	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
(b) Non-Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Description	1958	1959	1960	1961
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Primary Health Centre				
(a) Number	..	1	1	1
(b) No. of Beds	..	6	..	36
Hospitals including Nursing Homes				
(a) Number	5	5	5	5
(b) No. of Beds	200	220	258	258
Dispensaries				
Number	54	58	58	58

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Maternity & Child Welfare Centres				
(a) Number	5	5	5	5
(b) No of Beds	4	4	4	4
Special Medical Institutions				
(1) Leprosy	..	..	..	..
(2) V. D. Clinics	..	..	..	..
(3) T. B. Clinics	1	1	1	1
(4) Mental Hospitals	..	..	..	..
No. of Registered Medical Practitioners				
(a) Allopathic	25	28	29	30
(b) Homoeopathic	..	..	..	..
(c) Ayurvedic	10	14	18	20
List of Family Planning Clinics				
(a) Government	1	3	2	..
(b) Non-Government	..	..	..	..

Source—Civil Surgeon, Mandsaur

Public Hospitals and Dispensaries

In March, 1961 Mandsaur district had one district hospital, four civil hospitals, 23 civil dispensaries and four primary health centres.[1] All these four primary health centres were assisted by UNICEF. The district had 12 subsidiary health centres. Out of the 9 family planning clinics spread in the entire district seven were in rural areas, one in urban area and the other one was attached to teaching institution. Besides, the District had 20 maternity homes. It had also 33 ayurvedic dispensaries. One more primaryhealth centre came into existence in 1962 but it was not assisted by UNICEF.[2]

Private Hospitals and Dispensaries

The aforesaid figures do not paint the complete public health picture of the district vis-a-vis the availability of medical services because the figures fail to take the note of private hospitals and dispensaries.[3]

1. Health Services in Madhya Pradesh, 1956–61, Directorate of Health Services, Madhya Pradesh, p. 5.
2. "Achievement of Second Plan and Third Plan Targets" Public Health Deptt., M. P., 1962, pp. 2-3.
3. District Census Hand Book, 1961, Mandsaur District, p. LXVII.

For a better estimate of the actual state of affairs, the occupational classification of the working population should be taken help of, because it covers the entire population and gives the total number of doctors, physicians, nurses etc., found in the district on the day of enumeration.

During Census, 1961, there were 228 'Physicians, Surgeons and dentists' in the district, these included physicians in all the systems of treatment like allopathic, ayurvedic and homoeopathic etc. As a total public health picture in the district in 1961, as regards availability of services of physicians, there was a population-physician ratio of 3,298.

Rural-Urban distribution of Medical Personnel

Distribution of medical services between rural and urban areas was lop-sided in the extreme. The latter accounting for a little more than one-fifth of the districts population, contained 139 (61%) out of the 228 physicians in the district. The rural population-physician ratio was 6,658, which was more than $5\frac{1}{2}$ times the population physician ratio of 1,148 in urban areas.

Considering physicians in allopathy (who seem to matter most in the public mind) alone, there were 67 allopathic doctors in the district in march, 1961. This gave a population-doctor ratio of 11,225. Allopathic doctors also are concentrated mostly in urban areas, which with 51 (almost three-fourth of all doctors) doctors had a population-doctor ratio of 3,128. On the other hand 16 allopathic doctors on the basis of uniform distribution over the rural areas, gave a doctor-population ratio of 37,033. The urban areas of the district seemed to be somewhat poorly served than urban ares of the State as a whole, the latter having a somewhat smaller population-doctor ratio of 1,822. The rural areas of the district, however, compared well with the rural areas of the state as a whole which had a population-doctor ratio of 41,580.

There were 102 ayurvedic physicians, giving one ayurvedic physician for every 7,373 persons in the population. Ayurvedic physicians showed somewhat better distribution among rural and urban areas. The latter with 54 physicians in ayurved had population-physician ratio of 2,954, whereas rural areas of the district had 48 physicians in ayurved, giving one such physician for every 12,345 persons.

Besides, the district had 657 persons in occupational group of "nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians". The particulars of different categories of these were as under in rural and urban areas.

Table No. XVI-8

No. of Medical Personnel in Mandsaur District in 1961

S. No.	Particulars	Total	Urban	Rural
1.	Nurses	120	108	12
2.	Midwives and Health Visitors	145	39	106
3.	Nursing Attendants and related workers	101	81	20
4.	Pharmacists and Pharmaceutical Technicians	165	112	53
5.	Vaccinators	15	11	4
6.	Sanitation Technicicans	97	67	36

Source—District Census Hand Book, 1961, p. LXVIII.

The particulars of Municipal dispensaries have been summerised as under :—

Municipal Ayurvedic Dispensaries, Mandsaur

Two Ayurvedic dispensaries are being maintained by the Municipal Council, Mandsaur, one in Municipal Office and the other at Khanpura, Mandsaur. The first one was established in 1954 and the second in the year 1969. For these dispensaries two *Vaidyas*, two compounders, 4 *Khallasis* have been appointed by the Council. Free medical facilities are provided by the Council to the patients. For vaccination two vaccinators are appointed. Municipal Council has not received any grant from the Government for this purpose. The following table shows the number of patients treated at these dispensaries.

Table No. XVI-9

No. of Patients treated at the Ayurvedic-Municipal dispensaries, Mandsaur and Khanpura, Mandsaur

Year	Municipal Dispensary	Branch Khanpura
1961	56,870	..
1966	86,881	..
1970	62,083	5,296
1971	69,361	37,191
1972	71,491	32,931

Source—Chief Municipal Officer, Mandsaur

Other municipalities of the district had no dispensaries of their own till the beginning of the seventees.

Plan Progress

The First Five year Plan (1951–56) relating to health was implemented with the following priorities :—

(1) Provision of Water Supply and Sanitation ;
(2) Control of Malaria ;
(3) Preventive Health care of the rural population ;
(4) Health Services for mothers and children ;
(5) Education and Training, and Health Education ;
(6) Self-sufficiency in drugs and equipment, and
(7) Family planning and population control.[1]

For Mandsaur District under the head 'Public Health', a sum of Rs. 98,471 was alloted during the First Plan Period, out of which Rs. 83,094 were usefully spent on the various health activities.[2]

In the Second Plan (1956–61), the health programme aimed at :—

(1) Establishment of institutional facilities to serve as base from which services could be rendered to the people ;
(2) Development of technical manpower through proper training programmes ;
(3) Institution of measures to control communicable diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy, small-pox, cholera, etc., as the first step in the improvement of public health ;
(4) Environment hygiene ;
(5) Family planning, and
(6) Other supporting programmes for raising the standard of the health of the people.[3]

For "Public Health" activities, a sum of Rs. 2,03291 was allotted for the District during this plan.[4]

Provision of a graded Allopathic dispensary in an area of 10 miles circumferance, that of one Ayurvedic dispensary for a population of 2,000 or in an area of 5 mile circumference, that of a Health Centre in every Block and appointment of District Health Officers in every district for Public Health work, were some of the important point laid down by the Madhya Bharat Government to achieve the objective of making available medical facilities easily and quickly to every citizen whether he resided in a town or a village, so that he may not have to travel long distance before he can get good medicines.[5] These principles were ttranslated into action during the First and the Second Five Year Plan period.

Besides these, to make treatment facilities more extensive and to provide immediate treatment facilities for villages, medicine chests were supplied to Gram Panchayat centres and these were generally refilled thrice a year.[6]

1. Dr. K. N. Rao, The Nation's Health, p. 11.
2. District Census Hand Book, Mandsaur District, 1961, p. 402.
3. Dr. K. N. Rao, op. cit., p. 13.
4. District Census Hand Book, 1961, p. 402.
5. "Towards Progress", op. cit. pp. 1-2.
6. Ibid. p. 5.

The chief objectives during the Third Five Year Plan have been to bring health services increasingly within the reach of all people and to promote improvements in the general level of health as indicated below :—

To expand and augment the existing facilities in the district headquarter hospitals for the urban population and in the Primary Health Centres for the rural population, the former provided specialised services in general medicine, general surgery, mid-wifery and Gynaecology and laboratory services, whereas the latter served as integrated units for preventive and curative medicine in the rural areas of the State.[1] An yearwise account of the progress made has been summarised as under :—

New Dispensaries were opened at Jat and Sandhara in the Year 1961. During this year 49 new beds were added in District Hospital, Mandsaur.[2]

As it was not possible to provide adequate medical care to all categories of patients at the Primary Health Centres, the District Hospital Mandsaur was upgraded as a Referral Hospital which would have facilities for providing effetive medical care for both indoor and outdoor patients referred from Primary Health Centres.[3]

Construction of building at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,10,708 on account of (i) general beds at Mandsaur (New blocks), (ii) Kitchen and Isolation Ward at Mandsaur (Rs. 60,400) and (iii) 4 beded Maternity Ward at Jawad (Rs. 16,680) were in progress whereas work regarding Electric and Sanitary Fittings in Doctor's quarters, Civil Hospital, Neemuch worth Rs. 18,012 was completed during 1961.[4] The above works too were completed within the plan.

The project hospital at Chambal was taken over by the Health Department and 6 general beds were increased in it during 1962-63. A blood Bank was opened at Mandsaur during this year and Primary Health Centre, Garoth, was also established at the Garoth Block Headquarters.[5]

An urban family planning clinic was opened at Civil Hospital, Rampura, in this year. This was in addition to the urban family planning clinics established in District Hospital, Mandsaur and Civil Hospital, Neemuch, during the Second Plan. The Mandsaur Clinic was attached to Teaching Institution for Nurses, and Auxiliary-Nurse-Cum-Midwife and was having a full time post of Women Assistant Surgeon. Except Bhanpura Tahsil all the other 7 tahsils were having health urban/rural family planning clinics at their respective Primary Health Centres/Civil Hospitals during Second Plan. Mandsaur and Manasa tahsils had the privilege of having both the urban (Mandsaur, Rampura) and the rural (Dhundarka, Manasa) Clinics, whereas Neemuch tahsil had only one urban clinic at its Headquarters.[6]

1. Achievement of Second Plan and Third Plan Targets, Public Health Department, M. P., 1962, p. 5.
2. Brief Report of Activities of the Health Department, M. P., 1961, pp. 3-4.
3. Ibid. p. 35.
4. Ibid. pp. 79-83.
5. Brief Report of Activities of the Health Department, M. P., 1962-63, pp. 1-4.
6. Ibid. p. 48-53.

Each urban clinic and rural clinic attached to the Primary Centre had been provided with one male and one female social worker, whereas at the sub-centre there was only one male social worker. These workers were required to do extensive field work and motivate people to adopt the family planning methods.[1]

In the year 1963-64, 53 additional beds were provided at the District Hospital, Mandsaur, and purchase of one X-ray machine had been sanctioned for Rampura Hospital.[2]

The latter part of the Third Plan period has nothing special to mention.

After Third Plan, the important year was 1969-70 when an ambulance was sanctioned for the District Hospital. An X-ray machine was also sanctioned for Garoth hospital this year.[3]

Medical and Public Health Research Centres and Institutions

A master plan for providing laboratory services in the State had been prepared, according to which one principal laboratory, six regional laboratories and 33 district laboratories had to be set up.

During the year 1960, UNICEF assistance for a laboratory at Mandsaur was received under this scheme.[4]

This assistance included important equipments of considerable value to the laboratory attached to the District Hospital, Mandsaur, in order that it is possible for the laboratory to carryout bactoriological, serological, and chemical examinations and to collaborate in developing sound public health practices and procedures in the District.[5]

This District laboratory was established during 1961.[6]

District Family Planning Sub-Committee

A fullfledged family planning sub-committee was established during 1962-63 at the District Headquarters. It had official and non-official members.

The Collector, Civil Surgeon, Additional Civil Surgeon, District Social Welfare Officer and District Publicity Officer are its permanent members whereas membership of non-officials is renewed annually. The Committee is responsible for the overall progress of the family planning in the District.[7]

1. Ibid., 1963. p. 27.
2. Brief Report of Activities of the Health Department M. P., 1963, op. cit. p.2.
3. *Lok Swasthya Vibhag*., op. cit., 1969-70., pp. 1-2.
4. Brief Report of Activities of Health Department, M.P., 1960., p. 23..
5. Ibid. p. 30.
6. Ibid. 1961, p. 29.
7. Ibid. 1962-63, pp. 33 and 57-58.

The number of persons operated prior to the formation of the committee has been tabulated below :—

Table No. XVI-10

Number of Persons who availed of Family Planning Methods

Year	Number of	
	Vasectomies	Tubectomies
1957	33	21
1958	38	28
1959	33	42
1960	46	39
1961	29	46

Source—Additional Civil Surgeon, Mandsaur

Eduction and Training

Out of the 3 *Dais* trained at the Ujjain Hospital during the Year 1919-20, two passed the examination and one of them was attached to the Jawad Dispensary. Classes were also formed at the Jawad and Mandsaur dispensaries with 31 and 3 *Dais* under training. The classes continued during following sessions as well. Of the Mandsaur class 4 *Dais* passed in the examination during 1922-23. In the next session there were 7 candidates at the Mandsaur Civil Hospital class.

For instructing the public a Travelling Exhibition of lady Chelmsford league was sent round, in charge of Mrs. Bellow, the Health Visitor at Delhi, to Mandsaur and other important towns in the erstwhile State from 28th October, 1925, to about the end of November.

A Departmental order was issued in 1932-33 to coach indigenous *Dais* at places where Maternity Homes existed, the course had been extended to six months and the *Dais* were to be given sufficient theoretical, practical and ante-natal training.

With a marked improvement in the number and equipment of the institutions, it was necessary to raise the standard of treatment. Towards this end, it was imperative that doctors be given better training in curative and preventive medicines. During the First Five Year Plan, doctors, nurses, midwives, health visitors and *Dais* were given adequate training. To impart this training at Mandsaur, boarding houses and lecture theatres had been built at a cost of Rs. 50,000.[1]

There was an Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwives (ANM) Training Centre run at the District Hospital and four Dais Training Centres, functioning in the District during the Second plan.[2]

1. Toward's Progress, op. cit. p. 8.
2. 'Health Services in Madhya Pradesh' (1956–61), pp. 26-27.

The ANM Training Centre continued to function during 1962-63.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

With a view to provide medical care to the Industrial workers, the Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been implemented in the Mandsaur town since 1961.

Out-patient Medical Benefits

Out-paitents medical benefits were extended to insured persons and their families through the dispensary run by the Employees' State Insurance Scheme. Initially, there were 8 factories under the Scheme having 700 insured employees.

In-patient Medical Benefits

Under the Scheme in-patient treatment continued to be available in the District Hospital, Mandsaur, where 3 beds were reserved for the insured employees, 2 of them were "General' and 'Maternity' and the third one was for T. B.

Medical Benefits-Specialist Services

Specialist Services are continued through the appointment of Specialists on Honoraria basis. One specialist for Surgery and Medicine and another for T. B. were appointed to start with in the District Hospital.

Family Planning

The Scheme of Family Planning under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme was simultaneously introduced. Advice and guidance on family planning is being given to Insured persons and their families. For this additional work an honoraria of @ Rs. 50/-p.m. is being paid to all Insurance Medical Officers.

Cash Benefit

Cash benefits were continued to be provided by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation through their local officers under the following heads.[1]

1. Sickness benefit.
2. Maternity benefit.
3. Temporary disablement benefit.
4. Dependents benefit.
5. Permanent disablement benefit.
6. Extended cash benefit.

Dispensary plans and estimates of two Doctored State Insurance Dispensary at Mandsaur were submitted to the Employees' State Insurance Corporation in 1963-64 for their concurrence.[2]

1. Brief Report, 1961, op., cit., pp. 42-45.
2. Ibid. 1963, p. 39.

In 1964-65, the State Government sanctioned construction of wards with 5 General, 2 Maternity and 4 T. B. beds, according to the E.S.I.S. Plan.

The construction work of a full-fledged E.S.I. Dispensary and Staff quarters at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,99,700 was started early in 1965.[1] and they started coming in use in 1966-67.[2]

Management and work of Red Cross

The first reference of Red Cross Flag Day celebration that comes across is 31st January, 1944 when some amount was collected by the sale of flags etc.[3]

In 1948, at the time of formation of Madhya Bharat, there was a branch of Red Cross in each covenanting State. These State Branches were merged together to form a Provincial Branch and 11 sub-branches were formed. One Sub-branch was formed in each district with District Medical officer as its Secretary. Alongwith other branches, the Mandsaur Branch worked satisfactorily with the result that Madhya Bharat was awarded the Shield for Fund Raising by the President of India.[4]

The Indian Red Cross Society, Madhya Pradesh Branch, Indore, came forward in 1969, to help the flood-striken populace of Mandsaur and distributed 124 garments to the extremely needy ones.[5]

Sanitation

The people within Municipal limits began to appreciate the benefits of sanitary measures in the early decades of this century. "It may briefly be mentioned that Sanitation is being carefully attended to, new roads constructed, and attempts made to improve drainage as far as and wherever possible."[6] This was a general review made in the year 1905-06 for all the then 12 municipalities of the erstwhile Gwalior State, Mandsaur Municipality being one of the important ones among them. All possible sanitary measures were adopted to check the spread of epidemics. Malaria raged everywhere furiously and consequently there was a rise in the general mortality.[7]

The Mandsaur Municipality was even then reported to have spent though a large sum on its sanitation during 1908-09 and the Committee seemed to have exerted their utmost, but the sanitation was still not good.[8]

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1. *Swasthya Vibhag Ki Sakriyata*, op. cit., 1965, pp. 45-46.
2. Ibid. 1966, p. 24.
3. Administration of the Gwalior State, 1943-44, p. 95.
4. Towards progress, op. cit. p. 10.
5. *Lok Swasthya Vibhag*, op. cit. 1969, p. 29.
6. Review on the Administration of the Gwalior State during 1905-06, p. 87.
7. Ibid. 1908-09, p. 167.
8. Ibid. p. 119.

Owing to the introduction of the Medical manual from 1st November, 1911, sanitation formed one of the additional duties of the Chief Medical officer.

However, there was excess of mortality over births within Municipal area in 1917-18, on account of plague. Sanitation, specially drainage was also unsatisfactory. Inoculation was largely and voluntarily resorted to. The benefit of an early evacuation was also recognised by the public.

In the year 1918-19, the then Maharaja Scindia drew the attention of the Inspector General of Municipalities on this vital issue of sanitaton in harsh words :

"I beg to draw the attention of the Inspector General, Municipalities, to the sanitation of the towns. It seems to me that Municipalities have gone to sleep on this vital point. It is their first duty to take up the question of sanitation and make the towns sanitary. How they overlook such an important and vital matter, I am at a loss to understand."

A Sanitary Committee named "Public Health Committee" formed in the year 1921-22 met only once to prepare a scheme for sanitation. The Municipal Commission appointed by the then '*darbar*' met at almost all Municipal towns with a view to finding out the difficulties and deficiencies. Municipal organisations were, however, reported to be apathetic and indifferent towards sanitary matters on the basis of facts and figures then available.

Sanitary propaganda work was, however, carried out at Mandsaur during the year 1922-23, consequent upon the said report. The same year, the Medical Officer at Jawad complained that the Municipality paid no attention to the advice given by him from time to time in matters of sanitation. With the formation of village sanitary committees, as ordered by the then *Darbar* in the Memorandum No. 25, a definite step forward in improving the sanitary condition of villages had been expected to be gained.

The question of discouraging and preventing the building of new wells with steps had been referred to the Conference and also to the Municipalities in the Year 1923-24 to eradicate Guineaworm disease, most prevalent in rural areas. This measure was necessary in the interest of a very large number of people who suffered from the disease.

During the Baby Week Celebrations in 1924-25 sanitary propaganda work was carried out on a large scale at Mandsaur. All vaccinators during non-working season were also deputed to visit villages and carry on sanitary propaganda. The chief Medical Officer and Superintendents also did propaganda work by magic lantern demonstrations. The travelling *Dais* also carried out propaganda work by instructing the local *Dais*.

In November, 1936, the foundation stone of Mandsaur Water Works was laid down and it was completed in 2 years. It was controlled by the Municipality. This year saw a mild attack of small-pox in the district.

Jawad made great progress in the ensuing year in the direction of rectification of defects of wells or step-wells, which contributed a great deal to the prevalence of Guineaworm disease. The work of the local medical officer was highly appreciated especially because Guineaworm statistics were prepared in Mandsaur Circle and Mandsaur topped the list while Jawad was the place found to be the most affected last year.

Looking to this, the 'Sanitary Section' of Shajapur was removed to Mandsaur Circle in 1937-38. The Sanitary Supervisor undertook the work of closing of step wells by remaining on tour for 75 days. Propaganda work was done in 73 villages by the Sanitary Officer by means of lectures, magic-lantern shows and distribution of pamphlets. The operation of village Improvement Scheme was continued in the coming years. In 1939-40, the work of remodelling of existing wells and *Baoris* was done at Mandsaur and for this the Sanitary Supervisor toured for 114 days and the cinema operator covered 17 villages of the District.

The 'forties' have nothing special to mention in the field of sanitation except the regular Municipal services, which were available in the Municipal towns and minor role of Panchayats in this field, specially in the later half of the decade.

A short analysis of the public health activities of each of the Block of the district planwise has been tabulated below :—

Table XVI-11

Sanitation

S.No.	Name of the Development Block	New Wells Constructed	Existing Wells repaired	Step wells closed	Sruface drainage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	MALHARGARH				
	I Plan	57	24	42	300 Mt.
	II Plan	163	98	9	..
	III Plan	76	168	2	1616 Mt.
	After III Plan	17	2	1	..
2.	GAROTH				
	I Plan	..	..	..	..
	II Plan	..	..	..	..
	III Plan	40	6	..	..
	After III Plan	36	17	..	..

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
3.	MANASA				
	I Plan	..	..	..	..
	II Plan	86	..	6	3
	III Plan	55	..	1	..
4.	JAWAD				
	I Plan	..	..	..	..
	II Plan	..	..	..	..
	III Plan	86	228	6	1333 Yds.
	After III Plan	39	35	..	1100 Yds.
5.	SITAMAU				
	I Plan	..	..	..	..
	II Plan	98	..	7	2534 Sq. Feets.
	III Plan	77	47	9	1028 Sq. Feets.
	After III Plan	49	15	..	100 Sq. Feets.
6.	BHANPURA				
	I Plan	..	..	..	..
	II Plan	..	..	..	..
	III Plan	47	62	6	..
7.	NEEMUCH				
	From 2nd Oct., 1960 to 31st March, 1971	121	10	6	2500
8.	MANDSAUR				
	I Plan	..	1	..	..
	II Plan	113	45	74	31763 Sq. Feets.
	III Plan	73	56	5	2967 Sq. Feets.

(Contd.)

S.No.	Name of the Development Block	Latrines constructed	Soakage pits	Urinals	Cattle sheds	Smokeless chulhas	Hand pump installed
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	MALHARGARH						
	I Plan	4	55	..	..	50	..
	II Plan	..	408	..	..	161	..
	III Plan	43	214	..	50	..	..
	After III Plan	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	GAROTH						
	I Plan	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II Plan	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III Plan	81	377	31	..	174	1
	After III Plan	27	299	..	..	113	..
3.	MANASA						
	I Plan	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II Plan	2	..	..	2	..	4
	III Plan	..	..	..	..	..	1
4.	JAWAD						
	I Plan	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II Plan	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III Plan	80	262	..	1	..	1
	After III Plan	19	113	..	..	13	1
5.	SITAMAU						
	I Plan	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II Plan	26	347	..	..	102	3
	III Plan	65	233	..	44	167	1
	After III Plan	10	..	..	..	..	1
6.	BHANPURA						
	I Plan	..	..	..	..	..	..
	II Plan	..	..	..	..	..	..
	III Plan	37	1126	15	114	158	1
7.	NEEMUCH						
	From 2nd Oct. 1960 to 31st March, 1971	110	3000	96	7	..	3
8.	MANDSAUR						
	I Plan	..	4	..	..	..	19
	II Plan	70	430	62	171	83	27
	III Plan	69	394	66	84	179	..

Source—District Family Planning-*cum*-Health Officer, Mandsaur

Public Health Activities have also been undertaken by the Municipalities of the District. A short description thereof is given hereunder.

Municipalities

The Municipal Committees of the district are engaged in various activities pertaining to the health and sanitation of the respective towns.

Municipality, Mandsaur

Arrangement for the supply of drinking water is made by the Council. Drainage and slum clearance arrangement has been made by the Drainage Department.

Municipality, Neemuch

Arrangement for the drinking water supply in Neemuch city, Neemuch cantonment area is comparatively better maintained as regards general cleanliness.

Municipality, Jawad

Water supply is done by the Municipal water works. In most of the parts of the town gutters have been constructed. There is no slum area in the town. The committee received a grant of Rs. 13,000 per year during the decade 1960-61 to 1970-71 on an average except during 1962-63 and 1965-66 when it received about Rs. 42,500 and Rs. 47,000 respectively.

Municipality, Rampura

Except the usual water supply and street cleaning, there is no other sanitary activity

Municipality, Manasa

50,000 gallons or 2,27,500 litre of water is supplied daily from 4 wells which are regularly chlorinated and permangnated.

Municipality, Garoth

There is no water works at present. People draw water from wells which are disinfected by the hospital staff. There is no drainage system as such. However, cleaning of the town is regularly done. The work on the sanctioned water supply scheme has begun in 1971-72.

Municipality, Bhanpura

Except the cleaning of Streets regularly, there is no activity which pertains to sanitation.

Municipality, Malhargarh

The Committee supplies drinking water with the help of tanks. Cleaning of the streets and gutters is the only other activity.

Municipality, Narayangarh

A joint water supply scheme is under construction which will supply water to both the Narayangarh and the Malhargarh Municipal areas. The town is kept clean by workers of the Committee.

Municipality, Sitamau

There is no water supply scheme working at present but the proposal is under execution. Street cleaning by Municipal staff is the only activity pertaining to public health.

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Prohibition

Prohibition in respect of liquor was not extended to this District, which was a part of Gwalior State prior to 1948. During the period of princely regime, the policy in regard to liquor and opium was to discourage excessive indulgence. In pursuance of this policy, the erstwhile Gwalior State promulgated an Excise Act, which came into force in 1909. Consequently, all liquor *bhattis* and shops in *Zamindari* areas were taken over by the State.

The year 1913 was again a landmark in the history of excise administration. Prior to this, the *Jagir* areas were strewn with out-stills, which were also taken over by the State, and in lieu of which, compensation was granted. Thus, in place of out-still, a system of supplies from the central distillery was adopted. This reduced the chances of smuggling of liquor to a considerable extent. During the ensuing decades, various other measures were also taken to restrict the consumption of liquor and hemp-drugs. In 1930, it was decided that all these shops should be closed on the occasion of important festivals such as Holi, Dashehra, Diwali, Moharram, etc.

In the year 1928-29, the number of liquor shops was 229, which served on an average about 1,038 persons per shop. Average consumption in the District was estimated at 3.5 *Drams* in this year.

Anti-Drink Movement

During the 'thirties of the present century, the liquor shops continued to be leased out on Madras system. Owing to the impact of anti-drink movement, launched during this period, a sharp fall in the consumption of liquor was noted in Mandsaur. It fell from 16,901 L. P. gallons in 1929-30 to 13,274 L.P. Gallons in the year 1930-31. The average consumption per head was thus reduced to 2.3 *Drams* of proof spirit. Owing to the policy of gradual closure of liquor shops, the average area and population served by each shop, thus increased from 1,038 persons in 1929-30 to 1,186 persons per shop in 1930-31.

The impact of anti-drink movement became more and more manifest in the ensuing years of the 'thirties. By the mid-'thirties, the average consumption of liquor in the District touched an all time low of 1.62 *Drams* of proof spirit per head. The total consumption recorded was 9,189 L.P. Gallons in 1934-35 against 13,274 L.P. Gallons in 1930-31.

But it seems that the effect of anti-drink movement could not last longer, and by the end of the 1930-40 decade, the average consumption again spurted to 2.5 *Drams* and the total consumption to 14,703 L.P. gallons in 1939-40. The number of shops in Mandsaur was 234, thereby serving 7.6 sq. miles of area per shop. The average population served by each shop was estimated as 1,163 persons in that year.

Sitamau State

During the initial decades of the present century, the *Abkari* Department of former Sitamau State was managed by the Tahsildar. The Joint right of manufacturing at a central

distillery, and vending in all the *Khalsa* and all but 13 of the *Jagir* villages was given to a single contractor for a fix term. In 1907-08, the system of administration was the monopoly system coupled with maximum prices ranging from Rs. 1,12 *paisa* to Rs. 4.50 *paisa* per gallon of 60 U.P., and 15 U.P., respectively. The manufacture or import by any other person was prohibited. The distillation was carried on the ordinary post-still system. In that year the number of shops was 12 in both areas. On an average a shop served about 27 sq. miles of area and 1,837 persons. In 1912 the number of shops was 22. In the ensuing decades, the same system remained in force. In the year 1940, Sitamau Town distillery worked on a modified form of the Madras system, which enjoyed monopoly powers. The depot supplied liquor to 24 retail shops in the State. The total quantity sold was 2,897 gallons in 1941 and the State earned an income of Rs. 12,307 from the duty and licence fee.

Jaora State

Prior to the merger of former Jaora State in Madhya Bharat Union in 1948, the State had Madras system in force. Country-spirit was supplied by a contractor and issued from the depots to the licenced shop-keepers. In the year 1939-40, there were 99 shops in the State. Total income from the sale of liquor was Rs. 58,399. By the year 1942-43, the excise revenue increased to Rs. 95,296, owing largely to increase in sale of liquor.

The number of hemp-drugs and opium shops leased out on contract system was 14 and revenue amounted to Rs. 4,097 in 1939-40. The State supplied fixed quantity of opium to Ghazipur and Neemuch factories under agreement with Government of India.

Prohibition in Madhya Bharat State

After the formation of Madhya Bharat in 1948, uniform rates were fixed for all excisable commodities in the area. In pursuance of the policy of the Government to discourage the use of intoxicants among the people, and to introduce total prohibition as soon as possible, the State Government selected Bhilsa (now Vidisha) for the purpose. Prohibition in respect of liquor, *ganja* and opium was enforced in the District with effect from December 12th, 1948.[1] Special staff consisting of 21 persons was appointed for dealing with the work relating to prohibitions.

Mahua Control Rules

In Order to check illicit distillation of liquor from *Mahua*, the Government put into force *Mahua* Control Rules in 1950-51, in many districts of Madhya Bharat including Mandsaur.[2]

It seems that the problem of illicit distillation was not serious in Mandsaur District. The offences committed under the *Mahua* Rules and Poppy Husk Rules were not of serious dimensions. In the year 1969-70, 20 offences under the *Mahua* Rules and 37 offences under the Poppy Husk Rules were registered. In all cases, the offenders were penalized. In the ensuing years, the tendency of illicit distillation further declined. Only 12 offences under the *Mahua* rules were recorded in the year 1971-72. The number of offences under *Mahua* and Poppy Husk Rules were 9 and 26, respectively in 1975-76.

1. Madhya Bharat State Administration Report, 1948-49, p. 106.
2. Ibid. 1950-51, p. 30.

Mandsaur as "Wet" Area

Although Mandsaur still remained a "Wet" area, yet it witnessed various other measures preliminary to total prohibition. In pursuance of the policy of the new State to Gradually close down as many distilleries and warehouse as possible, the distillery at Sitamau, an erstwhile State merged in the District in 1948, was closed down in July, 1950.[1] The area it served was attached to Barwaha distillery. By 1951, two more distilleries at Amjhera and Jaora were also closed down in the District.

Temperance Movement

So far, no organised temperance movement was launched in the State, except for a few stray efforts made during the early 'thirties to propagate anti-drink habits. Jiwan Vikas Sangh of Indore took initiative in the matter and started preaching abstinence amongst the labourers of Indore. For the purpose, a sum of Rs. 5,000 was granted to it by the Government.

Temperance in new Madhya Pradesh

After the formation of the new State of Madhya Pradesh in 1956, the temperance and anti-drink movement gained further momentum. Intensive propaganda through posters, leaflets and films on prohibition was undertaken in the District. Prohibition Week became an annual feature of the District, which was celebrated from the 2nd to 8th October. Social Welfare and TribalWelfare Departments continued to propagate against the evil of drinking and explaining the advantage of abstinence to villagers through lectures and magic lantern shows, etc

Wedded to the policy of prohibition, the State Government divided Madhya Pradesh in three sectors, namely, "Wet" area, "Dry" area and "Out-Still" area. In 1957, the out-still areas were also converted on the Madras system, Mandsaur still, however, remained a "Wet" area, in which the same old Madras system continued. The Central Provinces Prohibition Act, 1938 was extended to the New Madhya Pradesh in 1959.

Prohibition Act Repealed

Since various measures to restrict or prohibit the consumption of liquor met with limited success all over the State, the Government of Madhya Pradesh after considerable delebrations shelved the idea of total prohibition. An Ordinance No. 9 of 1967, the *Madhya Pradesh Madya Nishedha Vidhi Nirasan Adhyadesh* was promulgated to repeal the prohibition Act of 1938. The Ordinance came into force with effect from 1st September, 1967.

In 1975-76, the total number of liquor shops in the District was 144. On an average one shop served 6677 persons. The total consumption of liquor in the same year was 5,36,288 proof litres. All the liquor shops remain close on 14 days of national and religious importance in a year.

1. Ibid. 1950-51, p. 28.

Advancement of Backward Classes and Tribes

A large section of the District population is still economically, socially and educationally backward. The President's Order, relating to the Scheduled Caste and Tribes, promulgated in the year 1956, listed 25 Castes and 3 Tribes in the District. According to Census 1961, the population of Scheduled Castes was 1,13,907 or 15.15 per cent and that of the Scheduled Tribes, 534 or less than 1% of the total population. A decade later in 1971, their population was 1,40,834 and 342, respectively. Principal among the Scheduled Castes were Chamar (52.6%), Balai (22.5%), Bagri (8.5%) and Bhangi (5.1%). Gonds (534) were numerically important tribe in Mandsaur, although Korku and Seharia were also Scheduled.

Economy

In 1961, it was estimated that 60 per cent of the Scheduled Caste population was economically active. With four-fifths of the working force in the first two categories ('Agriculture' and 'Agricultural labourers'), they are still economically backward. Agriculture is the main-stay of their economy. About 85.7 per cent of them owned or held land directly from the Government. About 10.5 per cent held it partly also from private persons. A very small number (3.8%) of them partly held the land from private persons as sub-tenant and partly from the Government. 'Other Services', 'Household Industry' and 'Construction' were other categories of workers having sizeable participation in the economy of Scheduled Castes.

Economically, the tribal population mainly depends upon 'Mining', 'Forestry', 'Hunting', 'Household Industry' and 'Agricultural labour' for their livelihood.

Literacy

Of the total population of Scheduled Castes in 1961, only 9.5 per cent were returned as literate and educated. Literacy among males was 17.8 per cent, while literacy among the females was 1 per cent. Mere literates without any educational level, however, formed the bulk (9,637 or 88.7%) of those returned as literate and educated. It was estimated that about 10.6 per cent of the literates pursued their studies up to primary or junior basic levels and about 0.7 per cent went still higher upto "matriculation or higher secondary levels". Their interest in technical education was also manifested as 5 students were recorded to having studies upto diploma course. The various measures adopted for the rapid advancement of education among these classes are dealt with in Chapter XV—Education and Culture.

District Organisation

For the effective execution of various welfare measures, a separate organisation existed in the former Gwalior State. The Welfare Officer at the State Level and Harijan Organisers at the District level were appointed to look after the social, economic and educational advancement of these classes. In Madhya Bharat State, a separate Department was established, and in August, 1953, an Organiser was appointed to assist the Collector and District Development Officer in the execution of various schemes. At tahsil level, Harijan Sewaks were appointed to assist the District Harijan Organiser. Presently, one District Organiser, Tribal Welfare, is posted at Mandsaur. He works under the overall control of the Collector and is assisted by two Circle Organisers and two Social Workers.

Economic Advancement

A number of welfare schemes were taken up for execution during the different Plan periods. During the First Plan period, besides educational schemes, the Department spent a sum of Rs. 11,359 on the construction of 26 wells in Harijan villages.

Jiwan Vikas Kendra, in all the eight tahsil centres were opened. *Harijan Sewaks*, who supervised these centres, worked for the eradication of untouchability. Periodical meetings and weekly community feasts were also arranged in all the tahsils of Mandsaur District. About 240 villages were covered under this scheme. About 12 Leather Cooperative Societies and an Agricultural Produce Multipurpose Cooperative Society was also started. Harijan fire victims of Neemuch were aided to the extent of Rs. 780 in the year 1955-56.

Reservation and Employment Opportunity

In order to give adequate opportunity to these classes to join the Government service, the Government have reserved 15 per cent of posts for Tribes in Class I and II services. The reservation in Class III and Class IV services is to the extent of 16 and 20 per cent, respectively for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Other facilities such as relaxation in normal age limit for entry into the Government services, payment of travelling allowance for journey performed in connection with interview, etc., exemption from or reduction in payment of application and examination fees are also given to the candidates of these classes.

In seeking employment, the District Employment office is striving to extend all help to them. The number of registered unemployeds of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in 1960-61 was 338 and 36, respectively. Their number was 320 and 2, respectively in 1966-67 and 622 and 11, respectively in 1972-73. In 1967-68, the employment office sent 354 Scheduled Castes candidates for interview, of which 45 candidates were selected for employment.

The pressure of registered unemployeds kept on mounting during the subsequent years. The number of candidates sent for interview increased to 706 in 1970-71 and further to 1,383 in 1972-73. Of these, 85 in 1970-71 and 153 in 1972-73 were selected. In 1972-73, 10 candidates of Scheduled Tribes were also sent for interview of which 2 were selected. During the later years, upto June, 1976, a total number of 2,241 Harijan candidates were registered for employment. Of these 515 were suitably placed.

Cooperative Societies

With an ultimate objective of reorganising the entire village economy on cooperative lines, the First Plan advocated cooperative farming as an initial step. Since then the movement has gone a long way to provide economic security to the backward classes and tribes in variuos ways. The movement has now assumed multipurpose character for better farming or distribution of seeds, fertilizers, agricultural equipment for marketing and financing. In furtherence of the above objectives, 12 cooperative leather societies of Scheduled Castes and a multipurpose cooperative society at village Daroli of *Adivasis* were

organised during the First Plan period (1951–56). The movement gained further momentum during the Second Plan period and large sums of money were earmarked for providing financial assistance to the societies of these classes. For the purpose, in 1958-59, a sum of Rs. 40,000, Rs. 18,500 and Rs. 12,000 was provided as financial assistance to the societies of *Adivasi*, *Harijan* and other backward classes, respectively. By the end of the year 1971-72, the District had one cooperative credit society at Mandsaur and 18 farming societies of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

In addition, the Government has also been sanctioning grant-in-aid to the economically weaker farmers of these classes. Thus, during the period from 1972 to 1976, a sum of Rs. 3,85,600 was sanctioned to 429 persons as grant-in-aid for the purpose of purchasing bullocks, seed, fertilizers, etc., constructions of irrigation wells and installation of diesel and electric pump sets.

Industrial Training

During the Third Plan period, Rampura Industrial Training Institute which was started in 1964, provide the facility of training the persons of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in various trades. Two Scheduled Caste trainees for Wireman's training were admitted in the year 1964-65. Their number increased to 4 in 1966-67 and to 8 in 1967-68. Training was imparted in five courses, namely, wireman, electrician, fitter, machanist and turner. For the first time, alongwith 4 Scheduled Caste trainees, 1 Tribal candidate was also admitted for wireman's training in the year 1968-69. By the year 1971-72, 25 candidates of these classes were trained. Thus, by the year 1975-76, the total number of Harijan and Adivasi candidates trained at this institute was 74. All of these but 10 were reported to have been absorbed in various industries.

During the period of training, the trainees were given scholarship of Rs. 45 per month. Free boarding facilities were also given to them. No tuition fees was charged.

Local Bodies

A number of welfare measures for these classes were also taken by the civic bodies of the District. Depending upon their capacity, they granted various allowances and improved their pay scales and services conditions. These included the earned leave facilities, casual, medical and maternity leave benefits, etc. Periodically, these classes were also given liveries blankets, washing soap and medical reimbursement facility to the extent of Rs. 75 per year. The provision of pension and gratuity has also been made in few municipalities. Municipal Committee, Mandsaur constructed a colony of *Harijans* at a cost of Rs. 20,510. Lighting and drinking facilities were also given to them. To improve their working condition, hand-*thelas* were provided for carrying night-soil.

Social Advancement

From time immemorial the *Harijans* of the District suffered various social disabilities and stigmas. Traditionally imposed by the clean castes, the *Harijans* were ostracised and were compelled to settle at the outskirts of the village. They were denied even the civic rights of using public places, wells, *serais*, *Dharmashalas*, schools, etc., simply because

these castes were supposed to be associated with pollution. The Tribes, however, were not supposed to carry with them any such social stigma.

As the area became more and more accessible through the growth of means of communications, the people came under close contact with others, and this to some extent resulted in narrowing the gulf between these classes and the so called high castes. With the growth of political and social awakening, changes in the out-look of educated generation in regards to caste restrictions were noticed. With newspapers and periodicals, new liberal and democratic ideas rapidly travelled from place to place. The political activities of the 'thirties and 'forties of the Century too made these classes concious of their civic rights, and propaganda helped considerably in changing the hearts of the people in general.

As a result of all these developments, the Ruler of the Former Gwalior State announced in 1945, the opening of all the State temples, Government schools, wells and other public places open to *Harijans*. In the same year, they were also granted parallel citizenship rights enjoyed by the caste Hindus. *Harijans* were also nominated to the District and *Pargana* Boards. This was followed by an important reform in 1947, when *Harijan* Disability Removal Act, was enacted in the State for the removal of civil and social disabilities of *Harijans*.

Harijan and Social Disability Removal Act

After the formation of Madhya Bharat Union, a series of measures were taken, for the amelioration of social and economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. A unified legislation, called the Harijan Social Disability Removal Act was passed in 1948-49, which made it an offence to discriminate between *Harijans* and non-*Harijans*.

Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1956

This act later stood repealed after coming into force from 1st June, 1956 of Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1956, passed by the Indian Parliament. In the following year, 10 cases involving 17 persons were registered in the District. Since then the number of registered cases ranged between cases were registered under the Act. The largest number of persons chalaned was in 1969-70, when against 41 persons the cases were registered. In 1970-71, 28 persons were chalaned under the Act, of which 2 were convicted.

It was, however, noted that in most of the offences registered under the Untouchability Act, the stress was on mutual agreement. In the year 1970-71, of the 6 cases involving 28 persons, 2 cases involving as many as 24 persons were discharged after mutual agreement.

During the period from 1972 to 1976, the highest number of such cases registered was 26 in 1975 and lowest 3 in 1973. In other years the number of these cases was 9 in 1972, 5 in 1974 and 14 in 1976.

Public Trusts

The Madhya Pradesh Public Trust Act, 1951 was enforced in Mandsaur District in 1959 alongwith the rest of the State excluding Mahakoshal region. This Act provided effective control over the administration of Public Trusts made for religious and charitable purposes. The Collector of the District is the Registrar of Public Trusts at the District level, while the Sub-Divisional Officers function as Registrar at the tahsil level. All the Trusts are required to get themselves registered with Registrar, who looks after the proper management and functioning of such Trusts as are registered with him. The registered Public Trusts are further required to open their account either in a Scheduled or in a Post Office Saving Bank or in such Bank which is registered under the Cooperative Societies Act, 1912 and deposit their funds therein. The Secretary or Manager, as the case may be, of the Trust is, however, authorised to spend only such amount as is normally required for the smooth and proper running of the day to day essential activities of the Trust. The annual budget are prepared by the respective Committees of the Public Trusts and are sent to Registrar for his approval. The account of each trust is subject to audit and inspection by the Local Fund Audit Department. But generally local Auditors are appointed by the Registrar to check and certify the correctness of these accounts.

In Neemuch Tahsil as many as eight Trusts have been registered, viz. (1) Niranjan Lal Murlidhar Sarvajanik Trust, (2) Jain Shoetamber Bhajan Parshwanath Trust, (3) Jain Diwakar Sthanakwasi Chhatrawas Sewa Sangh Trust, (4) Neemuch Parsi Anjuman Trust, (5) Lakshmi Narayan Trust, (6) Kalka Devi Trust, (7) Jain Mandir Shri Rishabha Dev maharaj Trust and (8) Saraswat Brahman Samaj Trust. There is no Public Trust in the other Tahsils of the District.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Representation in Lok Sabha

Mandsaur District was formed after 1947 from the merger of Mandsaur District of erstwhile Gwalior State, Rampura-Bhanpura of erstwhile Indore State, Malhargarh and Sanjit Tahsil of former Jaora State and former Sitamau State. Hence the history of its representation in the legislature begins with the First General Elections held in 1952. The Mandsaur single-member Parliamentary constituency was created by the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies (Madhya Bharat) Order, 1951, covered the District, besides Jaora (Tahsil) of Ratlam District. The extent and number of seats of the aforesaid constituency remained the same during the Second General Elections, 1957.

The Mandsaur Constituency was re-arranged by the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1961; for the Third General Elections, 1962. This time also, Jaora Tahsil of Ratlam District was included in this Constituency. The position continued during the Fourth General Elections in 1967 and the Mid Term Lok Sabha Poll in 1971 except the Alot portion of Ratlam District. The number of voters and votes polled in the constituency during all the elections described above, are shown in the table below :—

Table No. XVIII-1

Lok Sabha Elections

Election Year	Total No. of Voters	Total No. of Votes Polled	Percentage of Votes Polled
1st Election, 1952	3,71,375	1,40,861	37.90
2nd Election, 1967	3,62,466	1,56,234	43.10
3rd Election, 1962	4,19,484	2,31,826	57.28
\$th Election, 1967	4,81,935	2,83,706	58.87
Mid Term Poll, 1971	5,24,764	3,01,660	60.30

Representation in State Legislature

For the purpose of the First General Elections to the Madhya Bharat Legislative Assembly held in 1952, the District was divided into seven Constituencies of which one was double member constituency. The relevant details such as names of the constituencies,

number of seats allotted to each of them, number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes, total number of votes and valid votes polled with percentage are shown in the table given below :—

Table No. XVIII-2
First General Election to Vidhan Sabha

Name of the Constituency	No. of Seats Allotted	No. of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes	Total No. of Electors	Valid Votes Polled	Percentage of Col. 4 to 5
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Mandsaur (South)	1	..	44,133	18,372	41.6
2. Sitamau	2	1	82,304*	46,255	28.4
3. Bhanpura	1	..	39,676	13,056	32.9
4. Manasa	1	..	39,318	17.995	45.7
5. Jawad	1	..	39,030	15,811	39.8
6. Neemuch	1	..	40,542	19,334	47.6
7. Mandsaur (North)	1	..	42,210	20,631	47.2
Mandsaur (North) Bye Election			43,210	20,786	47.3

* Total No. of votes 1,64,608.

After the re-organisation of the States in the year 1956, Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha was reconstituted and certain changes in the name, extent and number of seats allotted to these constituencies were made by the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956. As a result, the total number of Vidhan Sabha members elected from the District during the Second General Elections, 1957, decreased to 7 members from six seats. One constituency was double member constituency. The details of these constituencies are given below :—

Table No. XVIII-3

Second General Elections to Vidhan Sabha, 1957

Name of the Constituency	No. of Seats Allotted	No. of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes	Total No. of Electors	Valid Votes Polled	Percentage of Col. 4 to 5
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. Manasa	1	..	48,140	22,170	51.3
2. Garoth	2	1	91,401*	62,563	34.21

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
3. Sitamau	1	..	46,035	17,328	37.6
4. Mandsaur	1	..	46,069	21,409	46.4
5. Neemuch	1	..	49,455	23,183	46.8
6. Jawad	1	..	45,031	20,938	46.4

* Total No. of votes 1,82,802.

Consequent upon the passing of the Two Member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961, the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1961 changed the extent of Constituencies. The District was divided into seven Single-Member Constituencies including one Scheduled Castes seat for the purpose of the Third General Elections to the Maadhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, held in 1962. The table below shows the election results.

Table No. XVIII-4

Third General Elections to Vidhan Sabha, 1962

Name of Constituencies	Total No. of Votes	Valid Votes Polled	Percentage of Col. 3 to 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Manasa	46,374	28,315	61.06
2. Garoth	58,403	26,775	45.8
3. Suwasra (Scheduled Castes)	50,693	21,872	43.3
4. Sitamau	52,389	26,086	49.7
" (Bye Election)	53,928	31,699	58.7
5. Mandsaur	53,499	30,566	57.1
6. Neemuch	52,552	34,734	66.09
7. Jawad	51,739	33,108	63.9

At the time of Fourth General Elections held in 1967, the territorial constituencies of the District again underwent a change in some respect, as a result of the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1965, but the number of seats remained

the same i.e. seven, including one seat reserved for Scheduled Castes. The result of the elections are shown in the following Table :—

Table No. XVIII-5

Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1967

	Name of Constituencies	Total No. of Votes	Valid Votes Polled	Percentage of Col. 3 to 2
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Manasa	53,408	34,749	65.06
2.	Garoth	51,726	27,535	53.2
3.	Suwasra (Scheduled Castes)	58,893	27,845	47.4
4.	Sitamau	64,287	37,873	58.9
5.	Mandsaur	62,533	37,502	59.9
6.	Neemuch	64,005	45,067	70.4
7.	Jawad	59,130	41,893	70.8

During the Fifth General Elections of 1972, no change was made in respect of any of the constituencies of the District. Election results are shown in the table below.

Table No. XVIII-6

Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1972

Name of Constituencies		Total No. of Votes	Valid Votes Polled	Percentage of Col. 3 to 2
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Manasa	62,399	45,088	72.2
2.	Garoth	59,890	34,864	58.2
3.	Suwasra (Scheduled Castes)	68,987	40,438	58.6
4.	Sitamau	74,331	51,129	68.7
5.	Mandsaur	73,177	50,038	68.3
6.	Neemuch	77,000	51,521	66.3
7.	Jawad	69,802	51,058	73.1

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

POLITICAL PARTIES

The political parties active in the district function on an all -India level, none being of purely of local standing. It is difficult to assess the numerical strength of the membership of these parties, as it is subject to change from time to time. From the results of the general elections held at different times, it emerge that major political parties in the district are the Indian National Congress, the Socialist, the Jana Sangh, Hindu Maha Sabha (In 1952, 1957), Ram rajya Parishad (in 1952), Swatantra (In 1962) and Praja Socialist Party (in 1962). Congress and Jana Sangh are the main parties which contested all the general elections in the District.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Congress in 1952 Elections

In the First General Elections, 1952, the Congress Party put up one candidate for Mandsaur Lok Sabha constituency and won the seat by polling 92,356 votes. For Vidhan Sabha, eight candidates of the party were in the field. In Mandsaur (South and North) constituencies, the congress polled 12,063 and 12,055 valid votes, respectively and won. In Sitamau double-member constituencies congress candidates polled 15,519 and 12,709 valid votes and won. In Manasa, Jawad and Neemuch constituencies, the Congress won and polled 17,995, 15,711 and 19,334 valid votes, respectively, while in Bhanpura it polled 13,059 valid votes, but lost the seat. Thus, seven of its eight candidates were successful.

Congress in 1957 Elections

In the Second General Elections, 1957, the Congress again set up one candidate for Lok Sabha from Mandsaur Single-Member Constituency. The candidate polled 78,014 valid votes and won the seat. As regards the Vidhan Sabha seats of the District, the Congress candidates contested from all the seven seats including Garoth double member seat ; of whom four won the election from Garoth, Sitamau, Mandsaur and Neemuch constituencies. They polled 16,440, 8,338, 12,834 and 12,619 valid votes, respectively. The number of valid votes polled by the party candidates in the constituencies, where it faced defeat was 9,733 in Manasa, 16,642 in Garoth and 9,130 in Jawad. In the Bye Election of Mandsaur (North) seat, the Congress lost the seat and secured 9,773 valid votes.

Congress in 1962 Elections

During the Third General Elections, 1962, the Congress Party fought from the single-member constituency for Lod Sabha, but could not be successful. It got 1,06,995 valid votes. For Vidhan Sabha, the party set up seven candidates of whom only one could succeed from Mandsaur seat and polled 15,041 valid votes. From other seats, they polled 13,309 in Jawad, 12,217 in Manasa, 11,236 in Garoth, 8,007 in Suwasra (Scheduled Castes seat), 10,635 in Sitamau and 15,589 in Neemuch. In the subsequent bye election in Sitamau Constituency also, the party put up its candidate, but lost the seat. The candidate got 15,110 valid votes.

Congress in 1967 Elections

General Elections to Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha were again held in 1967, when the Congress party fought from Mandsaur Lok Sabha seat, alongwith seven Vidhan Sabha seats. This time again the party lost the Lok Sabha seat and got 1,19,863 valid votes. Amongst all the seven seats, congress party could achieve success from Manasa and Jawad seats, where it polled 16,370 and 21,882 valid votes, respectively. The number of valid votes polled by it in the constituencies where it faced defeat was 11,238 in Garoth, 11,903 in Suwasra (Scheduled Castes)14,321 in Sitamau, 11,903 in Mandsaur and 20,001 in Neemuch constituencies.

Congress in 1972 Elections

In the Mid Term Lok Sabha Election held in 1971, the Congress (lead by Jagjiwan Ram) again set up its candidate from Mandsaur seat. The candidate secured 1,41,544 valid votes and lost the seat.

Congress in 1972 Vidhan Sabha Elections

The Congress candidates contested from all the seven Vidhan Sabha constituencies of the District and, first time all the candidates captured the seats. They polled 25,299 in Manasa ; 17,887 in Garoth ; 20,427 in Suwasra (Scheduled Castes) ; 30,032 in Sitamau ; 27,779 in Mandsaur ; 28,776 in Neemuch and 25,594 in Jawad Constituencies.

Jana Sangh

The Jana Sangh Party did not contest for Lok Sabha during the First General Elections of 1952, but six candidates contested for Vidhan Sabha seats out of which only one seat could be won from Bhanpura and secured 5,382 valid votes. In Mandsaur North, the party got 372 valid votes 5,626 votes in Sitamau, 4,878 in Manasa, 5,652 in Jawad and 2,903 in Neemuch Constituencies.

During the Second General Elections, 1957, the Jana Sangh set up a candidate for Lok Sabha, but he was unsuccessful as he could secured only 56,786 valid votes. It also contested from all the seven Vidhan Sabha constituencies in the District including Garoth double-member constituency. But three of its candidates were successful in Manasa, Garoth (Double-Member Constituency) and Jawad Constituencies, where the party secured 12,437, 17,145, and 11,808 valid votes, respectively. The number of valid votes polled by the party in the rest of the constituencies, where it lost was 13,836 in Garoth (Double-Member Constituency), 2,300 in Sitamau, 1,753 in Mandsaur, 4,782 in Neemuch.

During the Third General Elections, 1962, one candidate of the party contested from the Lok Sabha Constituency and was successful. He polled 1,17,850 valid votes. As regards Vidhan Sabha Constituencies, the seven candidates of the party contested in the District. Except one seat, the party got success for the six constituencies from Jawad, Manasa, Garoth, Suwasra (Scheduled Castes), Sitamau and Neemuch constituencies and

secured 19,799; 13,097; 12,191; 13,008; 14,591; 15,532 and 18,505 valid votes, respectively. The Party lost the seat from Mandsaur where it secured 12,879 valid votes. In the Bye Elections of Sitamau constituency, also the Jana Sangh party secured 15,532 valid votes and won the seat again.

During the Fourth General Elections, 1967, the party set up its one candidate for Lok Sabha Seat. The candidate was declared elected and got 1,48,654 valid votes.

For Vidhan Sabha Elections of 1967, the party fielded seven of its candidates for seven constituencies of the District and got five seats. Its successful candidates received 15,737 valid votes in Garoth, 15,942 in Suwasra (Scheduled Castes), 21,413 in Sitamau, 17,171 in Mandsaur, and 23,590 in Neemuch. In the rest two constituencies, where it was defeated, the number of valid votes polled by it was 15,629 in Manasa and 18,632 in Jawad constituencies.

During the Mid Term Lok Sabha Poll, 1971, a candidate of the Jana Sangh Party fought the election from the District constituency. He polled, 1,49,147 valid votes and won.

During the Fifth General Elections, 1972, the party candidates contested from all the seven Vidhan Sabha constituencies of the District. This time, no candidate of the party could be successful. They polled 19,789 in Manasa, 15,249 in Garoth, 20,011 in Suwasra, 19,211 in Sitamau, 19,262 in Mandsaur, 21,201 in Neemuch and 23,000 in Jawad constituencies.

Ram Rajya Parishad

The party set up six candidates in First General Elections, 1952, for Vidhan Sabha seats of the District. All the candidates were defeated and it polled 4,797 valid votes in Mandsaur (South), 7,884, Sitamau (General Seat), 5,015 in Manasa, 2,858 in Jawad, 3,261 in Neemuch and 5,015 in Mandsaur (North). For Lok Sabha constituency, no candidate of the party contested. In rest of the elections, the Ram Rajya Parishad remained completely absent in the District.

Socialist Party

The party was in the field at the time of the First General Elections, 1952 and the Fifth General Elections, 1972. In 1952, it contested from Mandsaur Lok Sabha Seat only. The candidate secured 48,505 valid votes and suffered a defeat. During the Fifth General Elections, 1972, four candidates of the party contested from Sitamau, Mandsaur, Neemuch and Jawad constituencies. They secured 1,038, 1,132, 1,197 and 1,300 valid votes and all suffered the defeat.

Swatantra Party

One candidate of the party contested for Lok Sabha from the Mandsaur Constituency in the Third General Elections of 1962 and suffered a defeat. The candidate got only 6,981 valid votes. In the Third General Elections of 1962, the party contested for four Vidhan Sabha constituencies from Manasa, Suwasra (Scheduled Castes). Mandsaur and Neemuch

constituencies and secured 1,501, 857, 1,430 and 640 valid votes, respectively and all were defeated. The Party did not participate in any other elections.

Hindu Mahasabha

One candidate of the party contested each time in 1957, 1967 and 1971 Lok Sabha Elections, but the candidates could not get success. It polled 7,737 valid votes in 1957, 15,189 in 1967 and 5,144 in 1971, Mid Term Poll.

As regards the Vidhan Sabha Elections, the Party candidate contested from Mandsaur (North) constituency in 1952 General Elections and lost the seat. He secured 415 valid votes only. But in the bye-election of the same constituency, the party candidate won and secured 11,013 valid votes. Again in 1957, during the Second General Elections, the party candidate fought from Mandsaur Vidhan Sabha constituency but was defeated. It polled 3,701 valid votes.

Communist Party of India

This party was in the field at the time of First General Elections, 1952, when it set up only one candidate from Bhanpura Vidhan Sabha constituency. He secured 650 valid votes and lost. The party has not contested any other elections either for Lok Sabha or Vidhan Sabha in the District.

Praja Socialist Party

The party participated only in the Vidhan Sabha Elections in the District. During the Second General Elections, 1957, only one candidate of the party contested from Sitamau constituency, but could not succeed. He secured 543 valid votes. Again one candidate fought during Third General Elections, 1962 from the same constituency and lost it by getting 353 votes.

News Papers

A healthy Journalism plays an important role in the modern world and has a very recent origin. As regards this district, there are only two important presses, one at Neemuch–Gyanoday Printing Press and another Bharat Printing Press at Mandsaur. So the number of news papers and magazines are limited in the District. 'Dhwaj' and 'Keertiman' are two Hindi daily papers published from Mandsaur. 'Dhwaj' is being published since 1952 and 'Keertiman' since 1968. Besides these, there are three Hindi Weeklies published in the district, viz., 'Swatya', 'Naya Malwa' and 'Nai Vidha'. 'Swatya' has been discontinued at present. 'Naya Malwa' is being published from Mandsaur, but it is also not published regularly. 'Nai Vidha' weekly was previously published in the name of 'Nai Disha' which later on discontinued and at present it is regularly being published as 'Nai Vidha' from Neemuch. All these dailies and weeklies have local distribution in the District but having sufficient supplies. Papers of All-India importance like Nav Bharat Times, Hindustan, Vir Arjun, Times of India, Hindustan Times, etc. daily papers, Organiser, Panchjanya, Blitz,

Dinman, etc., weekly magazines are in circulation in the District. Besides this Nai Duniya, Swadesh, Jagran, Nav Bharat, Hitavada, M. P. Chronicle, Rajasthan Patrika, Hindu (Ajmer), etc. of the neighbouring districts or States are also in circulation.

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

The Madhya Pradesh Rajya Samaj Kalyan Salahkar Board is assisting nine voluntary social service organisations in the District which are :—

(1) Shri Vyas Bal Mandir, Baghana, Neemuch.
(2) Mahila Mandal, Baghana, Neemuch.
(3) Mahila Mandal, Neemuch.
(4) Mahila Mandal, Garoth.
(5) Mahila Mandal, Singada Gate, Rampura.
(6) Mahila Mandal, Bhanpura.
(7) Sewa Samiti, Jawad.
(8) Kalyan Vistar Pariyojna Kendra, Sawania Maharaj.
(9) Mahila Mandal, Manasa.

The State Social Welfare Advisory Board, thus is giving grants to these deserving voluntary institutions. These institutions are running the activities for the welfare of ladies and children in different areas of the District. The Mahila Mandal, Baghana is working since 1956 and imparting training of sewing and embriodary to 25 ladies on an average. The institution is run with the assistance of two trained teachers, one peon and eleven members executive. The Nagar Palika Neemuch and M. P. Social Welfare Board have granted in 1966-67 a sum of Rs. 480 and Rs. 1,000, respectively to this institution, but the Social Welfare Board has reduced the grant and paid up to Rs. 800 in the year 1969-70, while Nagar Palika Neemuch has granted Rs. 590 in 1970-71 and Rs. 750 in 1971-72. Seksaria Charity Trust, Indore has also granted Rs. 150 in the year 1964-65. Besides this, the institution receives individual donations, interest, tuition fees, monthly subscriptions, etc.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Antri Buzurg (24°19' N and 75°14' E)

A village of Manasa Tahsil Antri lies on the north bank of the Retam river at an altitude of 1454 feet above the sea level. It is accessible via Manasa and Garoth, being 15 Km south-west of Manasa and 60.8 km. west from Garoth. It is connected with these two places by good roads. The nearest railway station is Piplia at a distance of 30.4 km. from it.

This old village was once the headquarters of Sheo Singh Chandrawat, the first of the stock to come to Malwa. There are several old temples in the village , about one of which there is a local story. When the Chandrawat Sheo Singh and Sambha Singh settled first at Antri they dug out an image of a goddess according to her own instruction in dream. The image was dug at Bhamawadi and enshrined at Antri as *Nau Durga Mata*. Once again this goddess appeared in dream and advised the two brothers to save Humra, the Delhi Empress from the flood of the Retam River, while going towards Mecca. The grateful Empress took the two brothers to the Delhi Court. The brothers were rewarded by the Emperor with all the lands around Rampura and Bhanpura. On their return they secured the help of the local officers of the Emperor, killed its owner Rama Bhil and established themselves on the *Jagir*. The actual spot in the river Retam, where theEmpress was rescued is still called the *Rania Doh*. She became the family deity of the Chandrawats and is venerated by the Rajputs in Malwa and Mewar. According to a legend formerly people used to cut their tongues to offer to the goddess, and by her grace the lost tongues used to be restored and healed in four or five days' time. The practice continued as late as 1884 when it was banned by Government order. An important fair, attended by traders from outside is held here every year in honour of the *Nau Durga Mata* from the 11th of the bright half of Paush to the new moon (Amawas) of Magh. It is managed by the local gram panchayat and visited by about 1,000 persons. In close proximity stands the Samadhi of a *Nanak-Panthi*. A religious fair is held here in his honour in the dark fortnight of Phalgun.

Bhadva (24°28' N and 75°8' E)

A small village of Neemuch Tahsil Bhadva is situated at a distance of 17 kms. to the east of the Neemuch town. The village was founded by the Deora Rajputs. It is a bus stop.

The main object of interest of this small place is a temple, enshrining a stone goddess, locally known as *Bhadva-ki-mata*. A huge annual fair is held near this spot in the month of March/April, lasting for 9 days. By weekly market are held on Sunday and Monday. A large number of tridents are offer by the devotees to the goddess and planted in the ground. Goats are set free in her name after slitting their ears and putting rings into the holes. The water of a nearby well is sent to distant villages as it is alleged to contain some healing power.

Another annual fair is also held for 9 days during September/October on the occasion of the Dasserah, attracting about 2,000 visitors.

Bhagor (23°53' N and 75°25' E)

A small village of Sitamau Tahsil, formerly Bhagor was the tahsil headquarters of Bhagor Tahsil in the erstwhile Sitamau State.

The name of this place is alleged to have been derived from its association with sage Bhrigu. Formerly the name was Bhrigu Kshetra, later corrupted into Bhagor. Local people believe that a sacrifice was performed by the great sage at this village. To substantiate this belief there is a local deposit of volanic ash, popularly taken as the remains of the sacrificed fire. Fire the steep banks of the Chambal pilgrims gather this ash for preservation.

Nevertheless the village is really an old one as is evidenced by its old foundations and excavate old coins.

Bhanpura (24°31' N and 75°45' E)

The headquarters of a tahsil of the same name, Bhanpura is situated on the river Narmada. It is about 44.8 kms. from Jhalrapatan and about 92.8 from Neemuch below a portion of the Vindhya range, which extends towards from Chittor on the Neemuch-Piplia Jhalrapatan road. The nearest railway stations are Chhatarpur (19.2 kms.) by *pucca* road and Bhawani Mandi (14.4 kms.) by *kutcha* road. Bhanpura is also connected with Garoth by a good road of the length of 19.2 kms. From the Chambal dam a road of 32 kms. goes to Bhanpura. Regular buses ply on these roads. Formerly Bhanpura was a *pargana* of the Rampura Bhanpura district of the erstwhile Holkar State. Rampura and Bhanpura are connected by a first class road.

History

Bhanpura is said to be a very old town, founded by one Bhana Bhil, The place was conquered by the Chandrawats of Rampura in the 14th century and came into the possession of Madho Singh of Jaipur in the 18th century. Subsequently he gave it to Malhar Rao Holkar I. His descendent Yashwant Rao Holkar I liked this place as his favourite resort and died here on October 18, 1811. His cenotaph with a marble statue, surrounded by a castellated wall, is still existing. A palace is also there with its court room, arsenal, underground well etc., and a statue of Ahilya Bai. Taking advantage of large scale smelting of iron in a nearby village named Navli the same ruler established an extensive gun factory in the work of which he used to take active personal part. For some time Bhanpura was the administrative capital of the State.

Bhanpura is surrounded by thick jungle where big and small zames are available. Very sweet oranges are grown here.

Two annual fairs are held in the place in honour of Shri Jhadkhandi Vaijnatheswar Mahadeva, one during July/August and the other in February/March.

About 4.8 kms. away from Bhanpura there is an old palace named Indragarh. A ruined temple and a fort are still traceable on the summit of a nearby hollow hill. An inscription, excavated from this place reveals the fact, that during the 8th century A. D. the tract was under the rule of the Rashtrakuta ruler Nannaraja.[1]

Boliya (24°14' N and 75°48' E)

A large village of Garoth Tahsil Boliya lies about 12.8 kms. from the Garoth railway station and 21 kms. to the south west of Garoth town, with which it is connected by a metalled road.

History

According to local tradition Boliya was hold by the Bhil *Zamindars* in the 15th century. They lost it to the Laplia Sendhias. After about 50 years they were dispossessed of this place by the Deora Thakurs of Haripura, who became the *Zamindars* and brought a few Kadawe Kunbis to cultivate the land. The Chandrawats of Rampura recognised their position and granted them a *pargana*, thereby making them the *Patels* of Boliya. During the 18th century the Maharana of Udaipur handed over this place to Madho Singh of Jaipur. Subsequently at came to the Holkar, when the entire Rampura District was ceded to him by Madho Singh.

For a long time after that Boliya was one of the *Khasli* villages of the Holkars. In the bneginning it was the headquarters of the Satkheda *pargana*, but afterwards reduced to a more *thana*, which too was abolished in the 1908.

Boliya was a centre of substantial commercial interests, specially noted for its indigo and other dye trade. Its dyed carpets, called *jajams* used to get a very ready market far and near as prized products.

Budha (24°15' N and 75°9' E)

A village of Malhargarh Tahsil, it is about 10 kms. from the tahsil headquarters towards east. From Manasa town its distance is about 28.8 kms., the entire distance being covered by a partly *pucca* road, that is, it is *pucca* upto Jarda, thence kutccha. The nearest railway station is Malhargarh.

History

During the Mughal regime Budha (referred to as budsu by Tod) was the headquarters of the Budha *mahal* in the *sari* of Mandsaur, in the Subah of Malwa. Subsequently the entire Budha *pargana* came to the Rana of Udaipur, who again passed in on, in exchange of excellent services, to Narayanji Bargal, the brother-in-law of Malhar Rao I and brother of his wife Gautam Bai. Narayaniji retained half of this *pargana* for himself naming its

1. Indian Archaeology, A Review, 1953-54, p. 14.

headquarters as Narayangarh after himself. Another half of the *pargana* was given by him to his sister Gautam Bai, who in turn named the chief town of her portion as Malhargarh, evidently after her husband. During 1755-62 Budha fell to the Holkar ruler and Narayanji was reduced to a *jagirdar* of the Holkar State. The *jagir* fell to Yashwant Rao Holkar I in 1805. Though it was restored to the bargal family for two years Yashwant's successor finally resumed the *jagir* when the *Jagirdar* Shankar Rao Bargal fled to shitole. During 1818 the Budha *Pargana* was finally resumed by the Holkar ruler. By the Treaty of Mandsaur, however, the Malhargarh *pargana* was handed over to Ghafur Khan to be a part of the Jaora State. A large part of Budha was still retained by the Holkars.

Formerly Budha had some commercial importance that declined subsequently.

Chandwasa (24°12' N and 75°28' E)

A village of Garoth Tahsil, chandwasa lies about 28 kms. south west of the tahsil headquarters, with which it is connected by a metalled road. There is an inspection bungalow. It is connected with Shamgarh by annual weather road of about 19.8 kms. length.

History

Originally Chandwasa was, probably, a Bhil settlement founded by one chandra Bhil and named after him Subsequently the Bhils seem to have been driven away from this village. It seems from the existence of some ruins of settlements near the Dhanur Caves (only 4.8 kms. away from Chandwasa), that during the 8th century A. D. the place might have been a populous one. At present it is a deserted village, but it is of archaeological interest for its numerous old buddhist and Brahamanical cavas. These caves are about 28.2 kms. from Garoth, with which it is connected by an well maintained road. The nearest railway station is Shamgarh at a distance of 26.4 kms. According to Malcolm Chandwasa was the headquarters of a *pargana* consisting of about 40 villages during the regime of Malhar Rao Holkar II. Subsequently, in 1908 it was merged with the Garoth *pargana*.

An annual fair meets here on the occasion of *Sivaratri*, and lasts for 2 days in honour of the local Dharmarajeshwar Mahadeva. About 5,000 persons visit the *mela*. Ducks are plentiful in the tanks of nearby places.

Dhamnar (24°12' N and 75°30' E)

A small village of Garoth Tahsil Dhamnar is situated at a distance of about 21.8 kms. to the south west of the tahsil headquarters, 4.8 ms. from Chandwasa and about 35.2 kms. to the south of Rampura. It is connected with Garoth by a well maintained road. The nearest railway station is Shamgarh (22.4 kms.).

The village is famous for its numerous Buddhist and Brahmanical caves. The Dhamnar caves and probably named after the temple of Dharmarajeshwar, carved in one of these caves. A big annual fair meets at the spot on the occasion of *Mahasivaratri*. It lasts for 4 days and attracts thousands of visitors.

The hill in which these Buddhist and Brahmanic caves are situated is about 4 kms. in circumstance and about 40 metres in height. Towards its south it has the form of a horse shoe. The crescent is pierced throughout with big and small caves. Colonel Tod, the famous author of "Tod's Rajasthan" visited these caves in 1821 and noted his impression in the 3rd volume of his work. According to him these caves were mostly Jain and he identified the main statues within the caves as the five Jain *Tirthankars* Rishvadeva, Shantinath, Neminath, Parsvanath and Mahabir. His estimate, however, was influenced by the narration of a Jain scholar.[1] Some local people all these caves as the "Bhim ka magra" and say that the Pandava brother Bhim constructed these along with a temple of Siva and other regal buildings, in a bid to marry the river Chambal.[2]

The cave No. 6 is called the "Big Court". It has 4 big pillars and a few windows. The cave No. 8 is called the "small court". There are some lovely designs on its dome.

The "Rajlok Mahal" or the "Kamini Mahal", that is the 9th has four apartments and a stone bed with four pillows. The 11th cave, known of the Buddhist ascetics. Within it there is a Chaitya and a few images of the Buddha. The local name of the 12th cave is "Hathibandhi". The 13th or the "child's cave" is the most interesting of all these caves. On its entrance there is a huge figure and on either side are two other giant images of the Lord Budhha. Near the back door too there are five similar stone statues of the Buddha in different poses, including "Nirvana", "Witness" and "Meditation". This cave has a *pradakshina patha*. Some local people like to take these five figures for the five Pandava brothers. These caves which are in a somewhat dilapidated condition are believed to have been built in the 5th century A. D.[3] One peculiarity about these Dhamnar caves is the number of *dagobas* that are found here. They are placed in *Chaityas* and *Viharas*, standing out in the floor as principal objects of worship, out in the open air as free standing objects and relief on the walls as decorative contents of niches. As a rule, they are very tall as compared to their diameter, and thus proclaim a late date for the caves."[4] The ribbing introduced in the vault of the *Chaityas* also betray a late date of their construction.

Immediately to the north of these caves there are some insignificant Brahmanical excavations with a few unfinished sculptures.

The most interesting object of Dhamnar is the rock-known Brahmanical temple of Dharmanatha. It was constructed in the middle of a pit, in a plateau to the north of the caves, after the fashion of the famous Kailash temple of Ellora. However, whereas the temple of Ellora is executed in the Dravidian style this temple was built in the north or Aryan pattern. Access to the temple is obtained through a narrow rock hewn passage from the hill side round to the east of the caves. The monolith temple of Dhamnar consists of a porch, a hall and a sanctum surmounted by its *Shikhara*. The shrine is griddled by seven small shrines acting as its satellites. The main temple faces east and the roof of it contains some

1. Mangilal Mehta, Daspur Janapada Sanskriti, p. 44.
2. Ibid. p. 47.
3. Ibid. p. 45.
4. Archaeological Survey of India Report (Annual), 1905-06, p. 110.

peculiar decorations of half *Chaitya* arch. Its architecture too is rather heavy like that of Ellora due probably to the spongy nature of the rock from which it was cut. There is no doubt that orginally the temple was a Vaishnava one, though known as a Siva temple now a days. On its entrance there are sculptures of Vishnu and Lakshmi. Ganga and Yamuna stand on their respective vehicles on the southern and northern sides of the doorway. Against the back wall too there is a substantial image of Vishnu and Lakshmi. There is no Kirtimukha face on the thresh hold as is the stule for Saiva shrines. At the entrance of the pit, of course, there are images of Bhairava and Kali. One temple of the seven surrounding shrines contains a slab bearing a stone statue of Siva, dancing tandava, surrounded by four dancing goddesses, viz., parvati, Vaishnavi, Indrani and Brahmi. They all have their respective vehicles, viz., Nandi, Garuda, Elephant and Goose. A slab in the middle shrine, at the back of the main temple, has a sculpture representing Narayana relaxing on the serpant Sesha with Brahma springing from his naval. He is attacked by demons Madhu and Kaitava who are themselves slain by Narayana. It contains also relief figures of Lakshmi and the different incarnations of her lord. These sculptures are not in a good state of preservation and not worshipped either. The main temple now enshrines a Siva *lingam*, known as Dharmanatha, from which it derived its present name. Some archaeologists assigned the execution of these buildings some where near 800 A. D. In its general layout and design of the mandap a Rajasthani influence is betrayed.[1]

Dhosai

A very old village of Sitamau Tahsil Dhosai is situated on a hillock at a distance of about 6.4 kms. from the Suvasda railway station. From Mandsaur it is about 76.9 kms.

It is said that once Dhosai was a very prosperous and renowned place under the rule of a *Gandharva* king. During his reign one of his potter subjects beget a son in the form of a donkey. When the son grew up he insisted that being a prince himself he should be married to the princess of that place. Ultimately he was married to the king's daughter. Once while he was relaxing with the princess after putting off his skin his father burnt it into ashes. The enranged son turned the whole village upside down. This story might be a reminiscent of a calamity which ruined this village completely. At present Dhosai is nothing but a ruined and deserted village. Dhosai abounds in innumerable objects of great importance. There is a big lake towards its east which is deepened every year. During the digging operation a peculiar sound is produced. Nearabout there are many small hillocks one of which is known as Ujjain-Gupha. It is said that a tunnel goes from this cave upto Ujjain. An image of a certain goddess has been found in it. inside the cave there is an image of Siva on which water falls spontaneously from a nearby well. Towards the north western corner of this village there is a hillock, known as Toran Bardi, containing a stone inscription. People say Ashok came to this spot with his army and incised the epigraph. One house is known here as *kale kot*. It is built of black stone and said to be the abode of the donkey prince. Whenever foundation is dug for new houses gold and silver coins and exquisitely beautiful statues of Vishnu, Lakshmi, other divinities, and Jain images are excavated. The coins have a figure of a donkey. It seems Dhosai was once the treasury of a prosperous region. A very strong

and well built and wide step well is called the Bigha Bao. About 1.6 kms. towards west these are two huge stone slabs, measuring about 3.6 metres in length and about 1 metre in breadth. They contain some illegible inscriptions. The expert opinion is that a treasure is hidden underneath. The style of various sculptures and arthitectures gathered from this village proves the excellence of its sculptural and architectural attainment.

Dudhakhedi (24°26' N and 75°42' E)

A village of Bhanpura Tahsil, Dudhakhedi lies on a *kutcha* road connecting Bhanpura with Garoth. Its distance from the tahsil headquarters is about 13 kms. towards south west on a partly asphalted and partly *kutcha* road.

The main object of interest of this village is an old temple enshrining a goddess. She is visited by devotees all the year round but the rush is at the peak during the Desserah festival of October. The goddess is believed to have great power of fulfilling one's desire. Thus devotees come from far and near to pray for divine help in their problems or to convey her their gratitude for favours received. Sunday is her special day for accepting oblations from her devotees. An annual fair meets in her honour during September/October. It lasts for a day and attracts about 1,500 pilgrims.

Garoth (24°19' N and 75°40' E)

The headquarters town of the tahsil of the same name Garoth is situated on the Bolia-Rampura Road, midway between these two places. The nearest railway station is Garoth Road, about 8 kms. away. A number of all weather roads radiate from this place, e.g.Garoth-Bhanpura road, Garoth-Rampura road, Garoth-Bolia road, Garoth-Melkhera road, etc,

History

Garoth was formerly the headquarters of the Rampura-Bhanpura district of the erstwhile Holkar State. Till the latter half of the 13th century it was a Bhil settlement, but after that it fell to the Chandrawat Rajputs. Subsequently after a chequered existence of many vissicitudes of several centuries the place came ot he hands of the Holkars. During 1811 when Jashwant Rao Holkar was suffering from a malady, the ruler shifted his residence at Garoth. At a later date when the neighbouring Sindhias caused considerable depredation to this place a detachment of the Mahidput contingent came to stay at Garoth from 1834 to 1842.

A fair is held here annually on the occasion of Ram Navami, in honour of Sakhlia Bhairo. About 2,000 persons assemble on this occasion.

Gudla (24°39' N and 75°34' E)

An important village of Manasa Tahsil Gudla is situated on an asphalted road of 20 kms. connecting it with the tahsil headquarters. The nearest railway station is Shri Chhatrapur (41.6 kms. away).

In the neighbourhood of the village there is a hill, three sides of which are washed by the waters of the Chambal and on the eastern side specially, the river passes through a steep gorge. On the top of a hill exists a ruined temple, which commanded an important position in the past. The fort is called the Chaurasinghgarh. It was built by the Chandrawats when they were the masters of this region. A legend is current locally, that formerly the spot of the present gorge was an unbroken rock. An ichneumon lived in one of the holes. By and by the waters of the mighty river entered the hole and eroded the rock to give it its present form. The gorge, however, is still known as the *nawali-ka-dar* that is theichneumon's hole.

Guraria Dida (24°84' N 75°51' E)

A village of Mandsaur Tahsil Guraria Dida is situated on a road, connecting it with Mandsaur and Neemuch Towns. A railway line also passes near it. From Mandsaur the place is about 9.6 kms. towards north.

The village contains an inscribed tomb of Lt. Redmayne, who was killed in action while fighting the rebels of the Great Rebellion of 1857-58. These rebels consisted of a large number of Mewatis and Rohillas who opposed vigorously, on the night of 24th November 1857, General Stuart's column marching ot the relief of Neemuch garrison, after being driven from Mandsaur the day before. The column was composed of the County Down Regiment, the Madras Sappers and Miners and 25 Rajputs of the Gwalior Contingent Infantry. They fought bravely and vanquished the Mewatis. The Rohilla's however, fought to the end.

Hinglajgarh (24°40' N and 75°47' E)

It is the name of a hill fort, situated about 9.6 kms. away from Nawli village of the Bhanpura Tahsil. The fort is perched on the edge of the plateau on which Mawli and Takshkeshwar stand. It lies about 26 kms. north of Bhanpura.

The village derived its name from its shrine of goddess Hinglaj, a Divinity of the Rajputs as Tod of Goddess hinglaj, a divinity of the Rajputs as Tod has noted. The principal shrine of this goddess is located at Las Belas State in Baluchistan (Pakistan), others are in Jaipur and Kolhapur. The former Teli Rajas of Bhagelkhand also were her devotees.

The castle stands amidst scenic beauty at an altitude of about 554 metres above sea level and about 92 metres above the surrounding country. It was protected on three sides by densely wooded ravines and on the fourth by a natural wall of rock. The fort was considered by an assault by Capt. Sinclair. It is built on an area of about 2 square miles, surrounded by stone walls, pierced by 4 gates, named Patan Pol, Surat Pol, Katra Pol, and Mandesari Pol. Inside the fort there is a *baori* whose water is not fit for drinking. On one of its 4 bastons, known as Fatehpuri there is an old gun, which by local belief was placed by Yashwant Rao Holkar himself.

History

Hinglajgarh appears to have been built by a Jaipur Chief. During the transfer of the Rampura District by Madho Singh to the Holkar, the fort along with some neighbouring Chiefs were retained by the Rana of Udaipur. Sometime between 1755-1762 it finally went from Rana Raj Singh to the Holkar ruler. The venue is now deserted.

Kanjarda (24°40' N and 75°13' E)

A large village of Manasa Tahsil Kanjarda is accessible from the tahsil headquarters partly by a metalled road and the rest by a hill road. Now it is a bus stop, about 36.8 kms. to the north west of Rampura Town, and 32 kms. from Manasa. The nearest railway station is the Neemuch railway station, lying at a distance of about 48 kms. Kanjarda is situated at the foot of a hill which separates Malwa from Rajasthan.

History

The early history of Kanjarda is obscure. Probably the village was founded long ago by the Chavans, who settled down at a distance of about half of a mile in a place called Gawara. From the Chavans, whose main occupation was transporting of grains by bullock-carts, the village passed on to the Chandrawats. Madho Singh of Jaipur took it from them, finally the place was a ceded to Malhar Rao Holkar about 1752 A. D.

Kanjarda possesses several objects of archaeological interest. One modern temple is there, enshrining a very old and large image of Chaturbhuj Vishnu with his 24 *avatars* inscribed on it. It is an object of profound devotion among the local people, who assemble here in a *mela* meeting on the occasion of the *Hariali Amavasya* in June/July. Another annual fair is held in April/May in honour of Godya Mahadeo, the principal deity of local Siva temple. The third annual *mela* meets at a nearby place called Varah Kheda, where there is a Vishnu Temple, enshrining his *Varaha*, or bear incarnation. This *mela* is held in March/April. The village contains a small tank, known as Turakya Talai.

Tiger shooting is available round about Kanjarda.

Kethuli (24°39' N and 75°40' E)

A village of Bhanpura Tahsil Kethuli is situated about 20 kms. north west of Bhanpura with which it is connected by a 1st class road. It lies near Nawli and Takshakeshwar villages on a plateau.

The main object of interest of the village is an old Jain Temple, bearing the date 1652 V. S. that is 1595 A. D. It was constructed by the Jain merchants when the place attained great prosperity. One Lakshman Singh Hada is said to have founded this village in the 15th century as a part of an estate of 12 villages. In course of time all these all excepting Kethuli were deserted, Kethuli too lost its former glory. During 1867, the village was raided and plundered by the Gangorni Thakurs.

Khadaoda (24°24' N and 75°29' E)

A village of Garoth Tahsil Khadaoda lies on the Garoth Bolia all weather road at a distance of about 19.2 kms. to the north-west of Garoth and about 9.6 kms. to the south-east of Rampura. The nearest railway station is Garoth.

The village is alleged to have been founded by the Bhils in the 15th century A. D., who were driven by the Muslims, probably the Malwa Sultans. One Behari Shah is given credit for this action by the local people. Some old inscriptions are located in this place. Till 1904 Khadaoda was the headquarters of a *pargana*. Then it was amalgamated as a *thana* in the Chandwasa pargana. In 1908 Chandwasa was merged in the Garoth *pargana* and the *thana* at Khadaoda was abolished. Since then it is a mere insignificant village.

Kohala (24°32' N and 75°40' E)

A village of Bhanpura Tahsil Kohala is situated about 9.6 kms. to the west of the tahsil headquarters, and connected with it by a country track.

History

Though an insignificant place at present, Kohala is of great antiquity having great archaeological interest. Once it was the capital of the Chandrawat Thakurs. It was also the headquarters of a Mughal pargana, as evidenced by the local Kazi family and others. The village contains a Vishnu temple, enshrining his Varaha or boar incarnation.

Khilchipur (24°2' N and 75°8' E)

An important village of Mandsaur Tahsil, Khilchipur is situated just 3.2 kms. from Mandsaur Town to its south-east.

Numerous old remains were scattered in and around this place. Within the village there were several such remains, including one excavated brick temple, probably of Siva. A modern temple was built out of the material of this older shrine and on its site itself. It had a finely carved pillar, which might once have served as a part of a *toran* of the older Saiva temple. Excavations made near this *toran* pillar of the 5th or 6th century A. D. exposed it as having its original foundation of about 3.5 metres below the present ground level. Obviously the pillar was standing in Situ. The other pillar of this *toran* was removed from here. In fact a portion of a similar pillar was found built into the wall of a Muhammadan fort at Mandsaur. On the two broader faces of the pillar there were panels of sculptured figures, while the two fort at Mandsaur. On the two broader faces of the pillar there were panels of sculptured figures, while the two narrow faces had ornamental decorative designs. The lowest two pencils show the figures of the river goddess yamuna and a three eyed Dwarapala (a symbol of Siva). The remaining six panels had three figures each, a couple and a boy.[1] When excavated the pillar, which was locally known as

1. Archaeological Survey of India (Annual Report), 1922-23, pp. 185-86.

Sravanki kawad, exposed two floors at different levels. Generally it is assigned to the Gupta period. As the pillar was standing at an out of the way place, not connected by metalled road, nor having proper drainage, etc., it was removed from its original place and kept carefully on a strong foundation in front of the new Subah building (Collector Court) in the fort.[1] To the east of the village there was a vast lake, measuring about 5.2 kms. in length. Formerly the vast water was held up by a fine stone dam, but it was not cut. Towards the same direction there was a temple. Towards the north of the village there was an inscribed well, referring to Yasodharan, who vanquished the White Huna Chief Mihirakul and saved northern India from Huna domination. The inscription is very significant in the way that it establishes the identity of the *Malava*, and the *Samvata* eras by stating that the well was excavated by a certain "Daksha" when the year five hundred and eighty was expired from the tribal constitution of the Malavas" (533-34 A. D.).[2]

The place has been submerged by the Narmada scheme.

Kothdi (24°10' N and 75°59' E)

A large village of Bhanpura Tahsil Kothdi was formerly the headquarters of the Sunel pargana, with which it was connected by a country track of about 25.6 kms. The nearest railway station is Garoth railway station lying at a distance of about 32 kms. Its distance from Bhanpura is about 13 kms.

Kothdi is a very ancient village and Jainism flourished here from the pre-Muslim days under the patronage of the local landlords. During the regime of the Delhi Sultans Kothdi was a prosperous place and the headquarters of a big district. Once Akbar halted at a place, about 8 kms. from this village. That spot thereafter came to be known as *Parao* (the camp), subsequently corrupted into Pirawa (now in Tonk State). The *Subah's* office was removed to Pirawa and Kothdi lost its former glory. In Ain-iAkbari Kothadi-Pirawa is referred to as a *Sarkar* of the Malwa *Subah*, containing 9 *mahals*, viz., Awar (Jhalawar), Balod, Alot (Dewas), Dagdhalya, Ghosi, Basi, panch-Pahar, Runija, and Sohet (Soyat in Gwalior). About 1726 the village was possessed by the ruler of Jaipur, but 2 year afterwards pased on to the Udaipur house. During 1734-35 Kothda was under their dual ownership. In 1736, it was occupied by Malhar Rao Holkar I, who bestowed it along with 3 other nearby villages to his wife Gautamabai as her *Khasgi* or private estate. In 1808 Pirwa was given to Amir Khan, and Kothdi was made a *Khalsa*.

There are several old temples in Kothdi, one of which is called *Jain Bhajan Jabareshwar Rama* (Mighty Rame, the Destroyer of Jains). It is an old Jain shrine which witnessed the rivalry between Jainism and Brahmanism. Originally the temple enshrined a Jain icon, but towards the end of the 14th century a misunderstanding arose between the Jains and the local officials, so that the jains had to move out of the village. The Hindus-thereupon removed the Jain divinity and installed the images of Ram, Lakshman and Sita without affecting any other change to the temple. The descendents of those Jain population

1. Ibid. 1924-25, p. 185.
2. GwaliorState Gazetteer, Vol. I, 1903, p. 253.

still visit Kothdi for religious purposes but they do not eat or drink anything within its limit. From Kothdi they go to Piawa to cook their food. There is a dharam-shala and a society for the advancement of trade.

Kukdeshwar (24°29' N and 75°16' E)

A large village of Manasa Tahsil Kukdeshwar is away from Manasa by 16 kms. on a metalled road. It lies on Neemuch Jhalrapatan road at a distance of 12,8 kms. from Rampura. The nearest railway station is Neemuch (41.6 kms.).

Formerly Kukdeshwar was the headquarters of the Kanakeshwarpuri (the old name of kukdeshwar) pargana. At present it is place of substantial archaeological interest. There are several old temples one of which, situated on the bank of local tank and alled the Sahasra Mukheshwar Mahadeva, is the occasion of Sivaratri. The village possesses two other old temples, enshrining Vishnu and Parswanath (the great jain saint) respectively. Severeal inscribed Sati pillars are also there in the village. A small fort stands about 4.8 kms. to the north of the village. There is an old sarai within it.

Jat (24°57' N 74°59' E)

An old village of jawad Tahsil Jat lies at a distance of 46.4 kms. from Singoli and 63 kms. to the north west of jawad Town. Formerly the place was included in Singoli *pargana*. As alleged, the village was populated by the jats about 560 years age. Regular buses ply across Jat.

The village possesses 8 mosques, an unusual number indeed. Most of the buildings of this place are inscribed. Apart from these there is a small fort. Some quarries of iron, stone and chalk are also there.

Jawad Town (24°36' N and 74°54' E)

The headquarters town of the tahsil of the same name Jawad lies at an altitude of about 434 metres above sea level. It is situated on the 11.52 kms. long Jawad Nayagaon Kosharpura all weather road and also on the 14.72 kms. long Neemuch Jawad thana all weather road. Regular buses ply on these roads.

History

The place has a rich historical background. About 560 years ago Jawad was founded by the Chiefs of Mewar and possessed by them. During 1628-52 A. D. when Rana Sangram Singh and his successor Jagat Singh were the lords of Mewar they erected a wall surrounding the town. About 1780 the Sindhia conquered it, subsequently to lose it to the Chief of Udaipur after the Battale of Lalsot. In between one Lala Loi lost his life in a bid to rescue his country from the force of the Gwalior Court. Lala Loi became a legendary figure for his sacrifice.[1] During the Pindari war of 1818 Jaswant Rao Bhau, an officer of the Sindhia, the then owner of Jawad offered continuous support to the Pindari leaders Chitu and Fazil Khan. As a consequence the place was attacked and taken by General Brown on

1. Mangilal Mehta, op. cit. p. 60.

29th January, 1819. In the operation one officer was seriously wounded and 38 men were killed. Afterwards Jawad was made over to the Sindhia. in 1844 the place was included in the district and assigned for the maintenance of the Gwalior Contingent. Subsequently in 1860 it was finally restored to the Sindhia.

The town is a big commercial centre of grains and cloth. it is noted for its industry of bangles which are exported to Rajasthan in a big way. There is no railway near about. It is said that the inhabitants of Jawad gave a bribe of 5,000 dollars to the engineer who came to lay a railway line near this place. They did so in a bid to save the village from the sparks of the engine fire.

The Canadian Presbyterian Mission of Indore maintains a small station at Jawad.

About 4.8 kms. to the west of Jawad there is a village named Khor. Its ancient name is Ramjanpuri. The place is famous for its old temple, called the Nau-Toran Mandir, built by its ruler on the occasion of the wedding of his 9 daughters. The temple, with its exquisite and symmetrical figures can be quoted as an example of superb sculptural art. Many carved Pillars and stone statues of another temple have been collected and preserved nearby. Along with this temple there is an underground tunnel, as alleged.

Jiran (24°19' N and 74°56' E)

An old village of Neemuch Tahsil Jiran lies at a distance of about 16 kms. to the south of the tahsil headquarters. Formerly the place was the headquarters of a *jagir* of the same name belonging to a certain Sitole family.

It is said that Jiran was situated about 35 kms. away from Dasapura towards Madhyamika. Its beautiful lakes were full of lovely lotus flowers. The panchadewal temple of the Gupta period is still standing here in ruins. Probably for the existence of these ruins only the name of the village has been derived. In the alternative the name of the village might have some connection with a fountain from the jhirni hill. The merchants of north Rajasthan used to go towards south via jiran, but their wealth were looted in this same route.

From an analysis of the architecture and sculptures of the Panchdewal temple it seems that the whole thing must have undergone renovation at least four or five times. Some sculptures, e.g., Lakshmi, Vishnu, Lion incarnation, ornamental river goddess and Garude, etc. belong probably to the Gupta period. These are made of black stone. One Mashal bearer is executed in sand stone. Other sculptures are of a later date. Some dancing figures are carved on 4 outer pillars. They are exquisite specimens of sculptural art. There is an inscription too. Of some paintings found on a pillar of the temple, mention should be made of a boar, one Shyambhu with Brahma, and a couple of females. There are some other images in the temple, made of red stone and a few paintings of the incarnations of Vishnu on marble. Apart from these an unusual painting of the same god is existing in the temple with different instruments in his many hands.

During the Mughal period Jiran was the headquarters of a *mahal* in the *Chitor Sarkar*. An annual fair is held in the village in April/May in honour of Ranchhor Mahadeva.

Lamgara (23°52' N and 75°16' E)

A small village of Mandsaur Tahsil, Lamgara lies at a distance of about 9,6 kms. to the south east of the district headquarters.

Near about the village there is a big tank measuring about 1.6 kms. A peculiar kind of plant is found in it. The water plant is known as *Kaitwari*. Its roots is mixed with flour. The spot affords a good shooting in winter.

Laduna (23°59' N and 75°23' E)

A village of Sitamau Tahsil Laduna is one of the oldest places of the erstwhile Sitamau State. It is picturesquely situated very near to the Sitamau Town Just about 2 kms. to its south, on the bank of a large lake.

History and Archaeology

According to popular belief the village had its origin in the 5th century A. D. under name Lavanagara. Who this Lava was is not known, But the local tank is still called the lava-Sagara. The local accounts narrate that the place originally belonged to the Banjaras, who built the old temples of Dharamraj and Palki Chamunda Devi and the lake. Then it passd on to the Mina tribe, the wife of one of whom committed *Sati*. A stone *Chabutra* is still there to recall the incident. From the minas a Rajput of the Dhandu tribe got the place and left it to Ratan Singh, the founder of Ratlam about the earlier half of the 17th century. It is said that once while Ratan Singh was encamping near the Lava Sagara he wanted a few water nuts. Instead a lump of earth was offered to him by way of joke. He took the insult in heart and seized the village from the Dhandus. The spot where he was encamping is still known as "Ratangarh". When the three parganas of Titrod, Alot and Nahargarh were bestowed on Raja Keshodas the independent chiefship of Sitamau was created with headquters at Laduna. From 1750 to 1820 it remained the capital the State because Sitamau was too vulnerable to the Maratha attack.

Mahagarh (24°24' N and 75°10' E)

A village of Manasa Tahsil Mahagarh is situated about 9.6 kms. south of Manasa on Piplia-manasa all weather road. Regular buses ply on this road.

History

Mahagarh was originally held by the Bhil Chiefs of Rampura, who were driven away by the Chandrawats during the middle of the 14th century. When the Rana of Udaipur, Madho Singh got Mahagarh from his uncle, the Chief of Rampura he ousted the Chandrawats. Subsequently Madho Singh handed over this village along with some others to Malhar Rao Holkar I in 1752. A few sanads, given by Madho Singh are still held by the local people.

An annual fair is held near the village during July-August in honour of Nanakeshwar

Manasa (24°29' N and 75°9' E)

The headquarters town of the tahsil of the same name Manasa lies on the Mhow-Neemuch all weather road at a distance of about 28.8 kms. from Neemuch. It is connected with Rampura and Garoth by similar roads of the length of about 34.4 kms. and 57.6 respectively. The nearest railway station is the Neemuch railway station.

Probably Manasa derived its name from Mana *Patel* of the Mina tribe. There is an old temple of Kheda Pati Maruti, an inscription of which reveals that it existed in the 12th century A. D. In 1749 Madho Singh of Jaipur held this place along with a few other neighbouring villages. He bestowed the entire district of Rampura to Malhar Rao Holkar I in 1752. Manasa, then being a *pargana* of that district passed on to the Holkars.

Mandsaur (24°5' N and 75°9' E)

The headquarters town of the district of the same name Mandsaur is situated on the bank of the rivulet Siwana (Seuna or Sau, a tributary of the Kshipra), at an altitude of about 466.5 metres. Mandsaur is a station on the Ajmer Khandwa section of the Western Railway. It is also an important bus stop on the Mandsaur Partappur Road (about 13.6 metres) and Mandsaur Sitamau Road (about 30 metres). Formerly Mandsaur was the headquarters of the *zila* and *pargana* of the same name

The old name of Mandsaur is Dashpur or Dasor. In some of the bilingual *sanads* or warrants of the 18th century the Dasor was used in the vernacular passages, while in the Persian passages of the same document the place was referred to as Mandsaur. The local explanation for the name of Dashpura or Dasor is that it got its name from its *puranic* ruler Dasaratha. But the true explanation is that the township once contained 12 to 15 outlying hamlets, including Khilchipura, jankupura, Rampuria, Chandrapura, Balaganj, etc. But at the time of its original constitution it was consisting only 10 of such helments or *pura*. According to scholar "it may perhaps represent 'Manda Dasapura' the distressed or afflicted Dasapura' in commemoration of the overthrow of the town and the destruction of the hindu temples in it, by the Muslims, in memory of which, even to the present day, the Nagar Brahmans of the place will not drink water there". Supporting this theory the place is called Mannadasor, combining, probably as suggest the two names of Mad and Dasapura. The true explanation might have been available in the pages of *Dasapura-Mahatmya*, which unfortunately is extent.[1]

Early History

Location of an Early Stone Age site on the northern outskirt of the town proves its state of civilization in the Early Stone Age. The tools comprised hand axe, cleaves, scrapers and microlithic cores. A series of ring wells were also located on the bank of the river Siwana.[2]

1. Fleet, Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol. III, p. 79 (foot note).
2. Indian Archaeology, A Review, 1963-64, p. 88.

During the joint rule of the Western Kshatrapa, Mahapana and his son-in-law Rishavadatta or Ushavatta probably between 119-125 A. D., Mandsaur was included in their realm. The proof of it is supplied by the Nasik inscription of Rishavadatta, referring to his benefaction to such localities as kapar-ahara (in Baroda), Prabhas (in southern Saurashtra), Bhrigu Kachchha (Broach), Dashpura (Mandsaur), Surparaka (in Thana District) and pushkar (near Ajmer).[1] The Saka Kshatrapa House was exterminated by the Guptas.

Gupta Period

During the rule of the early Gupta monarches, viz., Chandra Gupta II, Vikramaditya and his son Kumar Gupta, Mandsaur was one of their important visceregal seat. It was the capital of a long line of Margraves belonging to the Aulikara family, who governed part of Malwa on behalf of their Gupta Emperors. Bandhu Varman son of Visva Varman ruled at Dashpura as a feudatory of Kumar Gupta, Mahendraditya, as evidenced by an inscription in a local Siva temple.[2] It is narrated in the same inscription that a number of silk weavers migrated to Dashpur from Lata Vishya (central and southern Gujarat). Some of these immigrants took up other occupations and the rest adhered to their original persuit and constituted themselves into a flourishing guild. During the rule Bandhu Varman this guild of silk weavers built a temple of the Sun god and completed it in 494 Malava era, that is A. D. 437. Afterwards part of the temple fell into disrepair, and again restored by the same guild in 530 Malava year, that is A. D. 473-74.3 These records are of immense historical importance as these have helped in a very considerable measure in settling the commencement of the Gupta era.

It may be interesting to note here that some members of the weavers' guild at Dashpura were well versed in folk lore, astrology and military profession.[4] According to an inscription recovered from a well in Mandsaur there was a king named Vishnu Vardhan, who inspite of his title of Rajadhiraja acknowledged certain amount of supremacy on the part of Yasodharman, the greatest of the Aulikara monarchs.[5]

Yasodharman

During the earlier part of the 6th century A. D. when the White Hunas, Toroman and Mihirakula ousted the Imperial Guptas from their possessions towards west of Eran (Sagar) Mandsaur passed on to the Hunas. But as is stated in a single record, engraved in duplicate on two stone pillars at Mandsaur, Yasodharman suddenly rose to power like a meteor and inflicted defeat on the Huna conquer Mihirakula around 533 A. D. According to inscriptional evidence he claims that "respect was paid to his feet by even that (famous) king Mihirakula whose head had never (previously) been brought to the humility of obeisance to any other save (the god) Sthanu Siva, and embraced by whose arms the mountain of snow (i.e. the Himalaya) falsely prides itself on being styled as inaccessible fortress". The eulogy contained in the some epigraph claims that Yasodharman's suzerainty extended over a vast area bounded by the himalayas in the north, the Mahendra mountains (in Ganjam District) in the south, the Arabian Ocean in the west and the river Lauhitya (Brahmaputra) in the east.

1. The Age of Imperial Unity, p. 180 ; H. C. Ray Chaudhari, Political History of Ancient India, p. 484.
2. Ibid. pp. 630 and 567; R. S. Tripathi, History of Ancient India, p. 259; The Age of Inperial Unity, pp. 164-65; Fleet, Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol. III, p. 80.
3. Ibid. pp. 79-80, op. cit., R. S. Tripathi, p. 165.
4. A. S. Altekar and R. C. Majumdar, The Vakataka Gupta Age, p. 357.
5. Fleet, Op. Cit. Vol. III, p. 151.

It is told that he conquered those countries which not even the Imperial Guptas or their adverseries the Hunas could subdue, on the other hand respect was paid to his feet by the Huna conqueror Mihirakula.[1]

Some historian's believed that Yashodharman is no other than the famous Vikramaditya of Ujjayini. But their theory is not substantiated with valid reasons.[2] The Aulikara rulers of Mandsaur were subdued probably by king Sankaragana of the Early Kalachuri dynasty of Mahishmati,[3] who were reigning between 550-611 A. D.

Brihat Samhita

The old name of Mandsaur, that is Dasapura, appears in the topographical list of Brihat Samhita written in the 6th century A. D., in connection with Avanti.

Hiuen Tsang

At the time of Hiuen Tsang's visit to India Dasapur was probably the capital of Malwa (Mo-la-po of Hiuen Tsang) under the rule of Devagupta.

During the Muslim period when the country was possessed by Ala-ud-din Khilji he constructed the fort of Mandsaur, for which many stones were brought from Afzalpur lying at a distance of about 17.6 kms. towards south.

Hushang Shah

Hushang Shah who ruled Malwa between 1405-34 enhanced the importance of this town. The place was of considerable historical interest during the Muslim and post Muslim period, due to its position. Near its big tank Humayun surrounding the army of the Malwa king Bahadur Shah and ultimately ousted him from his country. Akbar conquered Malwa in 1561 and made Mandsaur the headquarters of the Mandsaur *sarkar* of *subah* Malwa.

In the 18th century Mandsaur was with the Sindhia. After his defeat at Mahidpur in 1818 the Holkar signed a treaty at Mandsaur to settle matters with the British.

The Great Revolt of 1857-58

During the Great Revolt Pretender Sahibzada Firoz Shah raised his standard at Mandsaur and collected a large force of Rohillas to fight for him. But as their presence was endangering the safety of Neemuch the Mhow coloumn swiftly reached the town three days a fierce and determined battle was fought between these two armies at Guradia (about 8 kms. north west of Mandsaur) and the force of Firoz Shah was completely wiped out from Malwa.

1. The Classical Age, pp. 37-40.
2. Dr. D. C. Sircar, Ancient Malwa and the Vikramaditya Tradition, p. 129.
3. The Age of Imperial Kanauj, p. 195.

There are numerous remains of archaeological importance in Mandsaur Town. Some of these have already been referred to in connection with its early history, e.g. the fort, the inscription of Kumar Gupta on the wall of an old Siva temple, etc. An inscription from a well somewhere in the land of Mandsaur and dated in 590 Malava era, that is A. D. 533-34 refers to Yashodharman as a tribal ruler but his foundary Vishnuvardhana of the Aulikara creast, still retaining his title Rajadhiraja and Parameshvara. The inscription opens with an invocation to Siva and the object of it is to dig a large well by one Daksha, the younger brother of Dharmadosha, a minister to Vishnuvardhan.[1]

In the old city of Mandsaur there is an old house of a certain Sajjanlalji. Once of its apartments is painted with a large number of pictures, drawn in the Rajput style of painting. The paintings give a reflection of the contemporary scenes of royal hunting, court, infantry, cavalry, elephant and chariot force, marriage function, gangaur procession, different ragas and raginis, laila Majnu and some royal dignitaries. These paintings might be assigned to a period between 1840-1855 A. D.[2]

Five big melas meet at Mandsaur annually, of these four are managed by the Anjuman Islam, viz., the Chaman Chasti mela of April/May, Okha Saheb Urs. of July/August, Yudan Sahib and Nahar Saiyyad Ka Mela of February/March. The Chaman Chasti is held for 3 days attracting about 1000 to 1500 persons, the Okha Saheb Urs is for one day attracting about 500, while the other two are held for a day only with attendance of about. 1000 to 1500 persons. The only Hindu Mela is the Jang Hanuman Ka Mela of July/August for one day. It is visited by a crowd of about 500. The weekly market in held on Friday.

Mandsaur was famous for its opium trade. There is a government depot at which duty is levied on the drug. Other industries of note are manufacture of colours cloth for quilt and *chunaris*.

Nahargarh (24°10' N and 75°18' E)

A village of the Sitamau Tahsil, Nahargarh lies on the bank of the river Sau 9Siwana), at a distance of about 42 kms. to the north east of Mandsaur Town. The place is served by metalled road on which regular buses ply. Formerly Nahargarh was the headquarters of a pargana of the same name. The place is the confluence of the Chambal and the Siwana.

Historical Importance

Pretender Firoz Shah who claimed direct descent from the Mughal Emperor raised his standard of revolt in 1857 from this place and appealed to all true Muslims to support his cause. He, however, was driven out from the district by the Mhow column and his force was dispersed by the same army.

The Shravani fair is held annually in this village during July/August for a day only. The spot, where the mels meets is known as Dhodhia Mazra. It is visited by about 4,000 pilgrims. A weekly market is held on every Friday.

1. Fleet, Op. Cit. pp. 151-52.
2. Mangilal Mehta, op. cit. pp. 153-54.

In Nahargarh there are some remains of the Gupta period, even of an earlier period, when the township of Bhimgarh was existing. A few statues of Siva-Parvati and gateways were found in dilapidated condition. A beautiful stone image in an upside down position was excavaed while digging the samadhi of a saint During the Mughal regime a mosque was built out of the Material of a ruined Siva temple, whose carved stones are still here. An underground tunnel runs from the mosque to the opposite side of the river. An old fort and four step wells are the old possessions of this village. Some old coins were discovered near the river bed.

Narayangarh (24°17' N and 75°03' E)

A municipal town of Malhargarh Tahsil Narayangarh is situated on the Mhow Neemuch road. The Manasa-Garoth road also passes through this town, to respctive distance being 25.6 kms. south of Manasa and 86.4 kms. south west of Garoth. The nearest railway station is piplia, about 12.8 kms. away. From the tahsil headquarters it is about 6 kms.

History and Objects of Interest

The old name of Narayangarh is Kanor. During the Mughal period it formed part of the Budha or Budsa pargana of the *Ain-i-Akbari*. The place derived its name from Narayan Rao Bargal, who got this region as a jagir from the Rana of Udaipur. In 1904 the pargana of Antri was abolished and the entire territory to the south of Retam river was amalgamated to Narayangarh pargana, which itself was included in Manasa pargana in 1908. There is an old tank to the north of the town. An old well is also there, known as Shankar Kuivan. A weekly market meets here on every Tuesday in the month of Shravan, in honour of Shri Nilkantheshwar Mahadeo.

Nawli (24°37' N and 75°44' E)

A large village of Bhanpura Tahsil Nawli lies about 19.2 kms. to the north east of the tahsil headquarters, with which it is connected by a *kutchha* road. The place is situated on a table land.

History and objects of Interest

Nawli was founded by a Dasora Brahmin, but the village derived its present name from one Naval Singh who was a local *patel* of this region. From the good number of archaeological remains it is not difficult to be convinced that once it was a place of substantial importance. Actually during the period of ascendency of the Malwa rulers the village was a thickly populated one. Now the region is covered mostly with forest, where wild games are available in plenty. Among its ancient buildings mention may be made of the old temple of the serpent king Thakhaji or Takshkeshwar, in whose honour an annual fair is held in the village on the full moon of *Vaishakha*. Some nearby caves are believed to have been occupied by ancient sages *(Rishis)*. Even now, according to local traditions, these caves

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shelter saints, engaged in austerities behind a veil of invisibility. Towards the western side of the village there is a ruined fort of the Chandrawats with a temple of a goddess in near proximity. A local well, currently in use bears an inscription dated Samvat 1655 (1598 A. D.). About 5 kms. away from Nawli there is a reservoir at the foot of a hill. A stream issues from there and flows past Bhanpura under the name of the Rewa.

The village lost its former prosperity due to its dwindling trade in opium.

Neemuch Town

A town and a former British cantonment Neemuch is a railway station on the Ajmer-Khandwa branch of the Seatern Railway. It is also a tahsil headquarters of the same name. The town is situated on the Neemuch-manasa all weather road at a distance of about 26 kms. from Manasa, and the Neemuch-Nasirabad all weather road, having a total length of about 19.5 kms. Neemuch is also connected with Jawad, Athana, Singoli and Chhita Kheds with good motorable all weather roads. Regular buses ply on these roads. The latitude of this town from the sea level is a little less than 500 metres on a barren basaltic ridge, crowned with laterite.

History

During Akbar's time Neemuch was the headquarters of a mahal in the sarkar of the Ajmer subah. Once it formed part of the Udaipur State. In 1768 it was placed under the Sindhia by Maharaja Umar Singh of Mewar to pay off his debt of 60 lakhs from the former. The sum was extorted from the ruler of Mewar by the Marathas. In the beginning it was decided that the officers of both the debtor and the creditor would manage the territory, but in 1775 the Sindhia summarily ejected all the officials of the Rana. Since then, except for a short period in 1794, Neemuch remained with the Gwalior Court. In 1844 the surrounding tract was assigned to the British along with other lands for the maintenance of the Gwalior Contingent, but in 1860 it was restored to the Gwalior Chief.

The Neemuch Cantonment housed several branches of the Canadian Presbyterian, the Revd. Hnedley Bard and pandita Ramabai's Mission. In 1817 a standing camp was established by acquiring land in Neemuch to station the British troops fighting the predatory bends of the ravaging Pindaris. In the following year a small fort was built after taking up more land. During 1822-25 a Residency was erected and Neemuch was created the headquarters of the combined Rajputana-Malwa political charge under the Resident.

The Neemuch Cantonment played a significant role during the Great Revolt of 1857-58. In fact it became the centre of disturbance in Malwa. It was then held by a battery of Native Horse Artillery, the first Bengal Cavalry, 72nd Native Infantry and 7th Infantry and Gwalior contingent. Though signs of unrest was detected earlier the actual rising took place on 3rd June. All the Europeans, except a Tergent's wife and children managed to escape safely to Jawad, but they were obliged to shift from there. Subsequently all the ladies and children escaped to Udaipur where the Maharaja gave them shelter and good treatment. The officers returned to Nemmuch and with the help of some Native state troops occupied the fort. But in November 21, Pretender Firoz Shah made an attempt to take the fort by excalcade and by pressing the garrison hard. A fierce battle was fought between the British

and Firoz Shah at Village Guraria (lying between Mandsaur and Neemuch) and the fort was relieved finally on 24th November. Neemuch was selected as the headquarters of the Political Agent after the constitution of the malwa Agency in 1895.

Five *melas* meet here annually. One of these is held in April/May drawing a crowd of about a thousand souls. Others are *Ram Deoji ka Mela* of August/September (drawing 2,000 persons), *Urs Shahbuddin Baba mela* for 4 days in February (attendance 4,000) *Risata Urs*, also in February, *Sivaratri Mela* in February/ March (attendance 5,000) and *Kailash Mahadeo Mela*, again in February/March (attendance 5,000). Two weekly markets are held on Sundays.

The substantial houses of this town are all built of lime-stone, quarried in the neighbourhood and exported in large quantities. Grain, opium and cotton are other items of trade. The whole area of the town, measuring about 3,319 acres, contains 14 municipal wards, the Chambal Colony, Railway Area, Kumariya and Bhagwanpur.

About 19 kms. away from Neemuch, towards Manasa there is a famous temple of a goddess known as Bhadwamata. The other goddesses who are installed here are Sailaputri, Brahmacharini, Chandraghanta, Kusmani, Skandamata Katyayani, Kali, Mahagauri, Durga etc. In addition, there is a very beautiful image of Vishnu, executed in black stone. Animal sacrifice is prohibited, instead earrings are inserted in the ears of a goat, then set free. Near about a stone inscription was found.

About 2 Kms. away from Neemuch there is a village amidst 4 old temples known as Barukhera. One of these shrines is constructed with big stones, and the construction is so skillfully done that the connecting mortar is not noticable. On its ceiling there are statue of musicians with different musical instruments, and dancers. Their hair is dressed in the style of Rajasthan and their ornaments are very finely executed. Out side, there ornaments are very finely executed. Out side, there are stone images of Shankarji, Sun god and others. The second temple has its pillars made of long and round stones with beautiful ornamentions of chains and creepers. Here also, just out side the sanctum there is a group of dancers and musicians. They are all mela who, it seems, entered into a dancing competition with the dancers of the first temple. The third temple looks like a royal court with an open hall in frony, measuring about 30.77 metres long and about 18.7 broad. A band of musicians and dancers appear on the pillars of the temple. The fourth temple, known as the *Raty Mandir* is made of yellowish red stone, the outer walls of which are adorned with stone figures of Shankar, Vishnu and Saraswati, while the inner walls have Gautam Buddha, Shankar, Parasuram etc. The front door is ornamented with beautiful motifs of flowers and leaves. There is a local story about this temple. It is said that once while the temple was travelling in air a cowherd pronounced some inchantation and brought it down at its present site.

In olden days there was a village named Bal Sahar at the same site. It is said to have been founded about 500 A. D. Many Jains used to live here and they had constructed the 4th temple with a statue of Mahabir installed in it. In the 16th century the priest family of Rana Sanga of Udaipur came to settle here. Three brothers of this immigrants excaveted a tank, which is still existing in its original from. Bal Sahar was completely burnt by a devastating fire, when its entire inhabitants migrated to other places leaving the temples behind.

Parda (24°33' N and 75°10' E)

A large village of Manasa Tahsil, Parda lies on the Manasa-Kanjarda road at a distance of about 8 kms. to the north of the tahsil headquarters.

Parda is a very old village, whose foundation was laid by certain Gosains. The place was once famous for its mines of good quality iron. During the regime of Yashwant Rao Holkar I this metal was used in his cannon foundry of Bhanpura. The village possesses a temple of Jogini Mata, in whose honour a fair is held during the dark moon of Ashad (Hariyali Amavasya).

Rampura (24°28' N and 75°27' E)

A small town of Manasa Tahsil, formerly it was the headquarterss of the Rampura pargana in the Rampura-Bhanpura District. Rampura is about 11.6 kms. west of Garoth on the Garoth-Rampura all weather road and about 32 kms. from Manasa on the Manasa-Rampura all weather road. It is also connected with Neemuch by the Neemuch-Jhalrapatan road. Buses ply on these roads. Rampura is situated at the foot of the spur of the Vindhyan range, which stretches from west to east to the north of Neemuch.

History and Objects of Interest

The place bears the name of the Bhil Chief Rama, who was killed in the 13th century by the Chandrawat Chief of Antri, Thakur Shiv Singh. As a reminiscence of this event the descendants of Rama Bhil applied a *tika* on the forehead of each Chief of the Chandrawat family during his installation.

As it stands today the town is more akin to its adjoining regions of Rajasthan than to the territories of Madhya Pradesh. More precisely, its boundary walls and the old buildings are decidedly similar to those of the towns of Rajputana such as Kotah, Bundi and Jhalrapatan. In spite of this Rajasthani affinity the place possesses a large colony of the Bohra Muslims. The tomb of a local saint, known as Baba Mula Khan's Megibara is held in high esteem by a large number of Bohra community of far and near who come to the spot to offer oblation.

Two old temples are there. In one of these Bhairawa is installed. The other, enshrining Siva (now called the Mankeshwar Mahadeva) is situated on a hill to the North of the town. A annual fair is held in his honour for one day during July/August. The other *mela*, known as the *Urs* meets for 3 days, but there is no fixed date for this.

About 8 kms. to the east of Rampura, there is a spot of scenic beauty with surrounding hills and shaded by Nag Champa trees. Water trickles from these hills perennially and fill up nine fine lakes. A temple of Kodareshwar is situated amidst this picturesque surrounding.

The town was prosperous till 1880, since then it has lost his fortune. Once it was famous for its industries of swords making and metal inland work. Both have declined. Subsequently, survey and other mechanical instruments were produced in a small

Runija (24°5' N and 75°49' E)

A large village of Sitamau Tahsil Runija was formerly the headquarters of a *tappa* of the same name. From the tahsil headquarters it is about 21.5 kms. towards north east as crow flies and about 49.4 kms. by motorable road.

The old name of this place was Malekheri, which is alleged to have been repopulated by a certain Rane Rao, who gave its new name after himself.

An old fort stands in this village, just on the bank of a large tank, the brim of which is always full. The place possess a *Dang Mela (Rund Sarkar)*, that is a big game preserve.

Sankhadhar (24°20' N and 75°26' E)

A small village of Manasa Tahsil it lay on the bank of the river Chambal at a distance of about 17.6 kms. south of Rampura, with which it was connected by a *Kutchha* road. The place was about 35.2 kms. from Garoth, the nearest railway station was Central railway.

Sankhadhar was thd combination of two separate villages bearing the same name. One was situated on the Rampura side of the Chambal, while the other village lay on the Garoth side of the same river. Both of these were places of religious sanctity from the time of the Mahabharata, it is alleged. According to one legend Yudhisthira performed his horse sacrifice here, while the other legend makes a tall claim by assorting that Krishna slow a demon named Sankha in the village. Two old temples were there ot testify to their religious importance from an old age. The temple on the Garoth side had a secret subterranean pass leading, as is said, to the Ramgarh fort of Rampura *pargana*. The passage was, of course, closed. The temple on the other side, with its partially buried images was believed to be an object of archaeology of a thousand years' standing. Another ancient temple of Bhairava, standing in the midstream attracted spiritual homage from pilgrims from far and near. There is a tradition that when the Chandrawats came to conquer Rampura many Bhil Chiefs were killed, one of whose headless body ran fighting upto the spot where this temple, called the Jalerya Bhairava was standing. Annual fairs were held in these villages during April/May and also in October/November when people come for worship as well as trade. The *mela* on April/May lasted for 8 days, and attracted a multitude of about 10,000 even from Khandesh, Gujarat, Deccan, Vidarbha and far away places of Madhya Pradesh. The village has now been submerged in the Chambal due to the implementation of the Chambal Scheme.

Satkheda (24°17' N and 75°34' E)

A village of Garoth Tahsil Satkheda lies at a distance of about 17 kms. to the south-east of Garoth with which it is connected by a first class road. The nearest railway station is at Shamgarh, a village situated about 14.4 kms. away.

Satkheda is famous for its temple of Kala-Bhairava, built in 1680 A. D. It is believed that the idol has magic power of curing patents of snake bite simply by moving his sacred broom over their bodies and sprinkling his sacred ashes in the same way. Due to this fame of the diety snake bite victims are brought here from far and wide in large numbers.

A big annual fair is held in the village in September/October, for 9 days, on the occasion of Navaratri. The total number of visitors is about 6,000.

Shandhara (24°34' N and 75°52' E)

A trading centre of Bhanpura Tahsil it is about 9.6 kms. east of the tahsil headquarters and about 4.8 kms. away from the Bhanpura-Piplia metalled rod. A kutchha road connects this village with the said metalled road. A country track goes from here to Kotah traversing the Mokandra pass. The nearest railway station is Shri Chhatrapur, jying at a distance of about 6.4 kms.

Shandhara covers a wide area including its new portion. From the evidence of its large archaeological ramains it is clear that the place was a prosperous one before the advent of the Muslims. It whose ruined grown originally near an old stronghold whose ruined walls are still standing. In Akbar's time the village was known as sender and served as the headquarters of mahal in Sarkar Gagron. In 1752 it passed on to the Holkar. To the north of this place there is a flat land, known as "Chhaoni-ka-mat". A British regiment was stationed there about 200 years age. Once cholera broke in the regiment in epidemic form and many people perished. Six tombs of those dead are still existing. An annual fair meets here for one day in March/April on the occasion of Ramnavami.

Shamgarh (24°11' N and 75°38' E)

A small town of Garoth Tahsil Shamgarh lies on a metalled road leading to Garoth, about 24 kms. to its north. Another all weather road, viz., the Shamgarh Suwasara road is of the length of about 9 kms. Still another is the Shamgarh Chandwasa road of the length of 12.4 kms. regular buses ply on these roads. Shamgarh is also a railway station of the Nagda-Mathura section of the Central Railway.

History and object of Interest

The region around Shamgarh was held by the Paramara Rajputs for a long time. They cleared the forests and founded the nearby village named Sagar Bhagar. The present settlement of Shamgarh grew up only when a fort was built in near vicinity to protect its inhabitants from the raids of the Girasia. Gradually some buildings were erected near the fort to bring prosperity to this place. Now of course it is gone. A small guard of about 100 cavalry, who came here from Indore to protect the area is also withdrawn.

There is a large tank affording good duck shooting. The place still retains its prosperity for its important railway station and the adjoining railway colony as well as for its ginning factories, flour mill and cotton press industry.

An annual *mela* meets here for 4 days in March/April on the occasion of Mahabir Jayanti.

Sitamau (24°1' N and 75°23' E)

The headquarters of a Tahsil of the same name Sitamau is picturesquely situated on a small hill. Formerly it was the capital of the erstwhile State, Sitamau. The place is connected by a metal road of about 29 kms. in length with Mandsaur railway station. By road Sitamau is about 211 kms. away from Indore. From Bombay its distance is about 777.6 kms. via Ratlam and Baroda.

Object of Interest

The main object of interest of the town is its old castle, resembling in a curious way the famous Winder Castle of England. Towards the eastern approach of Sitamau Town the castle presents a beautiful view with its battlements standing out prominently above the trees of the garden below. Sitamau is encircled by a wall, pierced by seven gates. The town was founded by a Mine Cheif, Sataji in A. D. 1465, who constructed the wall. The Gajmalod Bhumias took it from the original owners in A. D. 1549. An annual *mela* is held at Sitamau in July/August on the occasion of *Rakshabandhan*. It is organised by the local Municipality and visited by about 2,000 persons.

Dynastic History of Sitamau

The Rulers of Sitamau are the Rathor Rajputs, being the descendants of Dalpat, the fourth son of Mota Raja Udai Singh of Marwar. Mahesh Das, the son of Dalpat, was a noted warrior and an eminent noble at the court of Shah Jahan, who granted him the Jalor *pargana* in the Marwar region in 1642. He died in 1648, and was succeeded by his famous son, Ratan Singh. In 1656 the Jalar *pargana* was exchanged for the Ratlam *pargana* in Malwa, and thus he became the ruler of Ratlam. In the War of succession between the sons of Shah Jahan, Ratan Singh was killed in the Battle of Dharmat (Apr. 16, 1658) fighting bravely against Aurangzib. His eldest son, Ram Singh, succeeded him as the ruler of Ratlam and died in 1683 at Kalyan, where he had accompanied the Mughal forces. He was succeeded by his elder son, Shiv Singh, who was killed in the Maratha-Mughal wars in the Deccan, some time early, Kesho Das, succeeded him and continued serving in the Mughal army in the Deccan. But in June, 1694, this state of Ratlam was confiscated and thus completely wiped out of existence due to the displeasure of Aurangzib over a *jaziya*-collector having been killed in Ratlam by the local officers of Kesho Das theere then.

Though his fortune were on the wane, Kesho Das continued to be in the Imperial service in the Deccan, and after a period of about seven years, Emperor Aurangazib was once again pleased with him, and in 1701 he was granted the *pargana* of Titred (present territories of the Sitamau State), in addition ot the lands in the Nahargarh *pargana* and elsewhere, which he had been holding previously in lieu of his remaining earlier *mansab*. Thus the State of Sitamau was founded by Kesho Das in the year 1701 through an Imperial grant of Aurangzib, dated the 31st October, 1701. In 1715 Emperor Farrukhsiyar granted the neighbouring pargana of Alot to Raja Kesho Das, and thus the territories of the State were further expended due to the efforts of Kesho Das, its first ruler.

Kesho Das, however, died early in 1730 at Delhi, and was succeeded by his younger son, Gaj Singh, as his elder son, Bakhat Singh, had died issueless during his life time. Gaj Singh ruled for a period of about 18 years (1730-1748), and had to face most difficult-circumstances due to the Maratha invasions. After the defeat of Sawai Jai Singh, the then Governor of Malwa at Mandsaur (Feb., 1733) even the North-Western Malwa lay at the mercy of the Maratha invading commanders. The Peshwa had begun to issue grants of the various *parganas* of Malwa to his various Maratha commanders even as early as 1731 or so, the final Maratha domination or acquisition of the same was made possible only after 1741 when the Malwa *Suba* was finally granted by the Mughal Emperor to the Peshwa. Thus the *parganas* of Nahargarh and Alot held by Raja Gaj Singh of Sitamau passed respectively to Sindhia and the pawars of Dewas some time during the early forties of the 17th century A. D.

Gaj Singh died in 1748, and his minor elder son, Fateh Singh, succeeded to the Shrunken State of Sitamau. Mandsaur and its neighbouring region was them within the sphere of Sindhia's control, hence Jayaji (Jayappa) Sindhia granted a *sanad* in the year 1753 to Fateh Singh confirming him in the territories of Sitamau *pargana* on payment of an annual tribute of Rs. 41,500 per annum. But this did not end Fateh Singh's difficulties, and the officers of Mahadji Sindhia went on increasing their encroachments in the remaining Sitamau *pargana*-territories as well. Hence Raja Fateh Singh was obliged to move his own State headquarters to Laduna a *kasba* about 3.2 kms. of Sitamau on the bank of a large tank there, in view of obtaining better protection there in case of any Maratha incursions there.

Moreover, due to the continued state of anarchy and serious disturbances through out the region, the income of the state had gone down considerably, hence there was real difficulty in paying off the previously fixed tribute regularly. It gave the officers of Sindhia an opportunity to appoint their own men to collect the tribute directly from the territories of Sitamau and for the same they urged new demands for additional payments over and above the sum previously fixed by Jayaji Sindhia in 1753. These officers went further and occupied much of the territories of the Sitamau State and assumed the charge of its administration. The situation became very difficult, hence Fateh Singh sent his own confidential representatives to Daulat Rao Sindhia, then in the Deccan, to represent against the ever-increasing exactions and serious encroachments of the officials of the Sindhia. Thereupon in the year 1795 Daulat Rao Sindhia granted a new *sanad* to Fateh Singh fixing the tribute at Rs. 42,000/- annually. This slight increament in the tribute was made "to bring the sum in conformity with the tributes imposed on the neighbouring States of Ratlam and Sailana."

Fateh Singh died in the year 1802, and was succeeded by his elder son, Raj Singh, who was then only 19 years old. The malpractices of the officials of Sindhia continued and they extended their ccontrol upto the gates of the Sitamau town. In the *gardi-ka-waqt*, that followed now, large tracts of the fertile lands were laid waste. They had now begun to exact from the Sitamau State an increased tribute of Rs. 60,000 (called *Salimshahi* thereafter), together with an additional sum of Rs. 18,000/-, said to cover the collection charges. In 1820, John Malcom mediated an agreement between Daulat Rao Sindhia and Raj Singh by which the latter was fully and finally confirmed in the possession of the entire territories of the shrunken Sitamau State as it was in about 1750, on the payment of an annual tribute of Rs. 60,000/- *(Salimshahi)* to Sindhia under the British guarantee. With return of peace and tranquillity in the land, Raj Singh removed his capital back to Sitamau from Daduna, which, however, continued to be his country home.

The decades of peace, that followed the establishment of the British domination over Malwa, were greatly noted for the great cultural and literary revival in Sitamau, which was then well known as the 'Chhoti Kashi' (small Varanasi) of Malwa. Raj Singh himself was a poet and a man of learning. his heir-apparent, Raj Kumar Ratan Singh was an eminent poet of his times and worte under the pen-name *'Natnagar'*. Many eminent poets and men of learning from far and wide visited Sitamau to pay their respects to *'Natnagar'* and his revered father.

The Sitamau State remained stead fast in its relations with the British paramaount power till the achieving of Independence in 1947. During the great Revolt of 1857, Raj Singh rescued many refugee Englishmen and arranged for their safe escort, in recognition of which he was given a *khilat* of Rs. 2,000/- in 1861. Moreover, as a consequence of repeated representations regarding the wrongly increased amount of annual tribute, being paid by the Sitamau State to the Sindhia finally in 1860, Sindhia remitted Rs. 5,000/- of the annual tribute due to him from Sitamau. In 1865, Raja Raj Singh agreed to made nay land that was needed for laying railway tract through the Sitamau State territories on rental terms. In 1867, the Ruler of Sitamau was granted permanent salute of 11 guns. Raja Raj Singh was an able ruler and a good administrator, and he did much for the good of his people.

Raja Raj Singh died in 1867, and as his heir-apparent. Ratan Singh, had predeceased him, he was succeeded by his grandson, Bhawani Singh. In 1881, Bhawani Singh entered into an agreement to abolish all transit duties on salt passing through Sitamau State, in consideration of an annual compensation of Rs. 2,000/- from the British Government.

Raja Bhawani Singh died in 1885, and as he did not have male heir, he was succeeded by his cousin, Bahadur Singh, the elder son of Thakur Takhat Singh of Chikla. On this occasion the Sindhia put forward a claim to be consulted regarding the succession ; but the claim was held to be inadmissible under the terms of the guarantee held by the Sitamau State. Similarly Sindhia's claim to receive nazarana from the Ruler of Sitamau on such an occasion was also rejected, as Sitamau was a first class mediatised State. It was, however, further decided that instead the payment of such a *nazarana* should be made to the Government of India. But in consideration of the low state of the State finances of Sitamau State the *nazarana* was commuted to half of its total amount i.e. Rs. 35,000/- *Salimshahi*, and a *khilat* of Rs. 8,875/- was presented to the Ruler in the form of a deduction from the *nazarana*. On the occasion of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of Queen Victoria in Feb., 1887, all transit duties in the State except those on opium and wood were abolished by Bahadur Singh. In 1896 the Raja of Sitamau raised the question of his precedence over the Raja of Sailana' in official durbar. The same was duly recognised and orders to that effect were communicated to the parties only in 1902.

Raja Bahadur Singh died issueless, and he was succeeded by his younger brother, Shardul Singh. During his short reign the State experienced a terrible famine, for which the State had to raise a loan of Rs. 1,25,000/- for famine relief purposes.

As Shardul Singh too died without any heir, the Government of India decided in favour of Raja Ram Singh, the second son of Thakur Dalal Singh if Kachhi baroda in the Dhar State, on the ground of his descent from the next senior branch of the family of Ratan Singh, the main primogenitor. In consideration of poor resources of the State, the nazarana was fixed at

Rs. 40,000/- i.e. equivalent to half years' income, payable in four instalments. Similarly a khilat of the value of Rs. 10,125/- was given to Ram Singh in the form of deduction from the nazarana. He was invested with ruling powers in 1905. He was invested with the insign is of K.C.I.E. on the Occasion of the Delhi Darbar of 1911, which he attended. In 1915 the State assumed the responsibility for the maintenance of the Sitamau-Mandsaur read lying in the Sitamau State territories. When the Chamber of Princes was established, the Ruler of Sitamau became a permanent member of the same. In 1921, the Government of India conferred on the Ruler and his successor enhanced criminal power to give sentences of death, transportation or imprisonment for life.

Raja Ram Singh was an enlightened ruler, who took keen interest in the betterment of his people. He encouraged education in the State by raising the Lower Primary School by stages ultimately upto a High School in 1923. It became well known for the high standard of education imparted to the students there. Ram Singh was himself a good poet and during his reign Sitamau once again became a seat of learning and culture. The administration of the Sitamau State was thoroughly over-hauled and reorganised to bring it to best possible standards within the available financial means. In 1939, he established a mini State Legislature with a non-official majority to assist the State Executive to carry on the State administration in accordance with the popular will. With the achievement of Independence, he signed the Instrument of Accession and the Stand Still Agreement with the Domination of India. The Sitamau State was ultimately merged into the newly formed Madhya Bharat State and the State Administration was accordingly handed over on June 20, 1948. His Privy Purse was fixed at Rs. 48,000/- Dynastic plus Rs. 10,000/- personal. He died on May 25, 1967, and was succeeded by his grand-son, Krishna Sinha Rathore, I.P.S., as the Ruler of Sitamau.

Sondhani (Songni) (23°3' N and 75°9' E)

A very small village of Mandsaur tahsil Sondhani is situated only 7.4 kms. to the east of Mandsaur Town. It is, thus, almost on the out skirts of the town.

History and Objects of Interest

Sondhani is a very important place of the District due to its association with the great king Yashodharman. His name is famous in ancient Indian history, because he arrested the expedition of the Huna Chief Mihirakula to the heart of the country. The battle which was fought between these two conquerors was witnessed at Sondhani. After this victory Yashodharman is said to have conquered all the countries between the Himalayas and the Mahendra mountain of Ganjam District and from the Arabian Sea to the river lauhitya (Brahmmaputra). Two magnificient monoliths are still standing at this place to commemorate the victory of the great king, who himself had raised these columns. These monoliths, measuring about 18.46 metres in length are made of very close grained good sandstone. Originally these were crowned with lion capitals and supported by finally carved double faced human figures. The columns are inscribed in Gupta characters containing an eulogy of king Yasodharman, recording his victory over Mihirakula, and subsequent conquest of the entire northern india. The opening verse contasins a Saiva invocation, which is in accordance with Yasodharman's boast in line 6, that he never bowed his head to anyone save his lord Siva.[1]

1. Fleet, op. cit. pp. 142-46.

There are two such columns, exact duplicate of each other, each having a shaft of about 12.3 metres in length and 1.07 metres in diametre. One of these shafts is broken in two pieces, while the other into several pieces, some of which are lost. All the four capitals were lying in a neighbouring field, and the columns were lying prostrate and half buried in an uncared for condition. As some of the pieces were weighting as much as a quintal in weight it was an arduous task to carry those to suitable places for preservation. Still all these heavy pieces were dug, lifted, properly arranged and displayed on a specially built, strong masonry platform. A double faced head of one of the crowning figures was kept in the Archacological Museum at Gwalior. Two big statues of *Dwarpals* were similarly recovered and set up on the approach point to the platform. A big rectangular area around this platform has been fenced with barbed wire and seats have been provided for visitors within the enclosure. Epigraphs in Hindi and English have been incised near the pillars in 1922-23, giving a brief account of the monument. The original foundation of the columns too has been marked with inscribed stone slabs.[1]

Tharod (24°10' N and 76°2' E)

A village of Malhargarh tahsil, Tharod is a railway station of the Central Railway. The place is situated close to the Mhow Nasirabad Road, about 9.6 kms. from Mandsaur, the District headquarters. Its distance from Manasa is about 41.6 kms. towards north and 14 kms. from Malhargarh.

History and Archaeology

Tharod or Telrod is a very old place of archaeological importance. During the regime of Akbar it was referred to in the *Ain-i-Akbari* as the seat of a *Mahal*, under *Sarkar* Mandsaur of *Subah* Malwa. The ruins of an old temple and the tomb of an unknown Muslim saint are located in a local banyan grove, covering about 3 acres of land.

Titrod (24°2' N and 75°29' E)

An old village of the Sitamau Tahsil, Titrod lies at a distance of about 9.6 kms. to the east of Sitamau Town. Formerly the village was the headquarters of a tahsil of the same name. Regular buses ply across Titrod.

During the Mughal period Titrod was a place of some importance, being the headquarters of a *mahal* in the Mandsaur *Sarkar* of the *Subah* of Malwa. The prosperity of those bye gone days is now no more. The place contains seven temples, one of which is dedicated to the *Swetambar* Jain diety Adinath. The other six enshrine Hindu divinities.

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1. Archaeological Survey of India (Annual Report), 1925-26, p. 188.

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APPENDIX 'A'

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Normals and Extremes of Rainfall

	Stations	No. of years of data		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
	(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
(1)	Mandsaur	44	a	5.1	2.3	1.5	3.6	9.7	94.7	260.3	239.8	110.2	15.6
			b	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	5.3	10.7	9.6	5.7	1.0
(2)	Suvasra	27	a	5.1	3.1	2.5	1.3	5.1	92.2	295.9	277.1	139.5	12.5
			b	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.4	5.9	12.5	10.7	5.9	0.7
(3)	Jawad	28	a	4.8	2.8	1.8	1.8	4.1	83.1	301.5	277.4	108.2	16.5
			b	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	3.9	11.2	10.3	5.7	1.6
(4)	Garoth	20	a	9.1	3.3	3.3	2.3	5.1	113.3	330.7	310.9	150.6	7.1
			b	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	5.3	13.1	10.8	6.9	0.7

	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal and year**	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal and year**	Heaviest rainfall in 24 Hours*	
						Amount (mm.)	Date
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
(1)	9.7	3.3	755.7	193	39	242.3	1913, Aug. 24
	0.6	0.3	35.6	(1917)	(1936)		
(2)	10.7	6.1	851.1	158	53	256.5	1941, Aug. 19
	0.7	0.6	39.1	(1942)	(1925)		
(3)	4.8	2.8	808.8	168	33	236.2	1943, Jun. 29
	0.4	0.3	34.7	(1926)	(1932)		
(4)	11.4	6.3	953.4	154	56	323.9	1945, Jun. 29
	0.9	0.4	40.7	(1945)	(1936)		

(contd.)

	(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
(5)	Manasa	20	a	6.9	2.8	2.5	2.3	4.3	110.5	315.2	283.5	139.2	7.6
			b	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	5.2	12.9	11.0	6.5	0.9
(6)	Neemuch	50	a	6.3	4.3	3.6	2.5	14.5	98.0	267.5	250.2	133.6	18.0
			b	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.2	4.4	11.2	10.2	6.4	1.1
(7)	Sitamau	50	a	5.6	2.8	2.0	2.3	9.4	93.5	256.0	230.4	120.7	12.5
			b	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.9	5.4	11.4	10.1	6.0	0.9
(8)	Nahargarh	17	a	6.6	4.1	0.8	3.1	21.1	95.3	191.8	205.5	98.0	14.5
			b	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	5.3	13.1	10.8	6.9	0.7
(9)	Singoli	17	a	6.6	11.4	0.5	5.6	17.0	123.9	257.1	258.3	148.6	23.9
			b	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	1.1	4.6	9.4	8.7	5.7	1.2

	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
(5)	8.6	0.8	884.2	156	49	250.4	1943, Jul. 29
	0.5	0.1	39.0	(1944)	(1939)		
(6)	8.1	2.3	808.9	217	45	195.8	1931, Aug. 28
	0.5	0.2	36.7	(1917)	(1901)		
(7)	7.4	3.6	746.2	174	48	276.6	1898, Aug. 31
	0.5	0.4	37.1	(1944)	(1921)		
(8)	7.4	0.8	649.0	222	52	172.7	1913, Aug. 24
	0.6	0.1	31.9	(1917)	(1911)		
(9)	0.8	0.5	859.2	188	50	203.2	1921, Sep. 19
	0.5	0.1	32.6	(1917)	(1918)		

(contd.)

	(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
(10)	Gangapur	44	a	4.8	2.3	3.3	4.1	11.9	62.7	176.8	184.9	80.0	12.2
			b	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	3.8	9.2	8.4	4.0	0.6
(11)	Mandsaur		a	6.1	3.9	2.2	2.8	10.2	96.7	265.3	251.8	122.9	14.0
	(District)		b	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	4.8	11.1	9.8	5.9	0.9

	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
(10)	2.8	3.6	549.4	271	24	185.4	1917, Jun. 16
	0.2	0.2	28.6	(1917)	(1911)		
(11)	7.7	3.0	786.6	191	49		
	0.5	0.3	35.7	(1917)	(1901, 1911 & 1918)		

(a) Normal rainfall in mm. (b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more)

* Based on all available data upto 1961

** Years given in brackets

Table No. 2

Frequency of Annual Rainfall
(Data 1901—1950)

Range in mm.	No. of Years	Range in mm.	No. of Years
301—400	3	901—1,000	4
401—500	6	1,001—1,100	5
501—600	5	1,101—1,200	1
601—700	8	1,201—1,300	1
701—800	9	1,301—1,400	0
801—900	7	1,401—1,500	0
		1,501—1,600	

Table No. 3

Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity
(Neemuch)

Month	Mean daily Maximum Temperature C°	Mean daily Minimum Temperature C°	Highest Maximum ever recorded C°	Highest Maximum ever recorded Date	Lowest Minimum ever recorded C°	Lowest Minimum ever recorded Date	Relative Humidity 0830 * %	Relative Humidity 1730 * %
January	25.0	9.3	32.8	1888, Jan. 31	1.1	1905, Jan. 24	56	32
February	27.2	11.1	36.7	1887, Feb. 27	0.6	1886, Feb. 4	47	24
March	32.6	16.3	41.7	1892, Mar. 21	4.4	1905, Mar. 1	37	20
April	37.3	21.7	44.6	1958, Apr. 27	8.9	1905, Apr. 1	34	20
May	39.8	25.4	46.7	1912, May 15	13.9	1920, May 27	49	26
June	36.9	25.6	46.1	1897, Jun. 9	15.7	1885, Jun. 27	67	44
July	31.0	23.7	42.2	1901, Jul. 4	14.4	1910, Jul. 2	82	72
August	29.3	22.7	37.8	1899, Aug. 12	18.3	1913, Aug. 28	85	75
September	30.9	21.8	38.9	1951, Sep. 29	17.2	1902, Sep. 26	80	66
October	32.8	18.2	39.4	1899, OCt. 5	10.6	1890, Oct. 31	56	31
November	29.2	12.8	35.6	1901, Nov. 1	5.0	1938, Nov. 30	48	27
December	25.8	9.6	31.7	1953, Dec. 3	0.6	1929, Dec. 27	54	29
Annual	31.5	18.2					58	39

* Hours I. S. T.

TableNo. 4

Mean Wind Speed in Km./Hr.
(Neemuch)

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
6.4	7.4	8.0	9.7	13.5	15.4	14.2	12.7	9.7	6.1	5.3	5.6	9.5

Table No. 5

Special Weather Phenomena
(Neemuch)

Mean No. of days with	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Thunder	0.5	0.3	1.4	1.5	2.3	4.4	5.3	2.7	3.9	0.8	0.3	0.1	23.5
Hail	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dust-Storm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Squall	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fog	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.7

Table No. 6

Land Utilisation

(In Thousand Hectares)

Year	Area according to Village Papers	Forests	Put to Non-Agricultural Uses	Barren and Unculturable Land
1950-51	897	49	...	...
1955-56	945	116	60	129
1960-61	946	105	42	192
1965-66	1050	209	105	112
1966-67	1050	203	83	115
1967-68	1050	206	87	105
1968-69	1051	208	95	105
1969-70	1051	205	103	106
1970-71	1015	173	104	103
1971-72	1015	175	104	102

(contd.)

Year	Permanent Pastures and Other Grazing Lands	Miscellaneous Tree Crops and Groves	Culturable Waste	Total Fallow Land
1950-51				
1955-56	73	0.7	172	12
1960-61	126	0.3	101	12
1965-66	137	0.7	70	11
1966-67	94	0.1	56	10
1967-68	90	...	53	6
1968-69	82	...	53	6
1969-70	81	...	53	5
1970-71	83	...	47	5
1971-72	80	...	49	7

Year	Old Fallows	Current Fallows	Not Area Sown	Sown More Than Once	Gross Cropped Area
1950-51		8	386	38	423
1955-56	7	5	283	57	440
1960-61	5	6	368	70	438
1965-66	5	6	406	36	442
1966-67	4	6	488	35	522
1967-68	4	2	503	58	561
1968-69	2	4	502	47	549
1969-70	2	3	498	77	575
1970-71	2	3	500	92	592
1971-72	3	4	500	114	614

Table No. 7

Area of Principal Crops

(In Thousand Hectares)

Year	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram	Tur	Urad	Cotton	Groundnut	Linseed
1950-51	46	145	24.7	21	3.9		99.1	14.8	14.4
1955-56	56	145	27.7	31	3.1		84.1	36.9	10.0
1960-61	54	156	33.6	38	3.1		35.6	48.6	10.4
1965-66	31	146	41.6	18	6.7	37.8	33.2	81.2	4.0
1966-67	24	177	44.9	19	8.0	33.2	24.7	80.7	4.6
1967-68	37	187	50.2	21	8.9	28.4	23.6	86.0	4.3
1968-69	34	170	48.9	17	9.9	50.5	14.2	83.9	2.1
1969-70	52.6	185.1	49.8	25.1	9.1	49.8	14.4	60.1	4.3
1970-71	58.0	170.9	50.1	31.6	10.3	53.6	15.1	67.5	7.3
1971-72	70.6	158.6	52.6	46.4	8.5		22.0	64.8	11.6
Percentage of total cropped area	11.5%	25.8%	8.6%	7.6%	1.4%		3.6%	10.5%	1.9%

Table No. 8

Production of Principal Crops

(In Thousand Tonnes)

Year	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram	Tur	Urad	Cotton*	Groundnut	Linseed
1950-51	16.0	41.7	5.1	6.6	0.7		26.0	7.0	4.4
1955-56	22.9	56.4	13.6	13.1	1.1		28.4	19.7	2.9
1960-61	31.6	70.9	39.6	13.4	1.1		12.3	31.3	2.1
1965-66	15.0	62.5	38.6	8.8	2.7	10.1	11.7	48.9	0.9
1966-67	12.4	85.8	39.0	8.0	2.3	8.9	9.3	37.6	1.3
1967-68	25.5	122.1	53.0	10.5	5.5	9.9	8.7	91.1	1.4
1968-69	20.4	70.9	27.0	6.5	4.2	14.3	5.9	35.9	0.5
1969-70	40.8	111.2	32.1	14.7	5.0	16.7	6.0	37.5	1.7
1970-71	52.2	121.4	56.7	16.0	7.4	18.2	3.9	37.6	2.3
1971-72	67.4	96.6	40.7	19.7	7.0	18.6	6.3	37.2	3.0

* In '000 Bales of 180 Kg. each.

Table No. 9

Area Irrigated

(In Hectares)

Year	Canals	Wells	Tanks	Other Sources	Net Area Irrigated (Totals)
1950-51	33	30,948	320	183	31,484
1955-56	141	33,237	494	506	34,378
1960-61	81	36,264	585	401	37,331
1965-66	838	34,683	512	2,252	38,285
1966-67	982	32,697	436	1,826	35,941
1967-68	1,233	44,965	419	1,102	47,719
1968-69	1,314	47,659	575	...	49,548
1969-70	1.5	61.6	0.7	...	63.8 ('000 ha.)
1970-71	2.1	62.3	0.6	1.8	66.8
1971-72	2.0	68.9	0.7	2.1	73.7

Table No. 10

Livestock Number

Year	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Horses & Ponies	Donkeys	Mules	camels	Pigs	Total Livestock
1951	4,72938	1,39,064	51,567	1,31,813	14,000		3	4,067	1,319	8,20,857
1956	5,20,653	1,46,268	69,096	2,30,587	14,068	3,605	2	2,241	1,731	9,88,259
1961	5,73,999	1,68,178	83,276	1,64,836	10,726	3,285	57	6,778	1,041	10,12,182
1966	5,51,608	1,56,951	88,971	2,89,285	6,074	3,652	1	7,478	1,505	11,05,525
1972	5,89,821	1,62,343	88,039	2,19,827	5,474	638	19	4,207	2,390	10,75,758

TABLE No. 11

POULTRY NUMBER

Year	Fowls	Ducks	Others	Total Poultry
1951	20,496	207		20,703
1956	24,881	316	414	25,611
1961	39,872	232	325	40,429
1966	60,539	293		60,832
1972	52,187	121	163	52,471

Table No. 12

Agricultural Implements and Machinery

Year	Ploughs		Carts	Sugarcane Crushers	Irrigation Pumps		Tractor	Ghanis
	Wooden	Iron			Diesel	Electric		
1951	62,934	63	22,467	479	92	1	16	...
1956	65,454	104	28,085	475	301	12	20	465
1961	84,670	1,556	33,136	369	590	45	56	317
1966	74,475	77	38,718	454	1,287	268	90	251
1972	79,607	110	45,843	418	5,077	5,568	239	

Table No. 13

Deposits and Advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Mandsaur District

(Amount in Rs. lakh)

Year (at the end of)	Mandsaur District			Mandsaur			Neemuch cant			Others		
	No. of Offices	Deposits	Advances	No. of Offices	Deposits	Advances	No. of Offices	Deposits	Advances	No. of Offices	Deposits	Advances
December, 1966	...	1,23	1,00	...	55	44	...	54	50	...	...	...
December, 1968	9	1,37	84	3	56	45	4	67	33	2	14	6
December, 1970	20	1,89	1,54	4	83	88	4	76	54	12	20	12
June, 1972	25	2,66	1,38	5	1,03	55	5	98	64	15	65	19

Source :—Reserve Bank of India Bulletins.

Table No. 14

The Neemuch Central Cooperative Bank Ltd., Mandsaur

(In lakh Rs.)

Year	Share Capital	Reserve Fund	Deposits	Loans Taken	Loans Advanced
1918-19	00.14	00.01	1.45	...	0.50
1928-29	00.57	00.23	2.29	...	1.97
1938-39	00.82	00.66	8.05	...	8.28
1948-49	1.50	1.44	8.64	...	8.18
1958-59	7.42	2.75	37.38	12.96	33.76
1968-69	27.42	12.34	80.66	148.67	175.33
(30th June, 1972)	72.82	18.90	97.85	290.12	349.69

Source :—The Neemuch Central Cooperative Bank, Ltd., Mandsaur

Table No. 15

Number of Persons engaged in various Professions in 1961

Category	Total	Men	Women	Urban		
				Total	Men	Women
Police Services	2,195	2,195	...	1,533	1,533	...
Administrators and Executive Officials—						
(i) Central Government	155	153	2	141	139	2
(ii) State Government	2,007	1,991	16	1,441	1,433	8
(iii) Local Bodies	637	629	8	461	456	5
Quasi-Government Offices—						
Professional Architects, Engineers etc.	5	5	5	5	5	...
Medical and Health Services	1,072	697	375	702	476	226
Legal Profession	155	155	...	149	149	...
Artists writers etc.	866	748	118	324	302	22
Astrologers, etc.	67	67	...	...	...	...
Religious Services	636	611	25	313	297	16

Table No. 16

Number of Persons Employed in different Occupations in 1961

Occupation	Urban			Rural		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Tailors and related workers	1,207	940	267	2,568	1,936	682
Shoe-makers and repairers	973	809	164	1,698	1,401	297
Black-smith	480	412	68	1,205	1,007	196
Watch-makers, Jewellers, etc.	723	708	15	1,328	1,303	25
Carpenters and related workers	713	702	11	1,655	1,634	21
Stone-cutters and Carvers						
Potters and clay framers	1,702	1,440	262	2,972	2,637	335
Millers, Bakers etc.	754	528	226	1,145	770	375
Hotel workers	333	327	6	349	343	6
Berbers	412	412	...	909	904	5
laundry men, Dhobis, etc.	593	320	273	688	368	320
Photographers	22	22	...	22	22	...
Educational services	1,702	1,440	262	2,972	2,631	335
Personal services	517	315	152	653	434	219

Table No. 17

Workers by Categories, Tahsils and Sex (1961)

District/ Tahsil	Total Rural Urban	Total Workers (I to IX)		As Cultivator		As Agricultural Labour		In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Mandsaur	T	231,695	162,920	146,114	125,520	15,886	18,281	6,601	1,969
District	R	187,907	148,447	140,542	120,488	15,305	17,326	4,943	1,258
	U	43,788	14,473	5,572	5,032	581	955	1,658	711
1. Jawad Tahsil	T	26,906	22,405	18,600	17,560	1,827	2,100	752	231
	R	24,662	21,360	18,130	17,148	1,750	2,042	638	204
	U	2,244	1,045	470	412	77	58	114	27
2. Neemuch	T	28,934	18,760	15,185	13,952	2,416	2,697	678	330
Tahsil	R	19,047	16,365	14,376	13,251	2,330	2,583	325	129
	U	9,887	2,395	809	701	86	114	353	201
3. Manasa	T	31,391	24,616	19,558	18,759	1,600	2,038	1,143	496
Tahsil	R	25,736	22,268	18,665	17,994	1,553	1,926	760	350
	U	5,655	2,348	893	765	47	112	383	146

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
4. Bhanpura Tahsil	T	19,308	10,990	8,636	6,870	1,407	1,647	991	374
	R	12,356	9,134	8,296	6,589	1,345	1,525	586	144
	U	6,952	1,856	340	281	62	122	405	230
5. Malhargarh Tahsil	T	22,444	17,603	16,718	14,838	1,574	1,781	597	126
	R	19,947	15,999	15,620	13,709	1,418	1,515	545	109
	U	2,497	1,604	1,098	1,129	156	266	52	17
6. Garoth Tahsil	T	28,039	17,356	19,523	13,617	2,148	2,609	789	131
	R	24,122	15,941	18,534	12,714	2,090	2,500	742	118
	U	3,917	1,415	989	903	58	109	47	13
7. Mandsaur Tahsil	T	43,819	30,092	24,924	22,713	2,794	3,182	1,158	267
	R	32,987	27,041	24,352	22,219	2,719	3,062	873	195
	U	10,832	3,051	572	494	75	120	285	72
8. Sitamau Tahsil	T	30,854	21,098	22,970	17,211	2,120	2,227	493	14
	R	29,050	20,339	22,569	16,864	2,100	2,173	474	9
	U	1,804	759	401	346	20	54	19	5

(Contd.)

District/ Tahsil	Total Rural Urban	At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than House-hold Industry		In Construction	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Mandsaur District	T	13,595	7,841	6,417	626	7,554	1,282
	R	10,734	5,162	1,135	128	2,417	722
	U	2,861	2,679	5,282	498	5,137	560
1. Jawad Tahsil	T	2,030	1,447	409	61	406	81
	R	1,784	1,239	98	39	325	34
	U	246	208	311	22	81	47
2. Neemuch Tahsil	T	997	518	1,216	126	925	53
	R	715	202	88	...	169	14
	U	282	316	1,128	126	756	39
3. Manasa Tahsil	T	2,569	1,355	549	27	735	199
	R	1,989	843	51	...	473	182
	U	580	512	498	27	262	17
4. Bhanpura Tahsil	T	1,041	721	363	47	3,633	574
	R	778	391	56	23	443	207
	U	263	330	307	24	3,190	367

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
5. Malhargarh Tahsil	T	1,113	470	308	30	308	89
	R	879	358	161	25	225	88
	U	234	112	147	5	83	1
6. Garoth Tahsil	T	1,267	560	365	21	491	50
	R	999	425	51	...	290	38
	U	268	135	314	21	201	12
7. Mandsaur Tahsil	T	2,967	2,068	2,928	277	787	161
	R	2,133	1,094	521	31	285	85
	U	834	974	2,407	246	502	76
8. Sitamau Tahsil	T	1,611	702	279	37	269	75
	R	1,457	610	109	10	207	74
	U	154	92	170	27	62	1

District/ Tahsil	Total Rural Urban	In Trade & Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
Mandsaur District	T	11,819	583	3,854	30	19,855	6,788
	R	4,692	183	673	3	7,466	3,177
	U	7,127	400	3,181	27	12,389	3,611
1. Jawad Tahsil	T	1,057	68	151	6	1,674	851
	R	658	32	103	2	1,176	620
	U	399	36	48	4	498	231
2. Neemuch Tahsil	T	1,979	89	1,498	6	4,040	989
	R	322	7	57	...	665	179
	U	1,657	82	1,441	6	3,375	810
3. Manasa Tahsil	T	1,393	61	298	4	3,546	1,677
	R	515	21	28	...	1,702	952
	U	878	40	270	4	1,844	725
4. Bhanpura Tahsil	T	873	60	387	1	1,977	696
	R	243	22	142	...	467	233
	U	630	38	245	1	1,510	463

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
5. Malhargarh Tahsil	T	713	26	149	...	964	243
	R	487	15	96	...	516	180
	U	226	11	53	...	448	63
6. Garoth Tahsil	T	1,309	47	624	...	1,523	321
	R	740	36	80	...	596	110
	U	569	11	544	...	927	211
7. Mandsaur Tahsil	T	3,289	213	609	11	4,363	1,200
	R	803	36	57	...	1,244	319
	U	2,486	177	552	11	3,119	881
8. Sitamau Tahsil	T	1,206	19	138	2	1,768	811
	R	924	14	110	1	1,100	584
	U	282	5	28	1	668	227

Table No. 18

Prison Population in Mandsaur Jail

Year	Prisoners at the beginning of the year	Received during the year	Total	Prisoners Discharged	Remaining at the end of the year	Total Daily Average of Prisoners
1960	...	224	324	287	37	28,37
1965	20	409	429	398	31	23.10
1966	31	442	473	437	36	29.85
1967	36	94	130	91	39	29.00
1968	39	608	647	612	35	39.55
1969	35	760	795	748	47	58.04
1970	47	745	792	736	56	51.02
1971	56	823	879	813	66	66.56

Source.—Superintendent, Sub-Jail, Mandsaur

Table No. 19

Prisoners Sentences—Mandsaur Jail

Length of Sentence	1960-61	65-66	66-67	67-68	68-69	69-70	70-71
Below One Month	36	34	34	17	29	16	36
1 to 3 months	37	27	36	27	35	36	58
3 to 6 months	34	32	32	47	32	35	56
6 months to 1 year	16	15	16	26	37	27	36
1 to 2 years	2	10	4	8	18	11	12
2 to 5 years	7	1	...	9	15	12	15
5 to 10 years	4	2	...	4	3	12	15
Above 10 years	...	...	3	1	13	2	1
Transportation for Life/Death Sentences	4	2	...	...	...	2	...

Source.—Superintendent, Sub-Jail, Mandsaur

Table No. 20

Prisoners, Religionwise—Mandsaur Jail

Year	Muslims	Hindus and Sikhs	Budhists and Jains
1960-61	11	126	3
1965-66	18	103	2
1966-67	34	117	4
1967-68	23	115	...
1968-69	20	162	...
1969-70	32	121	...
1970-71	55	173	...

Source.—Superintendent, Sub-Jail, Mandsaur

Table No. 21

Revision and Appellate Cases

Item	1969	1970	1971
Nyaya Panchayat Revisions :			
Pending at the beginning of the year	24	30	26
Instituted or Reinstituted during the year	26	29	38
Otherwise received	...	...	...
Regular and Miscellaneous Appeals :			
Instituted or Reinstituted	296	340	382
Otherwise received	...	13	1
Disposed off by Transfer	175	1	132
Otherwise disposed off	188	113	276
Pending at the close of the year	838	709	701

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Mandsaur

Table No. 22

Progress of Pre-Primary Education

Year	No. of Schools by Management								No. of Students			No. of Teachers			Expenditure (Rs.)
	Government		Local Bodies		Private		Total		Boys	Girls	Total	Male	Female	Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls							
1950-51	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	42	15	57	...	...	2	2,616
1955-56	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	152	82	234	...	...	8	11,622
1960-61	1	...	2	...	3	...	6	...	373	239	612	6	17	23	31,806
1965-66	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	173	105	278	1	7	8	8,430
1966-67	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	42	45	87	...	2	2	3,899
1967-68	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	95	80	175	...	4	4	9,220
1968-69	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	128	101	229	...	7	7	11,458
1969-70	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	221	159	380	...	7	7	20.315
1970-71	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	117	94	211	...	5	5	36,049
1971-72															

Source.—District Education Officer, Mandsaur

Table No. 23

Progress of Primary School Education

Item	No. of Schools			No. of Students			No. of Teachers						Total	Expenditure (Rs.)
							Male			Female				
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Trd.	Untrd.	Total	Trd.	Untrd.	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1950-51 (At the end of I Plan)	278	21	299	17,202	2,799	20,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	597	3,41,510
1955-56 (At the end of II Plan)	507	64	571	24,735	4,809	29,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,123	5,31,679
1960-61 (At the end of III Plan)	519	69	588	27,729	6,133	33,862	429	736	1,165	44	48	92	1,257	12,72,293
1965-66	615	70	693	39,566	11,189	50,755	1,111	126	1,237	170	41	211	1,448	61,63,291
1966-67	619	71	690	39,384	11,493	50,877	1,123	124	1,247	182	53	235	1,482	25,54,084
1967-68	623	70	693	40,120	11,699	51,819	1,342	67	1,409	201	45	246	1,655	36,25,289
1968-69	625	70	695	39,212	11,756	50,968	1,322	59	1,381	185	26	211	1,592	37,55,866
1969-70	628	70	698	38,929	12,286	51,215	1,305	48	1,353	196	30	226	1,576	42,62,854
1970-71	629	70	699	40,632	12,980	53,612	1,274	49	1,465	163	30	193	1,516	44,26,983
1971-72	690	72	762	51,293	21,972	73,265	1,331	134	1,465	163	71	234	1,699	46,17,833

Source.—District Education Officer, Mandsaur

Table No. 24

Progress of Middle School Education

Item	No. of Schools			No. of Students			No. of Teachers						Total	Expenditure (Rs.)
							Male			Female				
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Trd.	Untrd.	Total	Trd.	Untrd.	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1950-51 (At the end of I Plan)	26	5	35	7,155	435	7,590	...	...	...	...	...	...	389	2,65,984
1955-56 (At the end of II Plan)	31	6	37	8,530	1,714	9,244	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	3,03,891
1960-61 (At the end of III Plan)	65	8	73	15,636	2,638	18,274	292	352	644	38	40	78	722	10,47,013
1965-66	94	12	106	19,795	4,913	24,708	786	153	937	114	19	133	1,070	17,00,034
1966-67	117	12	129	22,624	5,264	27,888	822	101	923	112	16	128	1,051	21,72,304
1967-68	123	13	136	23,518	5,633	29,151	921	69	990	110	23	133	1,123	21,72,304
1968-69	131	17	148	25,126	7,276	32,402	974	65	1,039	142	25	167	1,209	34,64,039
1969-70	138	17	155	26,003	7,688	33,691	1,030	72	1,102	141	22	163	1,265	38,34,039
1970-71	162	18	180	20,731	8,405	35,136	1,066	83	1,149	171	32	203	1,352	40,05,189
1971-72	177	19	196	31,844	11,964	43,808	1,113	140	1,253	193	70	263	1,516	40,80,212

Source.—District Education Officer, Mandsaur

Table No. 25

Progress of Higher Secondary School Education

Item	No. of Schools			No. of Students			No. of Teachers						Total	Expenditure (Rs.)
							Male			Female				
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Trd.	Untrd.	Total	Trd.	Untrd.	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1950-51	3	...	3	717	5	722	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	1,05093
(At the end of I Plan)														
1955-56	16	2	18	1,096	1,066	2,162	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	2,10,755
(At the end of II Plan)														
1960-61	20	5	25	4,442	1,943	6,385	105	146	251	23	44	67	318	7,06,425
(At the end of III Plan)														
1965-66	27	6	33	8,738	2,280	11,018	244	199	443	50	35	85	528	16,36,807
1966-67	28	7	35	9,261	2,836	12,097	332	139	471	63	37	100	571	18,89,877
1967-68	28	7	35	9,043	3,091	12,134	389	122	521	74	28	102	623	24,73,704
1968-69	33	7	40	9,538	2,086	11,624	382	107	489	51	16	67	556	26,44,589
1969-70	37	7	44	9,178	2,257	11,435	396	102	498	55	15	70	568	28,50,075
1970-71	44	7	51	9,198	2,322	11,520	430	114	544	58	8	66	610	20,84,958
1971-72	48	9	57	9,516	2,513	12,029	439	167	606	65	18	83	689	34,17,755

Source.—District Education Officer, Mandsaur

APPENDIX—B

Table No. 1

No. of Registered Factories (as on 31st December, 1969)

Sr. No.	Name of the Factory	Under Section 2 (m) (i) Factories Using Power	Under Section 2 (m) (ii) Factories not using Power	Under Section 85
1.	Cotton Ginning and Bailing	26	...	...
2.	Sugar	1	...	...
3.	Gur	3	...	...
4.	Breveries Incidental Processes	...	2	...
5.	Manufacture of Edible oils	17	...	1
6.	Starch	1	...	...
7.	Cotton Mills	1	...	...
8.	Wollen Mills	1	...	...
9.	Saw Mills	2	...	4
10.	Manufacture of Pottery, China and Earthen ware.	3	...	...
11.	Rolling in to Basic forms	1	...	...
12.	Metal container and Steel trunks	1	1	...
13.	Bolts and Nuts	1	...	...
14.	General Jobbing & Engineering	1	...	...
15.	Repairs of Motor Vehicles and Cycles.	2	...	...
16.	Pen and Pencil Making	8	...	...
		69	3	5

Source.—List of Industrial Establishments in M.P. 1969 (Labour Department)

Table No. 2

List of Bank Offices in Mandsaur District (1972)

	Name of the Bank	Bank Offices
1.	State Bank of Indore	Mandsaur (2), Rampura, Garoth, Jawad, Malhargarh, Sitamau, Bhanpura, Neemuch.
2.	Central Bank of India	Mandsaur (2), Narayangarh, Piplia-Mandi, Neemuch, Baghana, Shamgarh, Suwasara, Ratangarh, Dalauda.
3.	Punjab National Bank	Mandsaur, Neemuch.
4.	Bank of Rajasthan	Shamgarh, Neemuch, Manasa.
5.	State Bank of India	Mandsaur.
6.	United Commercial Bank	Mandsaur, Neemuch.
7.	Dena Bank	Mandsaur.

Source.—Reserve Bank of India Bulletin

Table No. 3

Branches of the Neemuch Central Co-operative Bank Limited, Mandsaur

Sr. No.	Name of the Branch	Date of Opening
1.	Head Office, Mandsaur	19-9-1919
2.	Mandsaur (B. O.)	1-1-1972
3.	Mandsaur City Branch	18-1-1971
4.	Dalouda	10-11-1964
5.	Sitamau	24-4-1949
6.	Suwasara	28-1-1942
7.	Shyamgarh	12-11-1962
8.	Garoth	3-11-1954
9.	Bhanpura	7-3-1950
10.	Bhesoda	1-7-1966
11.	Nahargarh	12-11-1966
12.	Karju	20-12-1966
13.	Piplia-Mandi	12-2-1966
14.	Malhargarh	11-2-1949
15.	Neemuch City	19-7-1918
16.	Neemuch Cantt.	17-6-1965
17.	Jawad	31-11-1942
18.	Ratangarh	11-11-1965
19.	Singoli	1-8-1960
20.	Sawan	7-11-1964
21.	Manasa	4-1-1950
22.	Rampura	1-1-1959
23.	Mahagarh	16-7-1966
24.	Jeeran	4-11-1962

Source.—The Neemuch Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Mandsaur

Table No. 4

List of Post Offices, Telegraph and Public Call Offices in Mandsaur District

Sr. No.	Name	Type of Office	Whether telegraph and telephone facilities also exist
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Mandsaur	Head Office	T.O., P.C.O.
2.	Afzalpur	Branch Office	
3.	Akodah	"	
4.	Amlavad	"	
5.	Badwan	"	
6.	Bhalot	"	
7.	Daloda	"	
8.	Dhammnar	"	
9.	Dhundharika	"	
10.	Gujar Bardia	"	
11.	Jhawal	"	
12.	Kachhnara	"	
13.	Kayampur	"	
14.	Kunchrod	"	
15.	Todh	"	
16.	Malia	"	
17.	Motipura	"	
18.	Multanpura	"	
19.	Nahargarh	"	
20.	Nimbod	"	
21.	Piplya Karadia	"	
22.	Ranayara	"	
23.	Rewas Deora	"	
24.	Sabakheda	"	
25.	Udpura	"	
26.	Bhanpura	Sub Office	P.C.O.
27.	Babukda	Branch Office	
28.	Koyla	"	
29.	Lot Khedi	"	
30.	Naoli	"	
31.	Bhesoda Mandi	Sub Office	
32.	Nhesoda Town	Branch Office	
33.	Borchda	"	
34.	Sabal Kheda	"	
35.	Chambal Construction Camp	"	
36.	Dharmshala (Mandsaur Town)	"	P.C.O.
37.	Gandhisagar Colony	"	T.O.
38.	Garoth	"	T.P., P.C.O.
39.	Bardia	Branch Office	
40.	Barkhera Gangasa	"	
41.	Bolia	"	

(contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
42.	Kharaoda	Branch Office	
43.	Kothdi Buzurg	"	
44.	Baoti	"	
45.	Sandhara	"	
46.	SathKhera	"	
47.	Mandsaur Fort Town Office	Sub Office	T.O., P.C.O.
48.	Mandsaur Railway Station	"	T.O., P.C.O.
49.	Shamgarh	"	T.O., P.C.O.
50.	Baghunia	Branch Office	
51.	Chandwasa	"	
52.	Hatunia	"	
53.	Khajuri	Branch Office	
54.	Melkheda	"	
55.	Sitamau	Sub Office	T.O., P.C.O.
56.	Basai	Branch Office	
57.	Deepakheda	"	
58.	Khejadya	"	
59.	Laduna	"	
60.	Manpura	"	
61.	Titrod	Sub Office	T.O.
62.	Suwasara	"	
63.	Ajaipur	Branch Office	
64.	Ghasoi	"	
65.	Runija	"	
II.	NEEMUCH	Head Office	T.O., P.C.O.
1.	Chita Kheda	Branch Office	
2.	Dadauli	"	
3.	Daroo	"	
4.	Deccan	"	
5.	Dhamnia	"	
6.	Garwada	"	
7.	Harwar	"	
8.	Harkia Khal	"	
9.	Januniya Kalan	"	
10.	Jat	"	
11.	Javi	"	
12.	Jeeran	"	
13.	kanjarda	Branch Office	
14.	Karadya Talai	"	
15.	Naradya Maharaj	"	
16.	Morwar	"	
17.	Neemuch Railway Station	Branch Office	
18.	Palsoda	"	
19.	Piplya Raoji	"	
20.	Ratangarh	"	
21.	Rawati Deoli	"	

(contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
22.	Sarwanya	Branch Office	
23.	Savan	"	
24.	Semli Chandrawat	"	
25.	Janakpur	Sub Office	
26.	Baghana	"	T.O., P.C.O.
27.	Jawad	Branch Office	
28.	Athana	"	
29.	Bawal	"	
30.	Nayagaon	Branch Office	
31.	Suwa Kheda	"	
32.	Tarapur	Sub Office	
33.	Kukdeshwar	"	
34.	Malhargarh	Branch Office	
35.	Chaldu	Sub Office	T.O., P.C.
36.	Manasa	Branch Office	
37.	Antri	"	
38.	Alhed Jagir	"	
39.	Barlai	"	
40.	Bhat Khedi	"	
41.	Chachor	Branch Office	
42.	Danta	"	
43.	Deori Khawasa	"	
44.	Khajuri	"	
45.	Mahagarh	"	
46.	Parda	"	
47.	Piplya Ghota	Sub Office	
48.	Narayangarh	Branch Office	
49.	Bardia Kalan	"	
50.	Budha	"	
51.	Dorwada	"	
52.	Dhabla	Branch Office	
53.	Krushna Nagar (Zarda)	"	
54.	Takrawad	"	
55.	Sanjeet	"	
56.	Magrana	Sub Office	T.O., P.C.O.
57.	Neemuch City	"	T.O.
58.	Piplya	Branch Office	
59.	Bahi	"	
60.	Balaguda	"	
61.	Botalganj	"	
62.	Kanghatti	Sub Office	T.O., P.C.O.
63.	Rampura	Branch Office	
64.	Besla	Sub Office	T.O. by Phone system
65.	Singoli		
66.	Dhangaon	Branch Office	
67.	Jhantla	"	
68.	Kadwasa	Sub Office	T.O.
69.	Victoria Barracks		

Table No. 5

List of Places/Villages having a population of about 1,500

Name of Place	Area (in acres)	Population 1961
JAWAD TAHSIL :		
Jawad Town	147	8,509
Singoli	2,231	3,022
Jat	6,420	1,678
Ratangarh	2,317	2,573
Deeken	14,271	2,650
Morwan	4,437	1,482
Bawalnai	4,508	1,480
Athana	3,664	2,626
Sarvania Maharaj	2,745	2,226
NEEMUCH TAHSIL :		
Neemuch Town	3,319	36,287
Bhadbhadia	4,204	1,568
Javi	4,129	1,706
Sawan	6,144	2,156
Palsoda	4,295	1,715
Cheeta Kheda	5,002	1,970
Jeeran	6,735	4,613
MANASA TAHSIL :		
Manasa Town	107	9,108
Rampura Town	640	13,042
Kanjarda	5,182	2,876
Parda	8,639	2,042
Piplia Raoji	3,385	1,828
Bhat Khedi Buzurg	3,478	2,237
Beslan	3,734	1,839
Kukdeshwar	6,657	5,183
Mahagarh	3,457	1,948
Antri Buzurg	2,956	1,839
BHANPURA TAHSIL :		
Bhanpura Town	70	9,098
Gandhi Sagar		
Hydel Colony	1,600	10,852
Kohala	6,641	1,595
Lot Khedi	3,473	1,500
Babulda	2,941	1,566
Bhesoda	6,566	3,393
Nawali	7,599	1,598

(contd.)

Name of Place	Area (in acres)	Population
MALHARGARH TAHSIL :		
Malhargarh Town	45	3,915
Narayangarh Town	74	5,638
Sanjeet	3,149	2,121
Budha	3,628	1,709
kangetti	4,576	2,144
Tila Kheda	590	1,987
GAROTH TAHSIL :		
Garoth Town	128	6,571
Shamgarh Town	225	7,272
Pawati	4,947	1,793
Boliya	2,366	2,618
Melkheda	1,667	1,615
Chandwasa	4,132	2,541
MANDSAUR TAHSIL :		
Mandsaur Town	1,527	21,983
Multanpura	2,093	2,426
Khilchipur	1,125	1,961
Bardiya Nath	3,744	1,673
Dhundharka	3,989	2,433
Afzalpur	2,696	1,642
Daloda Rel	2,246	1,557
Dhamnar	3,923	1,736
Kunchrod	3,616	2,126
Behpur	4,483	1,516
Nagri	6,102	2,734
SITAMAU TAHSIL :		
Sitamau Town	116	7,362
Nahargarh	3,970	3,617
Kayampur	2,820	2,451
Ajepur	5,100	1,592
Runija	5,648	2,159
Suvasada	1,683	3,462
Laduna	4,400	2,480

APPENDIX–C

Table No. 1

Administrative Divisions

No.	Sub-Division	Tahsil	Area (in sq.km.)	Population 1981	Population 1991*	Number of Inhabited Villages	Number of Towns
1.	Mandsaur	Mandsaur	1266	2,56,247	3,16,130	225	1
2.	Sitamau	Sitamau	1274	1,62,893	2,01,568	243	1
3.	Garoth	Garoth	1570	1,45,017	1,79,746	203	2
		Bhanpura	1039	86,186	1,05,908	103	2
4.	Manasa	Manasa	1517	1,61,343	1,94,452	282	2
		Malhargarh	806	1,24,938	1,54,290	172	2
5.	Neemuch	Neemuch	855	1,80,302	2,22,227	203	1
		Jawad	1570	1,46,473	1,81,160	334	1

* Census of India, 1981, 1991 (Provisional)

Source.—Superintendent, Land Records, Mandsaur

Table No. 2

Normals and Extremes of Rainfall

No.	Years	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Annual Rainfall as % to Normal Year's		Heaviest Rainfall in 24 hours	
															Highest Rainfall	Lowest Rainfall	Annual (m.m.)	Date
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1.	1980-81	...	...	...	...	...	107.1	168.2	190.2	109.3	44.2	47.0	3.9	670.0	...	19%	82.4	7-7-81
2.	1985-86	...	...	...	8.3	...	24.4	130.3	413.4	104.0	202.9	...	2.2	885.5	10%	...	143.0	24-9-85
3.	1986-87	4.9	5.5	0.5	...	6.0	89.7	624.9	285.6	17.7	36.0	...	...	1038.4	12%	...	213.8	28-7-86
4.	1987-88	6.2	0.2	...	...	4.8	105.6	82.4	482.7	4.7	90.9	...	5.9	783.4	...	5%	201.9	18-10-87
5.	1988-89	0.3	...	...	0.8	5.1	121.7	173.2	237.8	83.9	66.3	...	...	689.3	...	17%	125.0	4-10-88
6.	1989-90	1.6	...	1.0	...	...	91.7	130.8	309.9	57.3	...	1.8	...	594.1	...	28%	83.0	14-8-89
7.	1990-91	...	0.9	2.5	0.6	15.2	121.9	174.8	379.7	241.1	4.5	8.5	...	949.2	11%	...	83.5	20-8-90

Source.—Superintendent, Land Records, Mandsaur

Table No. 3

Stationwise Rainfall

(In m.m.)

Year	Bhanpura	Garoth	Jawad	Malhargarh	Manasa	Mandsaur	Neemuch	Sitamau
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1960-61	126.4	151.0	97.38	111.99	134.91	94.28	113.27	108.5
1965-66	44.85	48.8	55.64	70.56	49.92	52.86	70.44	59.0
1970-71	72.23	83.92	68.19	84.32	68.75	80.29	68.60	88.95
1977-78	718	738	664	90.6	747	821	674	823
1980-81	603	747	792	815	659	662	893	1517
1985-86	1135	698	1142	828	755	742	756	896
1986-87	1200	683	1411	1138	1077	813	798	852
1987-88	820	541	890	755	706	735	534	895
1988-89	625	664	493	609	678	646	655	732
1989-90	623	630	577	505	817	492	876	504

Source.—District Statistical Handbook

Table No. 4

Stationwise Normal Temperature
Year—1972

(In °C)

Month	Mandsaur		Bhanpura		Sitamau	
	Maximum Temperature	Minimum Temperature	Maximum Temperature	Minimum Temperature	Maximum Temperature	Minimum Temperature
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
January	19.4	18.3	25.0	12.2	22.7	14.4
February	30.0	28.3	25.0	12.2	22.7	14.4
March	32.2	31.1	25.5	17.2	32.2	21.1
April	38.3	27.7	25.0	23.8	35.5	25.5
May	43.8	31.6	37.7	30.5	39.4	27.2
June	45.0	31.6	37.7	20.4	38.3	26.1
July	33.3	25.5	34.4	26.1	32.7	24.4
August	33.3	25.0	31.1	24.4	32.7	21.1
September	34.4	28.3	31.1	28.3	28.3	21.6
October	32.7	25.5	34.4	20.5	32.7	17.8
November	32.2	20.5	28.3	16.7	29.4	13.8
December	26.6	15.5	27.2	17.8	23.8	12.2

(contd.)

Year—1972

Shamgarh		Narayangarh		Manasa	
Maximum Temperature	Minimum Temperature	Maximum Temperature	Minimum Temperature	Maximum Temperature	Minimum Temperature
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
32.7	21.1	20.5	15.5	23.3	20.0
32.2	21.1	20.5	15.5	23.8	20.0
33.3	25.0	28.9	23.3	31.6	22.7
38.3	27.7	33.3	28.5	34.4	31.1
41.1	26.6	37.2	31.1	38.8	32.2
41.1	32.2	35.5	30.0	34.4	32.2
39.4	27.7	30.5	28.3	31.6	27.7
37.7	27.7	...	...	32.2	27.7
36.4	23.8	29.4	23.3	...	...
33.8	22.7	30.0	25.0	28.9	27.2
32.2	20.5	25.0	20.0	26.6	25.0
30.5	18.9	23.3	16.7	23.8	21.1

(contd.)

Year 1975

Bhanpura		Manasa		Shamgarh		Narayangarh	
Maximum Temperature	Minimum Temperature	Maximum Temperature	Minimum Temperature	Maximum Temperature	Minimum Temperature	Maximum Temperature	Minimum Temperature
22.2	16.1	27.8	22.2	20.0	10.4	21.1	12.2
23.3	16.7	21.1	16.7	24.4	15.6	25.6	13.3
...	...	33.0	18.9	31.1	20.0	30.0	16.7
...	...	37.8	21.1	36.7	26.7	37.8	25.6
...	...	40.0	26.7	38.9	29.4	38.9	30.0
...	...	41.1	38.9	37.8	26.7	38.9	26.7
...	...	32.2	37.8	31.1	24.4	32.2	26.7
...	...	38.9	30.0	28.9	24.4	31.1	24.2
25.0	22.0	36.7	27.8	30.0	23.3	31.1	24.4
31.7	23.9	23.3	33.3	30.0	23.3	31.1	21.1
30.0	21.7	26.7	25.5	25.6	16.7	26.7	14.4
89.4	21.7	17.8	25.6	21.1	16.7	22.2	14.4

(contd.)

Year 1980

Month	Sitamau		Shamgarh		Narayangarh	
	Maximum Temperature	Minimum Temperature	Maximum Temperature	Minimum Temperature	Maximum Temperature	Minimum Temperature
January	27.7	8.8	23.3	11.1	23.3	13.8
February	35.5	11.8	30.0	13.3	24.4	13.9
March	35.6	22.2	34.4	22.2	32.7	20.0
April	42.2	27.7	35.1	2.7	38.8	26.1
May	42.0	25.8	40.0	26.6	38.9	26.1
June	42.0	23.3	41.1	33.3	40.0	32.2
July	40.0	25.8	31.1	25.8	32.2	26.6
August	38.9	24.4	33.3	24.4	32.2	24.7
September	35.5	22.2	35.6	27.8	33.8	26.1
October	38.8	22.2	32.2	25.6	33.3	23.8
November	37.7	24.4	31.1	20.0	29.4	19.4
December	31.1	8.8	23.9	17.8	25.0	15.5

(contd.)

Year 1980

Month	Suwasara		Bhanpura		Manasa	
	Maximum Temperature	Minimum Temperature	Maximum Temperature	Minimum Temperature	Maximum Temperature	Minimum Temperature
January	32.0	28.3	32.2	21.1	24.4	16.6
February	26.0	22.2	32.2	21.1	30.0	22.2
March	35.6	24.4	37.7	22.2	33.3	26.6
April	47.7	25.8	46.6	15.5	38.9	55.5
May	47.7	24.4	38.8	14.4	40.0	27.7
June	46.6	24.4	38.8	32.2	38.8	22.7
July	43.3	21.1	...	...	32.2	26.6
August	42.2	20.0	...	...	35.5	22.2
September	46.6	25.5	...	...	34.4	27.7
October	45.5	24.4	...	...	32.2	27.7
November	44.4	24.4	...	...	...	...
December	43.3	21.1	...	...	...	...

Source.—District Statistical Handbook 1972, 1975, 1979

Table No. 5

Normal Temperature
(Total Mandsaur District)

(Unit in °C)

Month	1984		1988		1989	
	Maximum Temperature	Minimum Temperature	Maximum Temperature	Minimum Temperature	Maximum Temperature	Minimum Temperature
January	21.28	15.68	23.33	14.44	24.44	15.55
February	21.84	15.12	29.33	16.11	23.33	16.66
March	30.80	24.08	32.22	21.11	28.33	22.77
April	35.28	29.68	37.77	25.55	33.88	27.77
May	39.20	33.04	40.55	31.11	38.33	33.88
June	35.84	29.12	39.44	27.77	33.88	30.55
July	30.80	27.44	32.77	26.66	29.44	25.55
August	28.69	25.02	32.22	25.00	28.88	27.22
September	29.12	22.40	33.33	27.22	28.88	26.11
October	31.92	24.64	31.66	22.77	31.11	21.41
November	25.76	20.16	27.22	16.66	26.66	19.44
December	21.86	16.50	22.22	14.44	21.11	12.77

Source.—District Statistical Handbook 1985, 1989, 1990.

Table No. 6

Area and Tahsilwise Population, 1981 & 1991

S.No.	Tahsil/District	Year	Area in Km²	Population		
				Persons	Males	Females
1.	Jawad	1981	1,570.3	1,46,473	75,240	71,233
		1991	...	1,81,160	93,032	88,128
2.	Neemuch	1981	855.1	1,80,302	93,750	86,552
		1991	...	2,22,227	1,14,963	1,07,264
3.	Manasa	1981	1,517.30	1,61,343	82,665	78,678
		1991	...	1,94,452	99,613	94,839
4.	Bhanpura	1981	1,039.2	86,186	44,582	41,604
		1991	...	1,05,908	54,655	51,253
5.	Malhargarh	1981	806.0	1,24,938	64,018	60,920
		1991	...	1,54,290	78,721	75,569
6.	Garoth	1981	1,136.7	1,45,017	74,934	70,083
		1991	...	1,79,746	92,390	87,356
7.	Mandsaur	1981	1,266.1	2,56,247	1,32,158	1,24,089
		1991	...	3,16,130	1,62,588	1,53,542
8.	Sitamau	1981	1,273.7	1,62,893	83,664	79,229
		1991	...	2,01,568	1,04062	97,506
DISTRICT TOTAL		1981	9,791.0	12,63,399	6,51,011	6,12,388
		1991	9,791.0	15,55,481	8,00,024	7,55,457

Note.—The total of area figures of the Tahsils will not tally with the District figures because the former represent "land use"

Source.—Census of India, 1981 and 1991. (Provincial)

Table No. 7

Percentage variation in the Population 1901-91

Year	Mandsaur District		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1901-11	+ 12.80	+ 21.80	— 18.57
1911-21	+ 3.47	+ 5.78	— 8.60
1921-31	+ 13.48	+ 15.68	+ 0.25
1931-41	+ 17.93	+ 14.10	+ 44.66
1941-51	+ 17.03	+ 12.00	+ 44.68
1951-61	+ 23.98	+ 20.63	+ 38.24
1961-71	+ 27.85	+ 29.44	+ 21.94
1971-81	+ 31.40	+ 31.35	+ 31.56
1981-91	+ 23.12	+ 22.89	+ 23.36

Source.—Census of India, 1981 and 1991 (Provisional)

Table No. 8

Density of Population, 1981

S.No.	District/Tahsil	Total	Rural	Urban
1.	Jawad	93	86	1,010
2.	Neemuch	211	132	5,108
3.	Manasa	106	87	5,581
4.	Bhanpura	83	65	2,564
5.	Malhargarh	155	138	12,772
6.	Garoth	128	106	6,994
7.	Mandsaru	202	142	7,520
8.	Sitamau	128	121	2,307
	District	129	104	4,444

Note.—As per 1991 Census (Provisional) the density of population of the District is 159

Source.—Census of India, 1981 and 1991 (Provisional)

Table No. 9

Sex-Ratio 1901-91

Year	Mandsaur District		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	939	943	925
1911	947	947	947
1921	948	947	953
1931	942	941	949
1941	943	945	931
1951	950	951	947
1961	925	937	880
1971	923	029	901
1981	941	947	917
1991	944	949	928

Source.—Census of India, 1981 and 1991 (Provisional)

Table No. 10

Scheduled Castes and Tribes Population 1981

S.No.	Tahsil	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1.	Jawad	16,918	15,757	1,161	21,094	21,653	251
2.	Neemuch	26,455	16,326	10,129	9,647	8,455	1,192
3.	Manasa	19,570	17,161	2,409	11,451	11,039	412
4.	Bhanpura	12,297	10,676	1,621	3,771	3,517	254
5.	Malhargarh	22,018	20,408	1,610	4,566	4,321	245
6.	Garoth	27,944	24,982	2,962	1,466	1,288	178
7.	Mandsaur	37,897	32,245	5,652	11,006	9,779	1,227
8.	Sitamau	33,887	33,003	884	1,834	1,797	37
District Total		1,96,986	1,70,558	26,428	65,605	61,849	3,796

Source.—Census of India, 1981

Table No. 11

Female Workers 1981, 1991

S.No.	Occupation	1981			1991		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1.	Cultivators	1,00,882	98,131	2,751	1,44,246	1,37,616	6,630
2.	Agricultural	43,050	40,033	3,017	64,904	59,435	5,469
3.	Household Industry, Manufacturing processing, Servicing and Repairs.	2,488	1,612	876	2,736	1,745	991
4.	Other Workers	8,688	4,343	4,345	11,136	4,114	7,022

Source.—Census of India, 1981 and 1991 (Provisional)

Table No. 12

Religious composition of the District Population 1981

S.No.	Religion	Persons	Percentage to total Population
1.	Hindu	11,28,751	89.34
2.	Muslim	11,03,440	87.34
3.	Christian	1,155	0.09
4.	Sikh	1,545	0.12
5.	Buddhist	53	0.00
6.	Jain	28,453	2.25
7.	Other	2	0.00
8.	Religion not stated	...	...

Source.—Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, 1991 Mandsaur

Table No. 13

No. of Cases Registered under the Special Marriage Act, 1954

Year	No. of Cases Registered	No. of Marriages Solemnised	No. of Cases Rejected
1980	2	1	1
1985	3	2	1
1986	1	1	...
1987	1	1	...
1988	...	...	...
1989	5	3	2
1990	4	4	...

Source.—Collector and Marriage Officer, Mandsaur

Table No. 14

No. of Cases Registered under various Acts

Year	Immoral Traffic in Girls and Women Act	Prohibition Act (Liquor)	Gambling Act
1980	...	96	265
1985	1	115	285
1986	...	114	401
1987	...	118	237
1988	...	157	370
1989	...	249	460
1990	...	451	395

Source.—Superintendent of Police, Mandsaur

Table No. 15

Land Utilization Statistics

Year	Area (Geographical)	Forest	Land Put to Non-Agri-cultural Uses	Barren and Uncul-turable Land	Permanent Pastures & other Grazing Land	Misc. Tree Crops and Groves	Culturable Waste	Current Fallow Land	Old Fallow Land	Net Sown Area	Area Sown More Than Once	Gross Cropped Area
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1975-76	1009.4	168.9	108.1	95.8	75.2	0.1	43.6	2.9	3.8	511	146	657
1980-81	946.4	106.1	93.4	99.5	56.3	0.1	51.4	3.8	4.6	532.2	136.7	667.9
1985-86	946.3	106.3	96.9	98.4	52.5	0.6	43.8	3.0	3.0	541.8	237.5	778.3
1986-87	946.3	106.1	103.9	98.1	51.1	0.1	45.0	4.8	3.2	534.0	176.6	710.1
1987-88	946.3	106.2	97.8	101.9	55.6	0.1	43.0	3.6	3.2	537.0	220.3	757.3
1989-90	946.4	107.0	97.1	95.0	54.0	0.05	41.4	3.8	2.5	546.5		

Source.—Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) for the Years, 1976, 1981, 1985, 1988 and Madhya Pradesh Ki Adharbhoot Krishi Sankhyiki (1985-86 to 1989-90)

Table No. 16

Area under Principal Grops

(In '000 Ha.)

Year	Paddy	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Bajra	Gram	Urad	Sugarcane (Sown)	Groundnut	Soyabean	Condiments and Spices	Fruits and Vegetables
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1975-76	1.1	56.6	163.0	65.4	3.4	75.7	74.3	3.8	60.9		12.4	1.4
1980-81	0.8	44.1	181.3	100.9	3.0	79.3	98.4	0.3	25.8	1.5	14.6	1.6
1985-86	0.5	72.3	117.6	122.5	2.8	141.0	114.8	0.4	38.1	13.1	31.2	2.3
1986-87	0.4	60.1	110.5	135.8	2.0	82.4	117.4	0.4	33.8	14.1	37.6	2.1
1987-88	0.2	45.4	119.6	134.0	3.1	113.7	106.9	0.3	30.8	12.5	66.9	2.1
1988-89	0.2	53.4	109.2	140.5	2.1	112.7			34.2	20.5		
1989-90	0.2	50.7	103.6	144.5	1.4	89.5			41.8	34.9		

Source.—Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) for the Years; 1976, 1981 and 1988 ;
Madhya Pradesh Ki Adharbhoot Krishi Sankhyiki, 1985-86 to 1989-90.

Table No. 17

Production of Principal Crops

(In '000 Tonnes)

Year	Paddy	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Bajra	Gram	Urad	Sugarcane (Gur)	Groundnut	Soyabean
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1975-76	0.7	68.3	114.9	97.9	2.0	48.3	27.6	17.6	46.2	
1980-81	0.5	86.3	139.0	144.2	1.6	44.0	29.1	2.9	17.4	0.7
1985-86	0.3	161.1	82.7	124.2	1.4	116.8	26.5	3.3	21.0	7.3
1986-87	0.2	120.6	48.4	138.3	1.1	57.8	27.1	3.5	22.0	7.9
1987-88	0.1	122.0	55.0	88.7	1.4	81.0	11.6	2.3	17.0	3.8
1988-89	0.1	152.7	94.8	219.5	1.7	77.8			45.0	16.1
1989-90	0.1	132.3	74.7	286.0	1.0	66.6			36.5	23.2

Source.—Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) for the years; 1976, 1981 and 1988
Madhya Pradesh ki Adharbhoot Krishi Sankhyiki (1985-86 to 1989-90)

Table No. 18

Sourcewise Gross Irrigated Area

(In '000 Ha.)

Year	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Other Sources	Total Gross Irrigated Area	Area Irrigated More than once.	Total Net Irrigated Area
1975-76	1.7	0.8	76.9	3.0	82.4	1.5	80.9
1980-81	2.1	0.4	82.8	3.9	89.2	4.1	85.1
1985-86	1.2	4.3	125.8	5.0	136.3	5.1	131.2
1986-87	1.3	5.0	130.4	9.6	146.3	4.3	142.0
1987-88	1.2	3.6	136.2	6.7	147.7	4.0	143.7
1989-90*	0.1	4.6	128.1	13.0	148.6	2.8	146.8

Source.—Agricultural Statistics; (M. P.) for the years; 1976, 1981 and 1988

Madhya Pradesh Ki Adharbhoot Krishi Sankhyiki (1985-86 to 1989-90)

* Net Irrigated Area

Table No. 19

Cropwise Irrigated Areas

(In '000 Ha.)

Year	Paddy	Jowar	Wheat	Barley	Maize	Gram	Sugarcane	Cotton	Total Condi-ments Spices	Total fruits & Vegi-tables	Total Cereals	Total Pulses	Total Oil-seeds	Total food crops	Total Non-food crops
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1975-76	0.01	...	40.5	2.1	0.03	5.9	3.8	0.05	8.8	1.3	42.6	6.2	0.1	62.6	...
1980-81	0.02	...	38.5	0.8	2.75	14.4	0.3	0.08	12.6	1.5	42.1	14.7	0.9	72.0	...
1985-86	0.02	...	65.5	1.2	1.6	19.3	1.2	0.5	26.6	2.2	68.2	19.9	2.7	118.2	18.1
1986-87	0.01	0.2	58.1	1.0	2.2	28.4	1.4	0.2	34.6	2.0	61.5	28.8	3.4	128.4	17.9
1987-88	0.01	...	44.7	0.7	2.5	10.5	0.1	0.3	59.4	2.0	47.9	16.8	0.5	127.2	20.5

Source.—Agricultural Statistics (M. P.) for the years 1976, 1981 and 1988.

Table No. 20

Area under High Yielding Varieties

(In '000 Ha.)

Year	Paddy	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Bajra	Total
1975-76	0.1	48.5	25.7	13.0	0.1	87.4
1980-81	...	36.1	80.0	56.1	...	172.2
1985-86	0.4	63.6	120.8	127.1	2.4	314.3
1986-87	...	32.0	97.0	63.0	...	192.0
1987-88	...	30.6	95.5	66.3	...	192.4

Source.—Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) for the years, 1976, 1981 and 1988

Table No. 21

Per Hectare Use of Fertilisers

(In Kilogram)

Year	Nitrogen	Phosphate	Potash	Total
1975-76	6.66	4.26	1.04	11.96
1980-81	10.22	6.46	1.44	18.12
1985-86	13.95	11.48	1.71	27.14
1986-87	23.03	13.88	2.32	39.23
1987-88	18.29	15.73	1.88	35.90

Source.—Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) for the years—1976, 1981 and 1988

Table No. 22

Number of Agricultural Implements & Machinery

Year	Ploughs		Bullock Carts	Sugarcane Crushers		Irrigation Pumps		Tractors
	Wooden	Iron		Power Driven	Bullock Driven	Oil engine	Electric	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1975-76	87,605	724	45,561	32	530	7,303	9,481	552
1980-81	85,944	1,566	47,113	88	418	12,636	27,620	1,040
1985-86	80,379	5,452	47,212	20	294	12,538	40,788	1,759
1986-87	68,024	5,540	46,272	26	395	11,855	43,446	1,921
1988-89	93,951	6,875	53,902	70	169	13,978	52,406	2,538
1989-90	78,195	6,801	49,549	87	150	13,194	54,951	2,611
1990-91	93,950	6,838	49,648	145	211	11,914	57,652	2,988

Source.—Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) for the years ; 1976, 1981 and 1988

Madhya Pradesh Ki Adharbhoot Krishi Sankhyiki (1985-86 to 1989-90)

Dy. Director, Agriculture, Mandsaur

Table No. 23

No. of Livestock and Poultry

(In '000)

Year	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Horses and Ponies	Pigs	Others	Total LIvestock	Cocks and Hens
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1975-76	568.5	178.6	87.6	224.6	6.2	2.5			46.3
1980-81	567.3	186.2	88.0	240.1	3.8	5.2			84.6
1985-86	601.0	186.5	87.7	260.2	3.3	5.1	8.1	1,152.0	79.9
1986-87	581.7	182.9	83.2	229.4	3.1	5.3	9.0	1,094.6	79.3
1989-90	553.2	241.9			316.8			1,111.9	75.7*

Source.—Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) for the years ; 1976, 1981 and 1988

Madhya Pradesh Ki Adharbhoot Krishi Sankhyiki (1985-86 to 1989-90)

* Total Poultry

Table No. 24

Population and Distribution of Workers

S.No.	Category	1981	1991
1.	Population	1,263,399	1,555,481
2.	Total Main Workers	5,06,290	6,52,941
3.	Cultivators	3,12,394	3,87,421
4.	Agricultural Labourers	86,142	1,26,231
5.	House hold Industries, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs	11,372	10,763
6.	Other Workers	96,382	1,28,526

Source.—Census of India 1981, 1991 (Provisional)

Table No. 25

Number of Small, Medium and Large Scale Industries and Employment

S. No.	Industries	Number of Units	Installed Capital (In Lakh Rs.)	Number of Available Employment
1.	Small Scale	6,391	995.18	13,724
2.	Large and Medium Scale	10	10,970.99	3,464

Source.—General Manager, District Industries Centre, Mandsaur

Table No. 26

Large and Medium Scale Industries

S. No.	Name and Address of Industries	Year of Establishment	Items of Production	Annual Capacity	Investment	Employment
1.	M/s Jeevajee Rao Sugar Co. Ltd. Dalaoda.	1948	Sugar	1,200 M.T.	1.25 Crores	575
2.	M/s Alcolaied Factory, Neemuch	1975	S. R. Marfin Kachhi Afeem	5,000 Kg.	2.73 Crores	250
3.	M/s Rajaram & Brother, Mandsaur	1982	Solvent Extraction	19,800 T.	42.79 Lakh	50
4.	M/s Rajaram & Brothers, Mandsaur	1982	Dextrose division	4,000 T.	68.66 Lakh	50
5.	M/s Rajaram & Brothers, Mandsaur	1982	Storch	1,250 T.	66.26 Lakh	350
6.	M/s Mandsaur Steels, Mandsaur	22-9-77	Alloy Steel	3,600 T.	71.76 Lakh	129
7.	M/s Cement Corporation of India Ltd. Nayagoan (Jawad).	1980	Portland Cement	4 Lakh T.	2,401.78 Lakh	1,021
8.	M/s Vikram Cement,Khaor	22-6-85	Portland Cement	5 Lakh T.	36.39 Crores	700
9.	M/s New Vikram Cement, Khaor	4-4-87	Portland Cement	5 Lakh T.	40.88 Crores	298
10.	M/s Rajaram & Brothers, Mandsaur	15-9-90	Sarbitol	43,200 T.	1.85 Crores	41

Source.—General Manager, Distt. Industries Centre Mandsaur

Table No. 27

Number of Small-Scale Registered Units and Employment

Year	Number of Units	Installed Capital			Financial and other Assistance given	
		Fixed Capital (In Lakh Rs.)	Working Capital (In Lakh Rs.)	Average Daily Employment	Grant in Aid	Others
1975-76	34	11.39	15.94	144	1,582.00	19,021
1980-81	276	38.13	53.38	1,021	2,043.00	28,905
1985-86	333	1.51	2.11	956	12.44	73,000
1986-87	337	0.90	1.26	861	28.58	37,400
1987-88	494	0.84	1.88	1,269	14.98	25,804
1988-89	998	1.65	2.31	1,703	1.74	...
1989-90	801	0.46	0.68	598	2.30	...
1990-91	972	0.94	1.32	2,160	5.16	...

Source.—General Manager, District Industries Centre, Mandsaur

Table No. 28

Mines and Minerals

(Quantity–M.T. Value–'000 Rs.')

Year	Lime Stone		Rock Stone		"Pharshi Pathhar"		Stone		Sand	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1987-88	18,76,305	1,80,74,510	31,324	2,50,596	20,877	2,08,766	85,029	5,10,175	33,093	1,98,560
1988-89	25,05,265	2,36,13,488	41,945	3,35,561	49,589	4,95,887	1,69,095	10,14,568	34,329	2,05,976
1989-90	26,42,360	2,55,99,537	48,628	3,89,023	44,565	4,45,650	1,54,243	9,25,461	46,443	2,78,897
1990-91	24,75,502	2,28,55,212	36,369	2,90,956	36,381	3,69,311	1,24,371	7,46,227	51,791	3,10,747

Year	"Chuna Cankar"		Muram		Clay		Latarite	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1987-88	1,798	17,982	30,818	1,23,271	784	4,707	391	3,915
1988-89	2,729	27,287	10,459	41,287	1,175	7,050	9	90
1989-90	...	...	91,653	3,66,613	2,389	14,290	...	...
1990-91	882	8,825	31,426	1,25,704	1,753	10,520	625	6,250

Source.—Mining Officer, Mandsaur

Table No. 29

Power : Segregation of Demand

(HKV.)

Year	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Water Works	Irrigation	Street Lighting	Total
1975-76	4,915	3,912	11,262	2,124	12,211	1,375	35,799
1980-81	8,814	5,299	46,775	2,949	25,980	1,825	91,642
1985-86	23,283	8,063	1,38,716	3,587	52,636	3,544	2,29,829
1986-87	28,770	8,229	1,76,930	4,129	64,374	3,795	2,86,227
1987-88	49,589	9,207	2,07,074	4,627	62,524	3,998	3,37,019
1988-89	59,826	10,085	2,30,477	5,143	59,228	4,284	3,69,043
1989-90	72,589	9,876	2,79,646	5,009	48,714	3,450	4,19,284
1990-91	59,100	11,100	3,27,089	4,132	65,609	3,912	4,70,942

Table No. 30

Rural Electrification

Year	No. of Electrified Villages	Percentage of Electrified Villages to total Number of Villages	Number of Electrified Pumps
1975-76	430	27.21	9,552
1980-81	1,180	74.68	42,152
1985-86	1,575	100.00	52,172
1986-87	1,575	100.00	55,122
1987-88	1,575	100.00	60,172
1988-89	1,575	100.00	70,721
1989-90	1,575	100.00	69,403
1990-91	1,575	100.00	86,596

Table No. 31

Tahsilwise Number of Registered Money Lenders

Year	Mandsaur	Neemuch	Malhargarh	Jawad	Bhanpura	Garoth	Sitamau	Manasa
1975-76	119	30	25	29	51	82	47	83
1980-81	110	19	37	17	40	74	26	82
1985-86	15	9	7	4	28	32	15	39
1986-87	20	11	6	3	29	25	7	37
1987-88	26	5	3	2	27	28	11	25
1988-89	26	11	9	4	1	25	15	26
1989-90	32	5	9	2	2	13	13	19
1990-91	35	5	5	3	1	13	11	11
1991-92	9	7	5	4	...	9	9	11

Source.—District Registrar, Mandsaur

Table No. 32

Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies in the District

(Amt. in Lakh Rs.)

Year	Number	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital	Loans Advanced	Loans Out-standing	Recovery (%)
1985-86	165	1,48,613	321.66	2443.06	1440.25	1621.65	63.80
1986-87	165	1,51,768	370.71	2903.40	1526.14	1926.70	77.12
1987-88	165	1,61,104	423.04	3369.06	1942.94	2266.48	66.12
1988-89	165	1,67,847	552.19	3935.53	1373.62	2645.46	47.25
1989-90	165	1,69,876	562.69	4395.97	423.86	2999.72	2.35
1990-91	165	1,78,192	451.72	3564.17	468.78	1806.81	59.38

Source.—Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Mandsaur

Table No. 33

Non-agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies

(Amt. in Lakh Rs.)

Year	Number	Membership	Working Capital
1985-86	17	3,252	7.78
1986-87	15	2,096	8.51
1987-88	15	2,035	9.31
1988-89	19	3,630	9.31
1989-90	13	2,264	10.17
1990-91	14	2,421	10.28

Source.—Zila Sankhyaki Pustika, 1990, 1991 Mandsaur

Table No. 34

District Cooperative Land Development Bank, Mandsaur

(Amt. in Lakh Rs.)

Year	Membership	Share Capital	Deposits	Working Capital	Loans Advanced	Loans Out-standing	Recovery (%)
1975-76	9,375	28.53	3.08	308.96	134.74	307.85	68.5
1980-81	12,894	53.20	6.94	530.39	107.09	500.29	55
1985-86	14,508	80.29	6.21	747.43	76.87	645.50	60
1986-87	14,421	85.61	6.75	806.62	91.01	676.13	50.97
1987-88	14,294	90.67	7.20	867.24	103.51	722.72	51
1988-89	14,616	94.61	7.69	926.24	75.77	763.32	27.47
1989-90	14,696	97.53	6.83	923.73	93.78	797.57	23
1990-91	15,206	100.30	9.94	1030.51	87.57	793.48	16

(Branches.—Mandsaur, Dalouda, Sitamau, Suwasara, Shyamgarh, Garoth, Manasa, Bhanpura, Rampura, Mahagarh, Sawan, Neemuch, Jawad, Singoli, Malhargarh.)

Source.—District Cooperative Land Development Bank, Mandsaur

Table No. 35

District Cooperative Central Bank, Mandsaur

(Amt. in Lakh Rs.)

Year	Membership	Share Capital	Deposits	Reserves	Working Capital	Loans Advanced	Loans Out-standing	Recovery (%)
1975-76	69,250	78.01	193.13	30.09	448.53	229.06	342.35	68.85
1980-81	1,02,000	104.54	595.87	61.23	1049.99	1298.55	775.73	84.46
1985-86	1,48,825	157.70	1141.53	91.89	2148.75	1626.12	1582.57	84.25
1986-87	1,52,064	204.72	1409.60	92.50	2698.23	3144.15	1958.72	81.32
1987-88	1,54,295	224.12	1719.44	93.30	3341.12	3460.80	2505.88	81.69
1988-89	1,58,997	224.12	1898.15	94.09	3808.03	3250.13	2652.74	74.93
1989-90	1,70,469	224.12	2027.64	94.96	4147.08	1908.67	2964.71	7.58
1990-91	1,74,522	270.22	2406.02	95.92	4701.54	1461.99	2167.60	88.88
1991-92 (March, 1992)	1,77,687	270.23	2387.36	96.00	5083.39	2131.49	2418.68	39.62

(Branches.—Mandsaur, Mandsaur City, Mandsaur Industrial Area, Dalouda, Karanju, Bhangarh, Dingabmali, Kyampur, Nahargarh, Sitamau, Suwasara, Shyamgarh, Garoth, Bhanpura, Bhainsoda, Rampura, Manasa, Kukdeshwar, Mahagarh, Pipaliya, Malhargarh, Narayangarh, Jeeran, Neemuch City, Neemuch Cantt. Baghana, Jawad, Ratangarh, Singoli, Dadoli, Sawan.)

Source.—District Cooperative Central Bank, Mandsaur

Table No. 36

The Mandsaur Commercial Cooperative Bank, Mandsaur

(Amt. in Lakh Rs.)

Year	Membership	Share Capital	Deposits	Reserves	Working Capital	Loans Advanced	Loans Out-standing	Recovery (%)
1975-76	1022	3.34	13.74	0.80	17.88	17.60	9.53	87.34
1980-81	1701	6.99	54.60	1.99	63.58	84.37	36.05	91.68
1985-86	3299	15.06	186.54	8.27	209.87	309.72	165.17	90.07
1986-87	3562	16.21	228.63	11.46	256.30	298.91	198.50	85.36
1987-88	4009	18.18	308.05	11.14	337.30	354.75	257.96	80.05
1988-89	4329	19.18	347.97	13.25	380.40	327.30	303.79	74.54
1989-90	4612	20.83	391.21	17.98	430.02	395.72	355.51	73.80
1990-91	5045	21.50	456.94	21.02	449.46	417.87	384.57	65.78
1991-92	5093	21.57	428.41	21.05	471.03	241.00	371.21	66.00

rce.—The Mandsaur Cooperative Commercial Bank, Mandsaur

Table No. 37

Primary Consumers Cooperative Stores in the District

(Amt. in Lakh Rs.)

Year	Number of Stores	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital	Purchase	Sales	Net Profit
1985-86	8	5231	0.79	6.09	22.75	23.70	0.20
1986-87	8	5292	0.81	6.17	23.06	24.09	0.23
1987-88	7	4896	0.79	6.95	23.47	25.08	0.19
1988-89	7	5743	2.90	7.88	41.28	43.40	0.24
1989-90	7	5795	3.00	7.92	42.15	43.70	0.30
1990-91	26	6545	3.16	9.01	42.80	43.96	0.29
1991-92	31	6865	3.60	9.85	43.16	44.35	0.32

ource.—Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Mandsaur

Table No. 38

Small Saving Schemes in the District

(Amt. in Lakh Rs.)

Year	Progressive Total		Target
	Gross Deposit	Net Deposit	
1986-87	578.40	290.90	270
1987-88	659.66	230.74	385
1988-89	881.33	446.34	408
1989-90	1013.00	572.67	500
1990-91	1193.63	568.09	690
1991-92	1439.36	530.04	750

Source.—District Small Saving Officer, Mandsaur

Table No. 39

Life Insurance Business in the District

(Amt. in Lakh Rs.)

Year	Number of Policies	Sum Insured	Premium Income	Number of Agents
1980-81	2162	282.56	63.05	132
1985-86	2078	336.62	79.31	118
1986-87	2639	486.29	98.11	138
1987-88	2777	573.63	121.42	152
1988-89	3943	837.82	151.39	200
1989-90	4379	1015.30	183.56	202
1990-91	6163	1275.08	221.95	220
1991-92	5227	1567.77	232.35	225

Source.—Branch Manager, Life Insurance Corp. of India, Mandsaur

Table No. 40

Deposits in the M. P. State Warehousing Corporation, Centre Mandsaur

(In Qntls.)

Year	Deposits
1986-87	2,32,074
1987-88	2,71,453
1988-89	23,704
1989-90	2,81,785
1990-91	2,22,040

Source.—The M. P. State Warehousing Corporation, Centre Mandsaur

Table No. 41

Principal Arrivals in Mandsaur Mandi

(In Qntls.)

Commodity	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91
Wheat	30,330	21,100	84,856	81,598
Juar	26,990	14,020	5,369	447
Maize	62,060	1,15,640	46,316	74,543
Tuar	11,780	4,180	2,545	4,332
Gram	43,470	62,800	96,365	55,943
Urad	40,090	26,300	29,912	21,604
Groundnut	55,850	10,320	11,367	4,536
Maithi	3,420	19,260	22,386	44,413
Poppy husk	25,620	59,140	16,262	2,868
Garlic	29,910	53,090	63,594	1,07,289

Source.—Krashi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Mandsaur

Table No. 42

Principal Arrivals in Jawad Mandi

(In Qntls.)

Commodity	1981-82	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92
Maize	7,922	4,768	7,959	274
Gram	5,134	2,417	597	68
Urad	2,405	1,271	433	208
Groundnut	3,617	2,363	2,110	1,750
Sarson	Nil	846	7,242	4,030
Soyabean	Nil	Nil	356	135

Source.—Krashi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Jawad

Table No. 43

Principal Arrivals in Shamgarh Mandi

(In Qntls.)

Commodity	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92
Maize	20,670	5,070	10,630	3,952
Gram	11,640	22,260	2,900	5,149
Urad	12,350	7,430	2,140	2,913
Dhania	990	13,580	14,630	13,520
Garlic	3,240	2,330	1,580	4,077

Source.—Krashi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Shamgarh

Table No. 44

Principal Arrivals in Neemuch, Mandi

(In Qntls.)

Commodity	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92 (April, 92)
Wheat	85,316	33,323	1,13,077	41,040	49,878
Juar	71,504	42,111	13,269	1,181	1,412
Maize	82,088	1,47,432	41,024	91,704	2,007
Urad	1,33,068	1,86,314	1,26,985	38,614	33,088
Gram	88,500	1,06,189	1,06,708	63,845	48,134
Tuar	34,488	12,356	8,474	9,950	6,022
Soyabean	32	Nil	11,753	67,470	1,35,072
Poppy	63,488	27,106	14,311	347	22,464
Maithi	20,136	Nil	12,246	14,546	22,464
Dhania	Nil	Nil	4,474	16,347	35,163
Groundnut	1,85,872	42,381	56,973	16,053	55,359
Garlic	1,11,120	73,177	1,17,313	1,50,365	2,02,846

Source.—Krashi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Neemuch

Table No. 45

Principal Arrivals in Manasa Mandi

(In Qntls.)

Commodity	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92
Wheat	951	6,493	5,381	2,466
Maize	7,541	4,465	15,088	3,048
Gram	2,786	12,071	17,253	5,832
Urad	2,882	2,480	11,837	7,888
Groundnut	1,209	3,037	3,808	1,714
Poppy	1,113	891	388	119
Garlic	1,958	4,699	10,122	6,619
Soyabean	0	129	2,623	4,925
Dhania	5	143	3,861	4,896

Source.—Krashi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Manasa

Table No. 46

Important Arrivals in Bhanpura Mandi

(In Qntls.)

Commodity	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92
Juar	8,294	3,110	859	60	...
Maize	4,351	15,976	966	13,897	1,476
Urad	3,420	2,158	2,265	138	189
Wheat	2,535	263	495	106	139
Gram	3,209	1,416	1,198	2,746	1,865
Linseed	1,916	536	2,223	3	...
Poppy	231	163	...	...	...
Garlic	349	...	...	...	196
Tuar	849	286	648	480	50

Source.—Krashi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Bhanpura

Table No. 47

Principal Arrivals in Pipaliya Mandi

(In Qntls.)

Commodity	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92
Wheat	888	6,780	1,784	311
Maize	32,329	5,725	7,174	541
Gram	13,811	15,748	12,348	2,538
Urad	21,175	6,464	7,218	3,001
Groundnut	7,794	5,460	2,053	103
Soyabean	1,397	8,038	15,935	13,259
Maithi	470	1,054	2,877	446
Poppy	7,781	1,054	243	40
Garlic	66,046	78,873	77,327	48,476

Source.—Krashi Upaj Mandi, Pipaliya

Table No. 48

Number of Commercial Bank Offices in the District

Year	Urban	Rural	Total
1985	34	28	62
1986	34	28	62
1987	34	29	63
1988	34	33	67
1989	29	41	70
1990	29	42	71

Source.—Zila Sankhyaki Pushtika 1990, 1991 Mandsaur

Table No. 49

Principal Arrivals in Suwasara Mandi

(In Qntls.)

Commodity	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91
Maize	2,151	2,441	2,972	39,998
Urad	20,061	1,600	3,668	2,035
Juar	1,560	3,480	900	Nil
Bajara	619	1,481	1,457	101
Wheat	5,064	2,110	9,115	5,524
Gram	1,188	2,170	8,790	8,120
Poppy	1,667	1,330	364	14
Cotton	4,005	2,170	1,668	Nil
Garlic	1,997	800	676	60
Soyabean	Nil	Nil	1,322	10,078
Dhania	Nil	Nil	160	7,431

Source.—Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Suwasara

Table No. 50

Cooperative Marketing Societies in the District

(Amount in Lakh Rs.)

Year	Number	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital	Purchase	Sales
1975-76	7	1837	11.84	47.98	68.14	65.08
1980-81	7	2248	12.78	80.85	321.08	310.07
1985-86	7	4306	44.12	148.24	425.80	459.90
1986-87	7	4368	52.01	160.38	438.28	425.99
1987-88	7	4305	52.75	157.96	511.63	517.47
1988-89	7	7725	60.63	158.23	339.79	361.12
1989-90	7	7747	59.52	163.74	N.A.	N.A.
1990-91	7	7757	59.36	166.51	461.66	475.68
1991-92	7	6238	58.60	166.42	525.81	540.91

Source.—Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Mandsaur

Table No. 51

Wholesale Consumer's Cooperative Store in the District

(Amount in Lakh Rs.)

Year	Number	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital	Purchase	Sales
1985-86	1	1378	3.30	10.49	13.05	13.70
1986-87	1	1397	3.31	14.46	14.30	15.62
1987-88	1	1365	3.20	10.74	16.06	66.60
1988-89	1	1365	3.32	11.35	42.01	45.02
1989-90	1	1375	3.32	18.11	68.20	73.51
1990-91	1	1375	3.32	11.75	52.91	55.82

Source.—Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Mandsaur

Table No. 52

Total Road Length in Mandsaur District

(In Km.)

Year	Metalled	Unmetalled	Total
1975-76	944.38	13.85	958.23
1980-81	1,098.49	10.60	1,109.09
1985-86	1,243.48	10.60	1,254.08
1986-87	1,286.77	10.60	1,297.37
1987-88	1,367.63	10.60	1,398.23
1988-89	1,448.89	10.60	1,459.49
1989-90	1,486.79	13.80	1,500.59
1990-91	1,535.78	34.10	1,569.88
1991-92	1,574.88	34.10	1,608.98

ource.—Executive Engineer, P.W.D., (B&R Div.) Mandsaur

Table No. 53

Surfacewise Road Length

(In Km.)

Year	Bituminous	Water Bound Macadam	Natural Soil/ Fair Weather Road (Motorable)
1975-76	685.08	259.30	13.05
1980-81	729.072	369.42	10.60
1985-86	798.36	445.12	10.60
1986-87	808.35	478.42	10.60
1987-88	833.36	534.27	10.60
1988-89	838.91	609.98	10.60
1989-90	838.91	647.88	13.80
1990-91	876.80	658.98	34.10
1991-92	903.20	671.68	34.10

Source.—Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Mandsaur

Table No. 54

Road Classification

(In km.)

Year	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads
1975-76	137.38	468.15	94.59	224.48
1980-81	140.27	472.68	110.93	374.60
1985-86	140.27	472.68	110.93	519.60
1986-87	140.27	472.68	110.93	562.90
1987-88	140.27	472.68	110.93	643.75
1988-89	140.27	472.68	110.93	725.00
1989-90	140.27	472.68	110.93	762.90

Source.—District Statistical Officer, Mandsaur

Table No. 55

Forest Roads

(In Km.)

S.No.	Name of Road	Length
1.	Jat-Ratangarh	4.428
2.	Jat Road-Kamera (Raj.)	9.656
3.	Ratangarh-Modhi Mahadev	4.828
4.	Jat Road-Awadeh	4.823
5.	Jat-Gwalior-Kalan-Mata Kheda	4.823
6.	Umar-Priecha	28.968
7.	Nawlee-Harigarh	16.093
8.	Dhavla-Galri Road	3.217
9.	Salarwatiya Gath-Plariya	9.656
10.	Palasiya-Kangada	6.437
11.	Kangada-Bakhtuni	14.484
12.	Dhobighat-Tejgarh	19.306
13.	Kangda-Ghakni Ghati	1.609

Source.—Divisional Forest Officer, Mandsaur

Table No. 56

Routes Operated by M. P. S. R. T. C.

Year	Total No. of Passengers	Annual Income Rs.
1984-85	34,89,720	1,72,75,050
1985-86	38,11,440	1,94,44,787
1986-87	97,99,619	2,15,90,019
1987-88	44,80,228	2,48,57,898
1988-89	52,12,558	2,70,56,348
1989-90	46,21,768	2,83,47,042

Source.—District Statistical Officer, Mandsaur

Table No. 57

Circuit Houses and Rest Houses
(As in 1991)

S.No.	Name of Tahsil	Situation of Rest Houses/Circuit Houses	Category of Accommodation	Situation of Faw Roads	Departments Responsible in Maintenance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Mandsaur	1. Mandsaur	6 Suites	Ratlam-Nasirabad Road	P.W.D.
		2. Mandsaur	2 Suites	Ratlam-Nasirabad Road	"
		3. Daloda	2 Suites	Ratlam-Nasirabad Road	"
		4. Mandsaur (Chambal Colony)	4 Rooms	Ratlam-Nasirabad Road	M.P.E.B.
2.	Sitamau	1. Sitamau	2 Suites	Mandsaur-Sitamau Road	P.W.D.
		2. Bisnia	1 Suite	Amia-Suwasara Road	"
		3. Suwasara	2 Suites	Suwasara-Mandi Road	"
3.	Malhargarh	1. Piplia	1 Suite	Piplia Link Road	P.W.D.
		2. Naraingarh	2 Suites	Piplia-Manasa Road	"
4.	Neemuch	1. Sawan	2 Suites	Neemuch-Manasa Road	P.W.D.
		2. Neemuch	5 Suites	Neemuch Link Road	"
		3. Neemuch (Chambal Colony)	3 Suites	Neemuch-Manasa Road	M.P.E.B.

(contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
5.	Manasa	1. Manasa	2 Suites	Neemuch-Manasa Road	P.W.D.
		2. Kukrashwara	2 Suites	Manasa-Rampura Road	"
		3. Rampura	2 Suites	Gandhisagar Road	"
		4. Manasa	2 Rooms	Manasa-Neemuch Road	M.P.E.B.
		5. Besla	1 Room	Rampura-Gandhisagar Road	Forest
6.	Jawad	1. Jawad	2 Suites	Neemuch-Jawad Road	P.W.D.
		2. Marwan	2 Suites	Neemuch-Singoli Road	"
		3. Ratangarh	2 Suites	Neemuch-Singoli Road	"
		4. Singoli	2 Suites	Neemuch-Singoli Road	"
		5. Jat	1 Suite	Ratangarh-Jat Road	"
7.	Bhanpura	1. Bhanpura	1 Suite	Bhanpura-Zalawad Road	P.W.D.
		2. Nawli	1 Room	Prempuria-Nawali Link Road	Forest
		3. Gandhi Sagar at C.S. I.	4 Rooms	Bhanpura-Gandhi Sagar Road	Water Resources Department
		4. Gandhi Sagar at C.S. 3.	4 Rooms	Bhanpura-Gandhi Sagar Road	"
8.	Garoth	1. Garoth	3 Suites	Garoth City Road	P.W.D.
		2. Shamgarh	3 Suites	Shamgarh-Chandwara Road	"
		3. Chandwara	2 Suites	Shamgarh-Chandwara Road	"
		4. Botia	2 Suites	Garoth-Balia Road	"

Source.—District Statistical Officer, Mandsaur.

Table No. 58

Number of Automobiles in the District

Year	Motorcycles	Buses	Trucks	Cars/Jeeps	Taxi	Other	Total
1975-76	1,479	126	208	332	9	1,702	3,856
1980-81	5,852	270	699	552	26	5,101	12,500
1985-86	10,931	260	552	1,150	86	4,670	17,649
1986-87	11,987	279	615	1,798	51	5,035	19,765
1987-88	13,985	304	684	1,874	97	5,675	22,522
1988-89	16,953	325	830	1,874	152	6,669	22,619
1989-90	20,545	355	995	2,203	208	7,319	31,625
1990-91	24,820	374	1,165	2,107	253	8,218	36,937

Source.—Additional Regional Transport Officer, Mandsaur

Table No. 59

Post, Telegraph Offices and Telephone

Year	Post Offices		Branch Offices		Total	Telegraph Offices		Telephone
	No. of Head Post Offices	No. of Sub-Post Offices	Permanent	Experi-mental		Departmental Telegraph Offices	Combined Post and Telegraph Offices	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1975-76	Mandsaur 2 Neemuch	39	152	...	193	...	18	...
1980-81	" 2	79	79	131	291	...	18	...
1985-86	" 2	49	105	140	296	...	18	2,238
1986-87	" 2	49	105	140	296	...	18	2,841
1987-88	" 2	49	105	140	296	...	18	3,161
1988-89	" 2	50	245	...	297	...	18	3,747
1989-90	" 2	50	247	...	299	...	18	4,988
1990-91	" 2	...	250	...	...	7	19	6,519

Source.—1. Superintendent of Post Offices, Mandsaur
2. District Statistical Officer, Mandsaur

Table No. 60

Distribution of Main Workers, 1981, 1991

S.No.	Category	1981				1991			
		No. of Workers	Males	Females	Percentage to total workers	No. of Workers	Males	Females	Percentage to total workers
	Total workers	5,06,290	3,51,182	1,55,108	...	6,52,941	4,29,919	2,23,022	...
1.	Cultivators	3,12,394	2,11,512	1,00,882	61.70	3,87,421	2,43,175	1,44,246	59.34
2.	Agricultural Labourers	86,142	43,092	43,050	17.01	1,26,231	61,327	64,904	19.33
3.	Household Industry, Manufacturing process-ing Servicing and Repairs.	11,372	8,884	2,488	2.24	10,763	8,027	2,736	1.65
4.	Other workers	96,382	87,694	8,688	19.03	1,28,526	1,17,390	11,136	19.68

Source.—Census of India, 1981 and 1991 (Provisional)

Table No. 61

Distribution and Size of Land Holding

Size of Holding	No. of Holding		Percentage of Total No. of Holding		Area Covered in Hect.		As Percentage to total Area Covered by all Holding		Average Size of Holding in the Group in Hect.	
	1980-81	1985-86	1980-81	1985-86	1980-81	1985-86	1980-81	1985-86	1980-81	1985-86
1. Marginal, Below 1 Hect.	34,649	49,390	22.16	27.06	19,227	26,062	3.50	4.66	0.60	0.53
2. Small, 1-2 Hect.	34,563	43,814	22.11	24.00	50,256	63,517	9.14	11.87	1.45	1.45
3. Semi-medium 2-4 Hect.	39,906	44,088	25.53	24.15	1,14,509	1,25,511	20.84	22.46	2.87	2.85
4. Medium, 4-10 Hect.	38,748	37,931	24.78	20.78	2,40,566	2,35,923	43.77	42.21	6.21	6.22
5. Large, 10 Hect. and above.	8,473	7,322	5.42	4.01	1,25,012	1,07,875	22.75	19.30	14.75	14.73
6. Total	1,56,339	1,82,545	100.00	100.00	5,49,570	5,58,888	100.00	100.00	3.51	3.06
7. Average Size in Hect. (Area)	3.51	3.06								

Source.—Superintendent of Land Records, Mandsaur

Table No. 62

Out-turn and yield of Principal Crops in Mandsaur District

Crops	1980-81		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
	Total out turn (in M. T.)	Yield per Hect. (in K. G.)	Total out turn (in M. T.)	Yield per Hect. (in K. G.)	Total out turn (in M. T.)	Yield per Hect. (in K. G.)	Total out turn (in M. T.)	Yield per Hect. (in K. G.)	Total out turn (in M. T.)	Yield per Hect. (in K. G.)
Rice	478	595	312	671	190	571	64	354	97	582
Wheat	87,277	2,036	1,61,059	2,322	1,20,560	2,131	1,21,980	2,808	1,52,706	3,060
Jowar	1,39,085	767	82,685	703	48,420	438	54,986	460	94,787	863
Gram	43,974	555	1,16,857	829	57,820	702	81,049	713	77,749	690
Tur	3,766	537	4,789	753	2,980	634	1,781	417	6,799	999

Source.—Superintendent of Land Records, Mandsaur

Table No. 63

Farm Harvest Prices of Principal Crops

(Rs. per quintal)

Year	Wheat	Juwar	Maize	Gram
1975	102	88	71	107
1980	166	121	158	322
1985	180	175	175	430
1986	190	180	185	345
1987	210	190	195	324
1988	290	200	175	413
1989	250	170	170	630
1990	250	210	180	670

Source.—1. Basic Agricultural Statistics, Madhya Pradesh 1966-67 to 1975-76, 1982-83 to 1986-87

2. Zila Sankhyiki Adhikari, Mandasur

Table No. 64

Annual Average of Daily Agricultural Wages of Agricultural Male Labourers

(In Rs.)

Year	Skilled Labourers (Male)			Un-skilled Labourers (Male)				
	Carpenters	Blacksmiths	Cobblers	Ploughmen	Sowers and Trens-planters	Weeders	Reapers and Harvesters	Herdsmen
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1975-76	10.83	11.14	...	5.00	4.91	3.50	4.70	3.83
1980-81	15.00	15.00	...	5.00	5.00	5.00	...	3.50
1986-87	30.83	30.00	25.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1989-90	37.50	37.50	32.50	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	14.75

Source.—1. Basic Agricultural Statistics, 1966-67 to 1975-76, 1982-83 to 1986-87 and 1985-86 to 1989-90

2. Season and Crops Report, 1980-81

Table No. 65

Trends in Employment

Year	No. of Reporting Establishments		No. of Employees	
	Public Sector	Private Sector	Public Sector	Private Sector
1970	160	96	15,212	2,924
1975	180	88	17,785	2,982
1980	180	89	17,613	3,093
1985	238	55	22,249	3,809
1986	251	63	21,726	3,895
1987	261	59	23,504	3,509
1988	268	58	23,732	3,392
1989	277	58	22,723	3,915
1990	279	57	22,713	3,698
1991	288	62	22,827	4,165

Source.—District Employment Officer, Mandsaur

Table No. 66

Employment Position

Year	Registration	Placement	No. on Live Register
1970	5,343	766	4,073
1975	5,503	853	5,423
1980	5,294	721	8,017
1985	7,064	1,480	16,741
1986	7,312	1,147	21,887
1987	7,232	1,110	20,771
1988	9,442	1,167	23,994
1989	8,964	1,170	27,640
1990	9,031	1,108	28,907

Source.—District Employment Officer, Mandsaur

Table No. 67

List of Government Offices
(As in June, 1991)

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES

1. Manager, Government Opium & Alkaloid Works, Neemuch
2. Officer-in-charge, National Airport Authority, Mandsaur
3. Superintendent, Post Offices, Mandsaur
4. Deputy Inspector General of Police, C.R.P.F., Neemuch
5. Additional Deputy Inspector General of Police, Group Centre, C.R.P.F., Neemuch.
6. Deputy Commissioner, Narcotics, Neemuch
7. District Opium Officer, I, II, III, IV Divisions, Neemuch and I, II, III, IV Divisions, Mandsaur
8. Income Tax Officer, Neemuch, Mandsaur
9. Assistant Director, Handicrafts Marketing Extension Centre, Neemuch

STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES

1. Collector, Mandsaur
2. District and Sessions Judge, Mandsaur
3. Superintendent of Police, Mandsaur
4. Deputy Director, Agriculture, Mandsaur
5. Assistant Director, Sericulture, Mandsaur
6. Assistant Director, Horticulture, Mandsaur
7. Divisional Soil Conservation Officer, River Valley Project, Mandasur
8. Assistant Soil Conservation Officer, Neemuch, Mandsaur
9. Assistant Soil Testing Officer, Mandsaur
10. Assistant Engineer, Agriculture, River Valley Project, Mandsaur
11. Divisional Forest Officer, Mandsaur
12. Divisional Forest Officer, Social Forestry, Mandsaur
13. Divisional Forest Officer, Soil Conservation, Mandsaur
14. Assistant Director, Fishries, Ratlam
15. Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Mandsaur
16. Sub-divisional Officer, Rural Engineering Services, Mandsaur
17. Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Mandsaur
18. Executive Engineer, P.H.E., Mandsaur
19. Assistant Hydrologist, Mandsaur
20. Executive Engineer, Gandhi Sagar Dam, Gandhi Sagar
21. Deputy Director, Food & Drugs, Mandsaur
22. District Commandant, Home Guards, Mandsaur
23. District Election Officer, Mandsaur
24. District Food Officer, Mandsaur
25. Superintendent, Land Records, Mandsaur
26. District Registrar, Mandsaur

27. District Excise Officer, Mandsaur
28. Sales Tax Officer, I, II, Neemuch and I, II, Mandsaur
29. Superintendent (Ex-officio) and Medical Officer, Sub-jail Garoth, Mandsaur
30. District Treasury Officer, Mandsaur
31. Assistant Electrical Inspector, M.P.E.B., Garoth
32. Labour Officer, Mandsaur
33. General Manager, District Industries Centre, Mandsaur
34. Deputy Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Mandsaur
35. Assistant Director, Publicity, Mandsaur
36. Inspector, Weights & Measures, Mandsaur, Neemuch, Jawad, Shamgarh
37. Assistant Director, Industrial Security & Health, Mandsaur
38. Regional Transport Officer, Mandsaur
39. Presiding Officer, Labour Court, Mandsaur
40. Assistant Director, Town & Country Planning, Neemuch
41. District Officer, Women and Child Welfare, Mandsaur
42. District Planning Officer, Mandsaur
43. Deputy Director, Education, Mandsaur
44. District Adult Education Officer, Mandsaur
45. Project Officer, Rural Literacy Implementation, Mandsaur
46. Officer Commanding, 5 N.C.C., M.P., Neemuch
47. Block Education Officers, Malhargarh, Jawad, Manasa, Neemuch, Sitamau, Garoth, Bhanpura, Mandsaur.
48. Administrator, Child Welfare Project, Mandsaur
49. District Statistical Officer, Mandsaur
50. Chief Medical & Health Officer, Mandsaur
51. Superintendent, District Ayurvedic Officer, Mandsaur
52. Medical Officer, Employees' State Insurance Scheme, Mandsaur
53. Deputy Director, Veterinary Services, Mandsaur
54. Assistant Director, Veterinary Services, Mandsaur
55. Deputy Director, Panchayat & Social Welfare, Mandsaur
56 District Employment Officer, Mandsaur
57. District Organiser, Tribal Welfare, Mandsaur
58. Block Development Officer, Neemuch, Manasa, Malhargarh, Bhanpura, Garoth, Jawad, Sitamau, Mandsaur

SEMI-GOVERNMENT OFFICES (CENTRAL)

1. General Manager, Cement Corporation of India, Cement Factory, Nayagaon
2. Manager, Central Warehousing Corporation, Jawad
3. Manager, Life Insurance Corporation, Mandsaur
4. Manager, National Insurance Corporation Ltd., Mandsaur
5. Manager, New India Insurance Corporation Ltd., Mandsaur

SEMI-GOVERNMENT OFFICES (STATE)

1. Manager, M.P. State Textile Corporation, Mandsaur
2. Manager, Kambal Kendra, Mandsaur
3. Superintendenting Engineer, Gandhisagar, Mandsaur
4. Divisional Engineer, M.P.E.B., Garoth, Neemuch, Malhargarh, Mandsaur
5. Regional Accounts Officer, M.P.E.B., Mandsaur
6. Managing Director, Rural Electricity Cooperative Society, Manasa
7. Divisional Engineer, M.P.E.B., (Construction), Mandsaur
8. Executive Engineer, M.P.E.B., Sitamau, Jawad
9. District Manager, M.P. State Civil Supplies, Corporation, Mandsaur
10. Manager, M. P. State Agro Industries, Mandsaur
11. District Marketing Officer, Mandsaur
12. Manager, M. P. State Road Transport Corporation, Neemuch, Mandsaur
13. Chairman, Regional Ratlam-Mandsaur Rural Bank, Mandsaur
14. Chief Executive Officer, Integrated Rural Development Authority (I.R.D.A.), Mandsaur
15. District Supply & Marketing Officer, Mandsaur

LOCAL BODIES

1. Chief Municipal Officer, Municipality, Neemuch, Garoth, Jawad, Manasa, Malhargarh, Narayangarh, Rampura, Bhanpura, Sitamau, Shamgarh, Nagri, Singoli, Diken, Jeeran, Piplayamandi, Ratangarh, Mandsaur
2. Deputy Director, Panchayat & Social Welfare, (Janpad), Mandsaur
3. Chairman, Town Improvement Trust, Mandsaur, Neemuch
4. Secretary, Krishi Upaj Mandi, Neemuch, Bhanpura, Jawad, Manasa, Piplayamandi, Shamgarh, Suwasara, Mandsaur

Source.—District Employment Officer, Mandsaur

Table No. 68

Income from Land Revenue

(In Lakh Rs.)

Year	Demand	Collection
1975-76	29.68	28.72
1980-81	42.24	34.16
1985-86	38.68	28.00
1986-87	39.15	29.01
1987-88	38.39	24.84
1988-89	40.17	30.50
1989-90	37.60	25.48

Source.—District Statistical Officer, Mandsaur

Table No. 69

Income from other sources of Revenue

(In lakh Rs.)

Year	Excise	Forest	Sales Tax	Stamps	Motor Vehicle	Registration	Entertainment
1980-81	266.21	23.24	409.85	63.70	47.80	8.42	24.25
1985-86	364.56	24.99	599.48	125.25	97.78	15.70	65.11
1986-87	340.67	29.98	510.12	122.39	117.73	17.92	61.04
1988-89	563.77	42.15	624.20	196.26	172.56	23.14	814.10
1989-90	677.45	34.92	684.73	203.08	214.80	26.74	48.54
1990-91	767.49	30.58	720.40	468.50	246.37	33.72	44.83

Source.—District Treasury Officer, Mandsaur

Table No. 70

Incidence of Crime

Year	Dacoity	Robbery	Murder	Riot	Burglary	Cattle Theft	Theft Ordinary	Theft Smuggling	Kidnapping	Sex Crimes	Miscellaneous I. P. C. Crimes	Total Crimes
1975	2	62	36	119	646	218	831	...	24	85	1,079	3,102
1980	10	58	39	242	834	219	1,430	...	40	109	1,720	4,751
1985	7	57	34	173	732	149	1,179	...	38	130	1,779	4,278
1986	6	37	43	93	652	93	945	...	17	107	1,798	3,791
1987	12	39	40	119	636	76	957	...	22	113	1,812	3,886
1988	4	51	38	102	548	106	961	...	26	116	1,715	3,667
1989	1	45	47	121	682	129	1,093	...	29	155	1,957	4,259
1990	1	50	51	136	953	120	1,342	...	44	192	2,010	4,899

Source.—Superintendent of Police, Mandsaur

Table No. 71

Crime Situation

Year	No. of offences			
	Reported	Investigated	Detected	In which conviction obtained
1975	3690	3691	2510	1301
1980	5251	5176	3300	994
1985	4838	4762	3321	1027
1986	4438	4374	3172	864
1987	4471	4398	3183	1162
1988	4358	4306	3299	1317
1989	5141	5090	3726	1823
1990	5974	5902	4082	1705

Source.—Superintendent of Police, Mandsaur

Table No. 72

Cognizabale Crimes

Year	No. of Cases			No. of Persons	
	Reported	Investigated	Sent up for trial	Tried	Acquitted or Discharged
1975	3690	3661	2510	4093	1732
1980	5251	5176	3300	3214	1504
1985	4838	4762	3321	3063	1318
1986	4438	4374	3172	2943	1377
1987	4471	4395	3183	3761	1657
1988	4358	4306	3299	3935	1659
1989	5141	5090	3726	4888	1882
1990	5974	5902	4082	4988	2100

Source.—Superintendent of Police, Mandsaur

Table No. 73

Ordinary Thefts

(In Rs.)

Year	No. of Cases		No. of Persons convicted	Total value of Property	
	Reported	Investigated		Stolen	Recovered
1975	831	802	292	301406	161993
1980	1430	1355	195	1485894	434395
1985	1172	1096	150	1276392	546002
1986	945	881	129	1129835	472248
1987	957	881	188	1318335	489564
1988	961	909	202	1308782	427201
1989	1093	1042	177	1940707	800797
1990	1342	1270	173	3035735	1330211

Source.—Superintendent of Police, Mandsaur

Table No. 74

Property Stolen

(In Rs.)

Year	No. of Cases in which property		Total Value of Property	
	Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered
1975	1684	622	932797	352348
1980	2440	644	2958062	700251
1985	2011	747	3511473	1363831
1986	1625	530	3217242	916956
1987	1576	549	3136732	982289
1988	1608	648	3219330	1243374
1989	1846	772	4333943	1375418
1990	2368	714	6759413	1906326

Source.—Superintendent of Police, Mandsaur

Table No. 75

Miscellaneous Thefts

Year	Theft of				
	Copper Wire	Cattle	Cycles	Motor Cycles & Accessories	Fire Arms
1975	5	218	70	1	4
1980	32	219	135	9	15
1985	11	149	105	29	17
1986	9	93	80	22	14
1987	9	76	59	27	5
1988	...	106	82	31	10
1989	12	129	116	33	7
1990	10	120	138	79	4

Source.—Superintendent of Police, Mandsaur

Table No. 76

Cases Under Special and Local Laws

Year	No. of Cases			No. of Offenders		
	Excise Act	Gambling Act	Prohibition Act	Excise Act	Gambling Act	Prohibition Act
1975	109	147	...	121	336	...
1980	96	265	...	107	491	...
1985	115	285	...	151	440	...
1986	114	401	...	124	591	...
1987	118	237	...	146	442	...
1988	157	370	...	172	708	...
1989	249	460	...	274	819	...
1990	451	395	...	473	778	...

Source.—Superintendent of Police, Mandsaur

Table No. 77

Strength and Cost of Civil Police

Year	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force					Cost (In Rs.)
	Superintendents, Asstt. Superintendents and Dy. Superintendents	Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Asstt. Sub-Inspectors	Head Constables	Constables	Total	
1975	4	49	120	637	810	11467401
1980	4	57	124	652	837	6257590
1985	6	87	154	712	959	13509887
1986	6	88	155	716	965	18038074
1987	6	106	182	707	1,001	18038074
1988	6	125	204	681	1,016	19009325
1989	9	122	205	685	1,021	20155091
1990	9	117	207	690	1,023	24811273

Source.—Superintendent of Police, Mandsaur

Table No. 78

Home Guards Trained

Year	No. of Home Guards Trained	No. of Camps
1975	23	1
1980	44	2
1985	74	4
1986	15	1
1987	37	2
1988	19	1
1989	60	5
1990	20	2
Total	292	

Table No. 79

Criminal Cases Under

Year	I. P. C.	Cr. P. C.	Special and Local Laws
1975	5323	366	5570
1980	8386	81	5692
1985	14536	5	8592
1986	15170	5	7978
1987	14968	3	9755
1988	19034	773	14693
1989	5056	2469	11839
1990	5781	2743	12651

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Mandsaur

Table No. 80

Disposal of Cases

Year	No. of Cases		No. of Persons	
	Disposed	Pending	Disposed	Pending
1975	6403	4956	12058	11570
1980	6688	7871	13808	13056
1985	8136	14934	14978	32390
1986	7530	15803	13124	32273
1987	7402	17324	12871	33971
1988	13368	19168	24217	36543
1989	13019	21924	18492	40096
1990	15171	25693	21523	43521

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Mandsaur

Table No. 81

No. of Persons Convicted

Year	Affecting Human Body	Affecting Public Health	Against Property	Relating to Religion
1975	280	51	307	4
1980	374	95	384	4
1985	360	71	1049	6
1986	472	72	294	1
1987	203	107	257	0
1988	411	245	148	0
1989	503	90	30	2
1990	653	392	188	5

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Mandsaur

Table No. 82

No. of Persons Punished

Year	Imprisonment	Fines Imposed	Security taken	Dealt with under Borstal Act	Death Sentence
1975	759	3,907	99	...	...
1980	820	4,325	80	...	...
1985	858	4,425	114	...	...
1986	692	3,547	113	...	...
1987	1,015	4,399	87	...	...
1988	934	7,406	89	...	...
1989	1,134	4,336	43	...	...
1990	1,351	5,641	141	...	...

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Mandsaur

Table No. 83

Witnesses Examined

Year	No. of Witness Discharged on the			
	First Day of Trial	Second Day of Trial	Third Day of Trial	Fourth Day of Trial
1975	9,166	887	157	62
1980	7,175	1,515	196	168
1985	7,289	602	135	20
1986	6,293	1,031	2,672	58
1987	6,376	707	167	51
1988	7,142	1,349	439	94
1989	7,154	1,692	385	42
1990	8,647	1,834	584	83

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Mandsaur

Table No. 84

Amount of Fines

(In Rs.)

Year	Imposed	Realised	Written off
1975	3,36,433	2,21,947	19,041
1980	3,03,966	2,85,896	...
1985	4,33,423	41,423	...
1986	7,78,732	3,69,574	...
1987	16,56,980	4,25,508	...
1988	19,15,378	6,81,858	...
1989	28,71,910	6,03,003	8,720
1990	30,28,135	7,11,328	81,250

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Mandsaur

Table No. 85

No. of Civil Suits

Year	Suits for Money and Movable Property	Title and other suits
1975	1,341	2210+28 M.A.C.T.
1980	1,594	2736+56 M.A.C.T.
1985	825	2388
1986	951	2925+160 M.A.C.T.
1987	1,057	2523+194 M.A.C.T.
1988	1,655	3536+128 M.A.C.T.
1989	988	3137
1990	1,073	3456

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Mandsaur

Table No. 86

Disposal of Suits

Year	Suits Disposed of By		
	District Courts	Subordinate Civil Courts	Courts of Small Causes
1975	38	3,416	967
1980	167	6,753	974
1985	185	2,187	480
1986	240+155 M.A.C.T.	6,642	586
1987	535	5,030	510
1988	214	6,557	355
1989	351	1,427	322
1990	489	1,592	437

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Mandsaur

Table No. 87

Duration of Cases

Year	Without Trial	Exparte	Admission	Compromised	After Full Trial	Referred to Arbitration
1975	1,376	1,018	289	1,886	2,606	134
1980	1,613	539	348	1,341	2,377	118
1985	6,675	4,132	2,000	5,672	11,833	103
1986	765	728	578	1,080	784	45
1987	807	728	174	1,171	617	133
1988	613	697	434	847	487	25
1989	15,336	10,087	2,045	9,463	24,486	4,412
1990	17,423	12,133	2,247	1,051	2,237	4,651

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Mandsaur

Table No. 88

Pending Suits and their Disposal

S.No.	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1. Pending at the beginning	4,111	6,191	6,451	6,098	10,326	10,568	11,222	17,637
2. Instituted	4,701	5,543	3,143	4,540	4,330	5,708	4,125	42,429
3. Revived	60	220	29	22	...	1,255	281	341
4. Otherwise Received	13	2,474	312	5,289	1,987	817	635	753
5. Total	8,885	14,428	9,935	17,949	16,643	18,348	16,263	57,160
6. Disposed by Transfer	7	2,634	317	3,521	2,260	4m067	1m649	18,653
7. Otherwise Disposed	4,414	4,760	2,558	4,102	3,815	3,259	3,147	3,318
8. Pending at the end	4,464	7,034	7,060	10,326	10,586	11,022	11,467	35,189

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Mandsaur

Table No. 89

Appeals Cases

S.No.	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
REGULAR APPEALS								
1. Pending at the beginning	335	642	615	582	523	479	480	549
2. Instituted and Reinstituted	304	270	285	183	202	147	171	204
3. Otherwise received	46	369	112	6	56	30	91	106
MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS								
1. Pending at the beginning	123	256	310	326	412	479	342	437
2. Instituted and Reinstituted	221	206	257	357	312	228	287	305
3. Otherwise received	24	134	53	1	47	...	50	64

Source.—District and Sessions Judge, Mandsaur

Table No. 90

Population of Municipalities

S.No.	Name of Municipalities	Population	
		1981	1991
1.	Mandsaur	77,603	95,758
2.	Malhargarh	5,530	6,633
3.	Garoth	10,740	13,597
4.	Jawad	12,368	14,227
5.	Neemuch	65,860	90,460
6.	Manasa	15,548	19,036
7.	Rampura	14,313	15,833
8.	Bhanpura	13,349	14,929
9.	Narayangarh	8,391	9,622
10.	Ratangarh	...	5,811
11.	Singoli	...	6,609
12.	Diken	...	6,030
13.	Jiran	...	9,321
14.	Pipliya Mandi	...	10,483
15.	Shamgarh	...	17,556
16.	Nagri	...	5,547
17.	Sitamau	...	11,446

Source.—Census 1981, 1991

Table No. 91

Income & Expenditure of Mandsaur Municipality

(In Rs.)

Year	Total		Expenditure Under Different Heads					
	Income	Expenditure	Public Health	Public Works	Street lighting	Education	Water supply	Roads
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1975-76	26,90,668	22,89,033	5,68,174	1,79,764	1,47,128	94,518	2,89,483	2,01,696
1980-81	40,17,579	41,67,373	9,69,182	2,92,846	2,96,096	1,77,755	9,00,076	2,87,300
1985-86	75,38,574	77,57,624	19,85,063	9,50,612	4,00,490	3,59,575	17,46,280	1,47,156
1986-87	93,78,763	98,98,330	25,79,884	12,17,725	4,99,241	4,79,735	15,13,819	8,72,740
1987-88	1,08,42,187	1,11,52,076	25,76,201	9,83,602	6,87,684	5,41,803	26,79,340	8,30,928
1988-89	1,26,21,078	1,28,44,089	30,18,556	14,05,759	6,85,244	6,04,538	25,81,122	4,95,118
1989-90	1,26,98,906	1,25,29,881	39,03,766	15,19,320	6,51,077	6,90,533	21,60,729	4,00,127
1990-91	1,29,52,697	1,27,59,957	49,99,089	11,25,539	7,45,115	9,21,900	17,95,741	4,45,504

Source.—Chief Municipal Officer, Mandsaur

Table No. 92

Income & Expenditure of Malhargarh Municipality

(In Rs.)

Year	Total		Expenditure Under Different Heads				
	Income	Expenditure	Public Health	Street lighting	Education	Water supply	Roads
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1975-76	1,33,563	1,34,524	42,635	5,265	3,938	18,935	20,925
1980-81	2,70,833	2,74,727	65,392	9,282	6,832	22,635	28,875
1985-86	3,85,820	4,16,641	92,665	12,717	9,333	36,000	30,891
1986-87	5,26,199	6,12,173	1,35,885	21,405	11,639	90,000	87,808
1987-88	6,50,335	7,86,460	1,51,302	42,168	8,943	23,065	2,81,903
1988-89	6,78,474	5,76,193	1,62,762	38,919	12,892	42,437	34,873
1989-90	11,66,567	11,03,173	'2,05,128	34,445	13,734	34,520	2,69,000
1990-91	5,00,002	4,81,132	1,27,265	31,134	10,370	1,25,432	38,71,417

Source.—Chief Municipal Officer, Malhargarh

Table No. 93

Income & Expenditure of Garoth Municipality

(In Rs.)

Year	Total		Expenditure Under Different Heads			
	Income	Expenditure	Public Health	Street lighting	Water supply	Roads
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1975-76	3,27,440	3,21,621	40,123	16,319	26,031	...
1980-81	3,71,135	3,33,000	69,912	21,919	83,065	19,558
1985-86	9,27,038	10,60,686	2,50,445	39,491	2,51,073	10,517
1986-87	9,83,746	9,13,438	1,74,876	92,900	2,85,861	35,295
1987-88	16,59,109	13,76,578	2,40,180	51,251	1,99,935	59,563
1988-89	19,13,842	17,18,398	2,34,157	46,492	3,53,420	47,379
1989-90	20,00,224	16,04,354	3,65,549	1,13,812	3,32,411	3,30,098
1990-91	14,87,969	15,77,526	3,71,332	76,942	2,73,409	1,85,026

ource.—Chief Municipal Officer, Garoth

Table No. 94

Income & Expenditure of Singoli Municipality

(In Rs.)

Year	Total		Expenditure Under Different Heads					
	Income	Expenditure	Public Health	Public Works	Veterinary	Street lighting	Water supply	Roads
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1985-86	2,88,413	2,61,090	38,405	...	1,729	21,575	29,173	67,245
1986-87	5,92,917	5,04,409	48,197	...	6,417	35,360	42,227	1,49,132
1987-88	10,97,952	11,82,647	2,28,630	1,20,226	1,899	71,871	62,214	3,00,885
1988-89	11,10,408	10,54,154	2,86,146	46,000	2,300	19,452	1,57,401	1,77,391
1989-90	7,70,837	7,48,072	1,32,969	88,908	1,000	22,010	1,10,016	47,325
1990-91	10,28,262	9,08,118	2,26,076	1,98,313	1,843	31,177	1,41,010	36,421

Source.—Chief Municipal Officer, Singoli

Table No. 95

Income & Expenditure of Jiran Municipality

(In Rs.)

Year	Total		Expenditure Under Different Heads			
	Income	Expenditure	Public Health	Public Works	Street lighting	Water supply
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1985-86	2,81,102	1,45,421	11,322	1,06,636	41,529	26,925
1986-87	2,92,089	2,45,568	25,703	14,334	60,226	9,104
1987-88	4,28,660	5,01,358	37,940	95,413	43,570	17,496
1988-89	4,12,700	3,94,265	52,949	9,146	6,601	27,385
1989-90	6,18,110	4,23,978	86,336	1,314	55,374	1,27,424
1990-91	7,35,563	8,11,686	88,496	2,45,009	88,280	1,59,673

Source.—Chief Municipal Officer, Jiran

Table No. 96

Income & Expenditure of Sitamau Municipality

(In Rs.)

Year	Total		Expenditure Under Different Heads						
	Income	Expenditure	Public Health	Public Works	Veterinary	Street lighting	Education	Water supply	Roads
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1975-76	2,39,493	1,88,638	67,871	19,850	...	16,267	...	1,560	8,395
1980-81	8,58,576	9,74,490	2,62,818	28,704	6,380	22,198	1,660	32,015	1,428
1985-86	8,64,599	9,22,357	1,22,796	43,175	7,116	28,910	4,956	56,403	41,519
1986-87	10,29,414	9,16,655	3,17,343	47,603	7,028	31,006	4,313	58,789	42,667
1987-88	18,02,099	15,11,434	2,22,762	41,761	9,607	31,559	4,620	42,206	2,92,590
1988-89	18,49,140	19,00,772	4,17,685	38,989	16,010	35,015	6,317	66,786	2,42,560
1989-90	15,89,346	16,44,089	4,33,322	56,762	12,640	37,925	6,545	75,291	2,04,230
1990-91	19,58,214	17,05,502	4,95,216	72,121	14,303	44,391	5,919	91,772	1,23,857

Source.—Chief Municipal Officer, Sitamau

Table No. 97

Income & Expenditure of Neemuch Municipality

(In Rs.)

Year	Total		Expenditure Under Different Heads					
	Income	Expenditure	Public Health	Public Works	Street lighting	Education	Water supply	Roads
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1975-76	28,64,174	23,41,577	5,44,956	3,50,837	29,617	4,800	5,66,478	2,30,206
1980-81	59,80,827	44,96,743	7,82,971	7,75,200	95,634	28,600	11,99,373	4,98,818
1985-86	70,92,842	66,00,555	20,87,232	2,00,299	2,13,054	48,981	15,42,948	3,55,435
1986-87	63,36,670	64,07,872	19,01,304	1,71,080	2,77,371	42,684	17,74,344	2,14,932
1987-88	75,40,515	70,96,759	21,93,741	5,46,618	2,24,638	62,177	14,43,251	4,23,637
1988-89	97,79,608	93,66,581	27,72,191	5,14,719	2,04,941	60,476	24,10,552	9,46,230
1989-90	1,56,87,095	1,23,92,860	33,14,587	12,98,575	2,73,781	73,880	25,73,416	8,49,149
1990-91	1,10,66,760	1,37,53,804	37,46,250	20,42,093	2,41,933	82,268	29,23,469	11,80,141
1991-92	1,54,05,330	1,49,77,305	43,22,019	7,14,979	3,59,924	1,05,793	36,50,242	15,26,715

Source.—Chief Municipal Officer, Neemuch.

Table No. 98

Income & Expenditure of Pipliya Mandi Municipality

(In Rs.)

Year	Total		Expenditure Under Different Heads					
	Income	Expenditure	Public Health	Public Works	Street lighting	Education	Water supply	Roads
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1985-86	6,56,200	6,21,465	72,786	1,35,006	58,765	8,080	44,274	3,02,555
1986-87	6,83,212	7,40,888	93,170	2,28,507	33,061	10,697	63,780	3,11,674
1987-88	8,99,681	8,69,630	1,07,015	1,25,991	44,849	12,937	70,278	4,98,559
1988-89	13,23,016	13,34,867	1,45,522	3,13,339	68,265	17,796	98,603	6,91,272
1989-90	18,54,007	15,41,183	1,81,420	3,10,418	55,370	19,832	2,17,062	7,57,071
1990-91	20,75,358	23,92,327	2,12,441	9,22,954	63,145	20,196	2,46,079	9,20,611

Source.—Chief Municipal Officer, Pipliya Mandi.

Table No. 99

Income & Expenditure of Narayangarh, Rampura & Manasa Municipalities

(In Rs.)

Year	Narayangarh		Rampura		Manasa	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
1975-76	1,42,282	1,35,899	6,01,788	6,01,506	10,49,695	1,05,97,000
1980-81	1,94,383	2,33,308	4,46,305	3,78,406	6,17,621	6,26,591
1985-86	1,22,689	3,27,622	7,40,683	8,82,651	9,35,113	9,21,823
1986-87	6 26 000	...	...	...	15,12,000	1,51,900
1987-88	6,62,000	...	...	...	16,28,000	1,68,375
1988-89	5,85,000	4,79,009	...	...	16,47,000	...
1989-90	...	...	12,62,589	11,34,637	22,36,578	1,99,936

Source.—Zila Shankhyikiya Sar Granth

Table No. 100

Income & Expenditure of Bhanpura, Jawad & Shamgarh Municipalities

(In Rs.)

Year	Bhanpura		Jawad		Shamgarh	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
1975-76	3,36,645	3,34,879	3,73,809	3,59,067	2,83,711	1,62,549
1980-81	5,66,935	5,66,935	12,27,193	12,33,410	5,20,405	5,85,485
1985-86	7,62,000	11,68,797	10,14,000	...	9,09,000	...
1986-87	5,88,000	4,28,867	10,33,000	...	11,79,000	...
1987-88	15,19,000	17,70,539	12,77,000	1,29,779	13,53,000	12,85,825
1988-89	18,33,000	...	12,51,000	...	17,32,000	17,31,850
1989-90	29,39,770	2,86,44,796	17,06,000	...	19,39,695	18,14,695

Source.—Zila Shankhyikiya Sar Granth

Table No. 101

Statement of Gram Panchayats

Year	Total Number of Villages	Number of Panchayats	Income (Rs.)
1980-81	1,824	357	21,64,000
1985-86	1,765	383	...
1986-87	1,765	383	...
1987-88	1,765	383	31,52,000
1988-89	1,765	483	42,63,000
1989-90	1,765	483	...

Source.—Zila Shankhikiya Sar Granth, 1990

Table No. 102

Literate and Educated Persons

S.No.	Tahsil/District	Year	Total Rural Urban	Literate and Educated Persons		
				Persons	Male	Female
1.	Jawad	1981	T	40,925	32,235	8,690
			R	34,593	28,016	6,587
			U	6,332	4,229	2,103
2.	Neemuch	"	T	70,709	51,159	19,550
			R	31,605	26,168	5,437
			U	39,104	24,991	14,113
3.	Manasa	"	T	47,957	37,420	10,537
			R	32,159	27,054	5,105
			U	15,798	10,366	5,432
4.	Bhanpura	"	T	26,684	20,205	6,479
			R	16,597	13,738	2,859
			U	10,087	6,467	3,620
5.	Malhargarh	"	T	37,690	30,599	7,091
			R	31,176	26,020	5,156
			U	6,514	4,579	7,935
6.	Garoth	"	T	36,316	29,298	7,018
			R	23,974	20,865	3,109
			U	12,342	8,433	3,909
7.	Mandsaur	"	T	94,632	69,384	25,248
			R	50,182	41,884	8,298
			U	44,450	27,500	16,950
8.	Sitamau	"	T	40,080	32,440	7,640
			R	35,089	29,059	6,030
			U	4,991	3,381	1,610
	District Mandsaur	"	T	394,993	302,740	92,253
			R	255,375	212,794	42,581
			U	139,618	89,946	49,672
	"	1991	T	617,918	443,886	174,032
			R	405,414	312,449	92,965
			U	212,504	131,437	81,067

Source.—Census Report—1981 and 1991

Table No. 103

Literacy Percentage

State/ District	Total / Rural / Urban	1981			1991		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
M. P. State	Total	27.87	39.49	15.55	35.52	47.03	23.17
	Rural	21.22	32.91	8.99	28.48	40.58	15.66
	Urban	54.02	64.41	42.26	58.82	67.83	48.73
Mandsaur District	Total	31.26	46.50	15.06	39.73	55.48	23.04
	Rural	25.35	41.12	8.69	33.89	50.90	15.96
	Urban	54.55	67.36	40.58	59.98	70.58	46.90

Source.—Census Report, 1981 and 1991

Table No. 104

Compulsory Primary Education

Year	No. of Students	No. of Institutions	No. of Teachers
1975-76	53,552	879	2,040
1980-81	97,089	1,142	2,291
1985-86	1,75,659	1,169	2,684
1986-87	1,66,206	1,265	3,120
1987-88	1,83,463	1,401	3,340
1988-89	1,97,365	1,401	3,572
1989-90	2,00,200	1,470	3,607
1990-91	2,26,536	1,520	3,767

Source.—Deputy Director, Education, Mandsaur

Table No. 105

Progress of Middle School Education

Year	No. of Schools	No. of Students		No. of Teachers
		Boys	Girls	
1975-76	59	27,320	12,762	1,972
1980-81	60	35,019	14,501	1,865
1985-86	71	35,507	10,235	2,567
1986-87	71	37,750	13,543	2,083
1987-88	77	39,723	12,933	1,860
1988-89	79	41,631	13,697	2,011
1989-90	98	40,892	14,007	1,594
1990-91	105	41,807	15,248	1,638

Source.—1. Zila Snakhyiki Sargranth, 1981
2. Zila Snakhyiki Pustika, 1991.

Table No. 106

Progress of Higher Secondary School Education

Year	No. of Schools	No. of Students		No. of Teachers
		Boys	Girls	
1975-76	59	7,640	2,019	489
1980-81	60	10.001	2,547	685
1985-86	71	13,717	3,516	800
1986-87	620	11,101	2,500	620
1987-88	705	14,944	3,919	705
1988-89	847	18,155	4,944	847
1989-90	1,001	20,644	5,163	1,041
1990-91	1,026	20,251	4,278	1,026

Source.—1. Zila Snakhyiki Sargranth, 1981
2. Zila Snakhyiki Pustika, 1991

Table No. 107

Progress of Education for Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes

Year	No. of Schools		No. of Students		Number of Teachers			
					Male		Female	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Trained	Untrained	Trained	Untrained
1975-76								
1980-81	6	...	...	...	...	8	3	...
1985-86	9	...	...	...	...	8	3	1
1986-87	12	...	...	...	...	8	3	1
1987-88	18	...	774	956	...	8	9	1
1988-89	18	...	789	465	...	8	9	1
1989-90	20	...	837	513	...	8	9	1
1990-91	21	...	891	476	...	11	11	1

Source.—District Organiser, Tribal, Harijan and Backward Class Welfare, Mandsaur

Table No 108

Hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Year	No. of Hostels for all Scheduled Castes & Tribes		No. of Seats Available		No. of Inmates		Expenditure (In Lakh Rs.)
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1975-76	13	1	370	20	370	20	0.49
1980-81	15	6	440	115	440	115	2.39
1985-86	15	6	440	115	440	115	2.58
1986-87	15	7	440	135	440	135	3.17
1987-88	20	10	560	236	560	235	4.27
1988-89	20	10	560	235	560	235	7.20
1989-90	23	11	630	255	630	255	6.51
1990-91	26	14	720	355	626	244	8.89

Source.—District Organiser, Tribal, Harijan and Backward Class Welfare, Mandsaur

Table No. 109

Scholarship for Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes Students

(Amt. in Lakh Rs.)

Year	Pre-Matric			Amount Distributed	Post-Matric			Amount Distributed
	No. of Scholarship Holders				No. of Scholarship Holders			
	Adivasi	Harijan	Total		Adivasi	Harijan	Total	
1970-71	275	3,485	3,760	3.35	...	115	115	0.37
1975-76	290	3,610	3,890	4.39	...	131	131	0.43
1980-81	307	4,270	4,577	4.85	4	262	266	0.74
1985-86	451	7,349	7,800	7.81	11	328	339	2.97
1986-87	495	7,530	8,027	14.59	13	286	294	2.51
1987-88	600	7,765	8,355	16.16	28	500	528	4.38
1988-89	750	8,304	9,054	20.04	27	593	620	4.53
1989-90	870	9,322	10,102	23.56	37	711	748	5.02
1990-91	898	9,162	10,060	24.37	35	681	716	5.15

Source.—District Organiser, Tribal, Harijan, Backward Classes Welfare, Mandsaur

Table No. 110

Progress of Shri Bhagawati Sanskrit Vidyalay, Mandsaur

Year	No. of Students		No. of Teachers
	Boys	Girls	
1975-76	21	8	1
1980-81	32	...	1
1985-86	28	9	1
1986-87	22	11	1
1987-88	25	12	1
1988-89	27	8	1
1989-90	32	5	1
1990-91	27	8	1
1991-92	25	10	1

Source.—Principal, Shri Bhagwati Sanskrit Mahavidhyalay, Mandsaur

Table No. 111

Progress of Government Sanskrit Schools, Mandsaur

Year	No. of Students		No. of Teachers	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
	Boys	Girls			
1975-76	50	4	1	2,410	2,410
1980-81	9	16	1	3,532	3,532
1985-86	4	7	1	7,113	7,113
1986-87	3	7	1	8,170	8,170
1987-88	15	4	1	10,411	10,411
1988-89	12	10	1	12,216	12,216
1989-90	9	5	1	14,182	14,180
1990-91	5	2	1	20,464	20,464
1991-92	10	4	1	30,381	30,381

Source.—Principal, Government Sanskrit School, Mandsaur

Table No. 112

Progress of Government Higher Secondary Schools, Malhargarh

Year	No. of Students		No. of Teachers	Income (Lakh Rs.)	Expenditure (Lakh Rs.)
	Boys	Girls			
1975-76	117	13	10	...	...
1980-81	156	47	10	2.47	2.16
1985-86	202	72	10	4.59	4.86
1986-87	182	84	10	5.04	5.02
1987-88	112	67	10	5.49	8.33
1988-89	94	44	10	6.71	6.73
1989-90	123	67	11	7.27	7.09
1990-91	150	72	11	90.11	8.26
1991-92	210	85	11	11.96	11.57

Source.—Principal, S. H. C. College, Bhanpura

Table No. 113

Progress of Government Girls Higher Secondary School, Mandsaur

Year	No. of Students	No. of Teachers	Income (Lakh Rs.)	Expenditure (Lakh Rs.)
1975-76	121	8	0.71	0.71
1980-81	119	10	1.16	1.16
1985-86	193	11	2.27	2.27
1986-87	101	8	2.29	2.29
1987-88	238	9	2.88	2.88
1988-89	102	15	3.21	3.01
1989-90	231	15	49.78	4.78
1990-91	225	16	5.63	5.63
1991-92	277	14	6.50	6.50

Source.—Government Girls Higher Secondary School, Bhanpura

Table No. 114

Progress of Government College, Mandsaur

Year	No. of Students		No. of Teachers	Income (Lakh Rs.)	Expenditure (Lakh Rs.)
	Boys	Girls			
1975-76	1,042	137	56	1.72	1.72
1980-81	1,414	257	57	1.80	1.80
1985-86	1,311	270	57	1.95	1.95
1986-87	1,645	257	62	1.65	1.65
1987-88	1,262	210	62	1.62	1.50
1988-89	991	220	60	1.55	1.55
1989-90	1,038	212	58	1.30	1.27
1990-91	1,074	218	60	1.23	2.17
1991-92	1,257	217	54	4.26	4.18

Source.—Principal, Government College, Mandsaur

Table No. 115

Progress of District Institute of Education and Training, Mandsaur

Year	No. of Students		No. of Teachers	Income (Lakh Rs.)	Expenditure (Lakh Rs.)
	Boys	Girls			
1975-76	35	3	9	2.79	2.79
1980-81	100	27	11	4.15	4.15
1985-86	65	24	13	9.75	9.75
1986-87	118	12	10	16.84	16.84
1987-88	139	11	13	24.42	24.42
1988-89	157	12	13	32.56	32.56
1989-90	168	7	12	27.75	27.75
1990-91	148	4	12	16.02	16.02
1991-92	133	13	12	8.05	8.05

Source.—Principal, District Institute of Education and Training, Mandsaur

Table No. 116

Progress of Industrial Training Institute, Rampura

Year	No. of Students			No. of Teachers	Income (Lakh Rs.)	Expenditure (Lakh Rs.)
	Boys	Girls	Total			
1975-76	240	...	240	18	0.06	2.44
1980-81	240	...	240	18	0.08	1.56
1985-86	221	...	221	20	0..10	18.04
1986-87	233	...	233	16	0.11	10.44
1987-88	226	...	226	16	0.21	9.60
1988-89	264	3	267	20	0.07	9.58
1989-90	269	...	269	24	0.12	11.68
1990-91	224	...	224	21	0.11	12.00
1991-92	255	6	261	23	0.20	14.49

Source.—Principal, Industrial Training Institute, Rampura

Table No. 117

Progress of Gyanmandir Mahavidyalay, Neemuch

Year	No. of Students			No. of Teachers	Income (Lakh Rs.)	Expenditure (Lakh Rs.)
	Boys	Girls	Total			
1975-76	224	126	350	10	1.81	1.81
1980-81	289	264	553	10	2.45	2.45
1985-86	224	289	533	10	5.38	5.38
1986-87	183	288	451	10	6.09	6.09
1987-88	258	189	447	10	6.49	6.49
1988-89	259	140	399	10	6.71	6.71
1989-90	299	129	428	10	7.07	7.07
1990-91	264	97	361	10	7.88	7.88
1991-92	246	103	349	10	8.39	8.39

Source.—Principal, Gyanmandir Mahavidyalaya, Neemuch

Table No. 118

Medical & Health Services

Year	No. of Hospitals and Dispensaries		No. of Allopathic Beds available (including PHC)	No. of Allopathic Medical Officers	Employees for curing contagious diseases	Health Inspectors	Vaccinators	Nurses	Compounders	Other Health Employees
	Allopathic	PHC								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1970-71	20	8	...	46	1	10	37	101	46	...
1975-76	20	8	...	69	1	10	37	129	46	6
1980-81	27	8	...	76	2	10	37	170	46	6
1985-86	28	8	608	109	2	...	37	173	65	199
1987-88	33	8	676	119	2	...	37	246	65	199
1988-89	37	8	676	124	2	...	37	251	70	230
1989-90	47	8	660	124	2	...	37	301	71	230
1990-91	47	8	...	135	2	...	37	401	71	239

Source.—Chief Medical & Health Officer, Mandsaur

Table No. 119

Number of Patients treated in the District

Year	Indoor	Outdoor
1970-71	1,14,690	10,70,158
1975-76	1,33,276	10,36,769
1980-81	26,659	1,07,50,090
1985-86	63,594	12,77,108
1986-87	38,674	17,99,242
1987-88	86,982	13,96,958
1988-89	2,15,208	13,35,983
1989-90	1,50,617	13,04,006
1990-91	78,339	7,82,689

Source.—Chief Medical & Health Officer, Mandsaur

Table No. 120

Number of Patients treated at Nahargarh/Singoli PHC

Year	Nahargarh		Singoli	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
1975	35	6,845	73	8,878
1980	37	7,252	70	1,018
1985	51	7,447	170	1,248
1986	53	8,914	44	9,980
1987	50	8,239	87	9,114
1988	68	8,449	191	10,699
1989	53	7,005	39	12,851
1990	85	8,984	159	10,517
1991	71	7,753	53	9,322
1992 (upto 31st March)	15	2,110	8	3,594

Source.—Incharge Medical Officer, Nahargarh, Singoli

Table No. 121

Number of Patients treated at the Ayurvedic-Municipal Dispensaries, Mandsaur & Khanpura

Year	Municipal Dispensary Mandsaur	Branch Khandpura
1975	35,556	22,927
1980	52,950	25,379
1985	55,198	34,953
1986	49,339	36,336
1987	41,498	36,042
1988	37,734	31,247
1989	35,865	30,152
1990	34,590	28,071
1991	31,936	28,359
1992 (upto 31 March)	6,135	5,268

Source.—Chief Municipal Officer, Municipality, Mandsaur

Table No. 122

Number of Patients treated at Civil Dispensary, Ratangarh

Year	Indoor	Outdoor
1975-76	26	5,484
1980-81	35	10,666
1985-86	46	11,320
1986-87	42	7,287
1987-88	36	7,689
1988-89	56	1,15,171
1989-90	55	7,678
1990-91	51	7,874
1991-92	60	7,896

Table No. 123

Family Welfare Programme in the District

Year	Number of Family Welfare Centres	Number of Cases		
		Male Sterlisation	Female Sterlisation	Loop Insertion
1970-71	11	1,139	209	609
1975-76	11	1,275	2,315	468
1980-81	11	1,110	3,069	642
1985-86	11	1,374	7,153	5,261
1986-87	11	1,950	8,061	5,325
1987-88	11	436	4,814	5,725
1988-89	11	656	5,541	6,780
1989-90	11	557	6,102	7,206
1990-91	11	197	5,834	7,383

Source.—Chief Medical & Health Officer, Mandsaur

Table No. 124

Annual Expenditure on Medical & Public Health in the District

(In Rs.)

Year	Medical	Public Health
1985-86	1,19,95,276	83,03,325
1986-87	83,38,116	82,95,891
1987-88	1,39,28,759	95,09,354
1988-89	1,49,24,453	89,53,685
1989-90	1,81,94,579	1,21,70,536
1990-91	2,10,05,945	1,28,82,190

Source.—Chief Medical & Health Officer, Mandsaur

Table No. 125

Vital Statistics

Year	Total No. of Births	Total No. of Deaths	Infant Mortality per 1000 live births	Maternal Mortality per 1000 births
1970	11,211	5,573	80.99	N.A.
1975	10,172	4,358	52.30	N.A.
1980	10,098	4,347	44.46	N.A.
1985	11,266	4,623	41.00	12.55
1986	12,595	5,663	35.41	9.36
1987	12,143	5,694	38.95	9.31
1988	14,108	7,474	33.17	9.63
1989	13,723	6,462	29.44	6.34
1990	14,806	5,830	22.76	8.58

Source.—District Statistical Officer, Mandsaur

Table No. 126

Mortality and its causes

Year	Small-pox	Fever	Diarrhoea and Dysentry	Accidents Injuries	Respiratory	All other causes
1970	4	2284	399	162	979	1745
1975	...	1537	57	187	1028	1549
1980	...	1013	92	199	782	2261
1985	...	702	171	221	1000	2529
1986	...	725	121	211	708	3898
1987	...	884	164	292	1034	3320
1988	...	1274	253	251	1279	4417
1989	...	920	251	290	1340	3361
1990	...	922	190	262	1102	3354

Source.—District Statistical Officer, Mandsaur

Table No. 127

Active and Passive (Malaria) Surveillance Operation

Year	Number of Fever cases detected	Number of cases in which blood smears collected	Result (Total Positive)	Number of villages in which BHC* spraying was done
1970-71	1,25,881	1,13,855	11,195	...
1975-76	1,62,837	1,50,439	18,112	1,052
1980-81	2,52,688	2,23,495	9,613	Nil
1985-86	1,62,339	1,58,378	4,091	1,006
1986-87	1,82,394	1,80,354	8,600	1,391
1987-88	2,03,065	2,02,964	14,570	1,211
1988-89	2,75,809	2,65,635	19,869	1,885
1989-90	1,87,912	1,85,467	9,436	1,405
1990-91	2,14,991	1,80,128	4,715	1,042

' During this period DDT spraying was not done in the district, hence information of BHC spraying.

Source.—District Malaria Officer, NMEP Unit, Mandsaur

Table No. 128

The M. P. Shops and Establishment Act, 1958 in Towns

S. No.	Name of Town	Year of Application
1.	Mandsaur	1959
2.	Neemuch	1959
3.	Manasa	1988

Source.—Labour Officer, Mandsaur

Table No. 129

Number of Shops and Establishments in Mandsaur District

Year	No. of Shops and Establishments	No. of Workers Covered
1985	7134	2651
1986	7588	2725
1987	7878	2797
1988	8918	3038
1989	9372	2702
1990	9847	2867

Source.—Labour Officer, Mandsaur

Table No. 130

Working of the M. P. Shops and Establishment Act, 158 in Mandsaur

Year	Inspections			Total
	No. of Inspections	Prosecution	No. of Cases Convicted	
1985	1984	293	295	295
1986	1379	64	87	87
1987	1050	201	80	80
1988	1418	241	346	346
1989	2284	442	366	366
1990	3687	201	167	167

Source.—Labour Officer, Mandsaur

Table No. 131

Reduction in the Strength of Country Liquor in Mandsaur District

(Unit)

Year	Strength	
	Masala	Plain
1985	25 U P	50 U P
1986	"	"
1987	"	"
1988	"	"
1989	"	"
1990	"	"

ce.—District Excise Officer, Mandsaur

Table No. 132

Number of Classified Offences of Liquor in Mandsaur District

Year	Smuggling of Liquor	Illicit Distillation of Liquor	Other Offences
1985	94	731	31
1986	59	695	15
1987	44	643	10
1988	45	574	6
1989	38	508	54
1990	50	431	72

urce.—District Excise Officer, Mandsaur

Table No. 133

Number of Hemp Drug and Opium Offences in Mandsaur District

Year	Hemp Drug			Opium			
	Illicit Cultivation of Ganja and Sline	Other Offences	Total	Smuggling of Opium	Other Offences	Offences relating to Madak and Sline	Total
1985	5	...	5	12	2	...	14
1986	5	5	10	11	...	...	11
1987	...	5	5	4	3	...	7
1988	4	2	6	2	4	...	6
1989	2	...	2	2	...	...	...
1990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source.—District Excise Officer, Mandsaur

Table No. 134

Position of Prosecution for Excise Offences in Mandsaur District

Year	No. of Persons			Fines Imposed (In Rs.)	Rewards paid to Informers, Captors, etc. (In Rs.)
	Prosecuted	Convicted	Imprisoned		
1980	810		357	28,346	
1985	856		160	24,510	
1986	769		111	1,19,718	
1987	697		34	5,475	
1988	625		95	21,925	
1989	600		161	38,515	
1990	553		237	41,870	

Source.—District Excise Officer, Mandsaur

Table No. 135

Cases Accused under Untouchability Offences Act, 1965 in Mandsaur District

Year	No. of offences registered	No. of cases challaned	How Many cases ended in acquittal	No. of cases compounding	No. of cases pending with Court (at the end of year)
1985	9	9	...	...	9
1986	5	5	...	...	5
1987	5	5	...	...	5
1988	13	13	...	...	13
1989	15	15	...	...	15
1990	5	5	...	...	5

Source.—District Superintendent of Police, Mandsaur

Table No. 136

Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes

Year	Number	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital	Loans Advanced
1985	5	4677	10.49	46.27	14.05
1986	5	4849	12.43	65.94	38.65
1987	5	4992	14.32	76.96	34.45
1988	5	5295	17.44	101.55	43.40
1989	5	5748	20.42	110.35	31.05
1990	5	5769	20.80	99.14	10.28

Source.—Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Mandsaur

Table No. 137

Blanket Weaving Co-operative Societies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes

(Amount in Lakh Rs.)

Year	Number	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital	Loans Advanced	Govt. Aid	
						Loans	Subsidies
1980	1	32	1,480	50,385	22,504	...	19,466
1985	2	67	2,880	1,01,040	22,504	...	33,116
1986	2	67	2,880	1,01,040	22,504	...	33,116
1987	2	67	2,880	1,01,040	22,504	...	33,116
1988	2	67	2,880	1,01,040	22,504	...	33,116
1990	2	67	2,880	1,01,040	22,504	...	33,116

Source.—Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Mandsaur.

Table No. 138

Co-operative Loan Societies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes

Year	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Share Capital	Working Capital
1980	1	25	3,416	6,601
1985	1	25	3,416	6,601
1986	1	25	3,416	6,601
1987	1	25	3,416	6,601
1988	1	25	3,416	6,601
1989	1	25	3,416	6,601
1990	1	25	3,416	6,601

Source.—Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Mandsaur.

Table No. 139

Industrial Co-operative Societies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes

Year	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Share Capital	Working Capital
1980	...	...	...	...
1985	...	...	...	...
1986	1	30	4,050	4,050
1987	1	30	4,050	4,050
1988	2	61	4,825	4,825
1989	2	61	4,825	4,825
1990	2	61	4,825	4,825

Source.—Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Mandsaur

Table No. 140

Antyodaya Co-operative Societies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes

Year	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Share Capital	Govt. Aid	
				Loans	Subsidies
1980-81	1	1193	11,930	...	...
1985-86	1	125	1,250	...	76,938
1986-87	1	341	3,410	...	3,35,825
1987-88	1	496	4,960	...	5,42,701
1988-89	1	426	4,260	...	2,39,707
1989-90	1	326	3,260	...	4,77,876
1990-91	1	834	8,340	...	7,87,348

Source.—Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Mandsaur

Table No. 141

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes helped by Employment Exchange

Year	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	Registered	Provided Employment	Registered	Provided Employment
1980	768	135	59	21
1985	825	235	86	64
1986	1134	280	74	35
1987	992	282	86	37
1988	1187	259	191	57
1989	1619	278	272	59
1990	961	287	121	46

Source.—District Employment Officer, Mandsaur

Table No. 142

Elections in Mandsaur Lok Sabha Constituency, 1977 to 1989

Year of Election	Total No. of	
	Votes	Valid votes polled
1977	5,98,330	3,95,041
1980	6,80,189	4,49,423
1984	7,67,994	5,38,761
1989	9,93,680	6,41,905

Source.—Lok Sabha Election Report of the respective years

Table No. 143

Vidhan Sabha Elections in Mandsaur District 1977 to 1990

Year of Elections	Total No. of (a) Votes (b) Valid Votes Polled	Name and Class of Constituency						
		Manasa	Garoth	Suwasara (S. C.)	Sitamau	Mandsaur	Neemuch	Jawad
1977	(a)	69,249	74,270	74,593	75,482	77,614	83,517	84,900
	(b)	43,170	45,447	45,337	49,645	51,967	50,793	59,318
1980	(a)	75,372	86,328	85,410	84,643	89,452	96,893	94,808
	(b)	51,537	50,825	49,247	57,840	54,559	60,649	62,433
1985	(a)	92,535	99,135	95,824	95,462	1,06,577	1,15,392	1,11,156
	(b)	64,755	61,109	51,867	57,085	57,694	69,759	67,402
1990	(a)	1,94,452	1,26,309	1,22,318	1,20,012	1,32,480	1,46,729	1,39,360
	(b)	71,203	78,157	74,867	81,574	82,447	89,124	84,270

Source.—Vidhan Sabha Election Report of the respective years

Table No. 144

Votes Polled by Political Parties in Mandsaur Lok Sabha Constituency 1977 to 1989

Year of Elections	Total No. of Valid Votes Polled by						
	Congress (I)	B.L.D.	Janata (S)	Janata	B.J.P.	S.P.	D.D.
1977	1,48,581	1,99,688	...	...	...	...	...
1980	2,00,193	...	16,452	1,97,510	...	...	...
1984	2,92,131	...	...	...	2,32.368	...	...
1989	2,45,179	...	...	...	3,47,504	4,990	15,311

Source.—Lok Sabha Election Report of the respective years

Table No. 145

Votes Polled by Political Parties in Vidhan Sabha Election, 1977

S.No.	Name and Class of Constituency	Total No. of Valid Votes Polled by	
		Congress (I)	Janta Party
1.	Manasa	12,355	25,409
2.	Garoth	14,519	30,928
3.	Suwasara (S.C.)	14,748	28,584
4.	Sitamau	18,004	28,526
5.	Mandsaur	20,088	29,271
6.	Neemuch	17,496	32,173
7.	Jawad	19,325	37,801

Source.—Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1977

Table No. 146

Votes Polled by Political Parties in Vidhan Sabha Election, 1980

S.No.	Name and Class of Constituency	Total No. of Valid Votes Polled by				
		Congress (I)	B.J.P.	J. (S)	J. (J.P.)	Congress (U)
1.	Manasa	27,909	21,933	1,783	...	...
2.	Garoth	23,488	24,449	1,107	...	...
3.	Suwasara (S.C.)	22,026	22,361	676	...	...
4.	Sitamau	26,975	27,484	1,058	761	...
5.	Mandsaur	25,960	24,602	1,451	752	...
6.	Neemuch	29,199	28,555	955	563	...
7.	Jawad	27,703	29,402	1,161	...	2,084

Source.—Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1980

Table No. 147

Votes Polled by Political Parties in Vidhan Sabha Election, 1985

S.No.	Name and Class of Constituency	Total No. of Valid Votes Polled by		
		Congress (I)	B.J.P.	Janta
1.	Manasa	33,775	29,222	...
2.	Garoth	30,816	24,616	...
3.	Suwasara (S.C.)	24,790	23,756	667
4.	Sitamau	32,620	22,157	674
5.	Mandsaur	29,707	23,923	587
6.	Neemuch	41,641	25,758	526
7.	Jawad	36,633	9,213	...

Source.—Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1985

Table No. 148

Votes Polled by Political Parties in Vidhan Sabha Election, 1990

S.No.	Name and Class of Constituency	Total No. of Valid Votes Polled by						
		Cong. (I)	B.J.P.	D.D.	L.D. (B)	B.S.P.	J.D.	J. (J.P.)
1.	Manasa	32,380	35,701	1,741	...	...	...	...
2.	Garoth	27,576	40,090	924	269	...	...	...
3.	Suwasara (S.C.)	28,310	43,738	1,812	...	...	...	...
4.	Sitamau	32,523	46,954	902	...	831	...	...
5.	Mandsaur	19,192	43,376	885	336	...	543	...
6.	Neemuch	35,882	46,383	741	...	2,268	1,284	194
7.	Jawad	33,395	46,060	1,390	...	...	...	...

Source.—Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1990.

Table No. 149

List of Newspapers and Periodicals Published from the District (1991)

S.No.	Name of Newspaper	Place of Publication	Language	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Dailies				
1.	Dhouaj	Mandsaur	Hindi	...
2.	Kirtiman	do.	"	...
3.	Dashpur Darshan	do.	"	Daily from 6.92
4.	World of News	do.	"	do.
5.	Rashtriya Ekta Sandesh	do.	"	do.
6.	Nai Vidha	Neemuch	"	do.
7.	Dashpur Express	do.	"	do.
8.	Seema Sangam	do.	"	Irregular
9.	Divya Dipti	do.	"	...
10.	Neemuch Jyoti	do.	"	Closed
11.	Lok Mahatva	do.	"	"
12.	Neemuch Kshtriya Samachar	do.	"	"
13.	Purohit Market Report	Mandsaur	"	"
14.	Shanti Sandesh	do.	"	"
Weeklies				
15.	Dashpur Vidha	Mandsaur	"	"
16.	Dashpur Kesri	do.	"	...
17.	Naya Malwa	do.	"	...
18.	Dimple	Shamgarh	"	...
19.	Mandsaur Prahari	Mandsaur	"	...
20.	Mandsaur Times	do.	"	...
21.	Naya Ujala	do.	"	...
22.	Reminder	do.	"	...
23.	Dashpur Ayurved Patrika	do.	"	...
24.	Naitik Samachar	do.	"	...
25.	Amit Jyoti	do.	"	Closed
26.	Shirma Sandesh	do.	"	"
27.	Patal Lok	do.	"	...
28.	Swatantra Swar	do.	"	Irregular
29.	Yateendra Times	Neemuch	"	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Fortnightly				
31.	Malwa Market Report	Mandsaur	Hindi	...
Monthlies				
32.	Patidar Jagriti	Mandsaur	"	...
33.	Tax Marg Darshika	do.	"	...
34.	Sen Parichaya	do.	"	...
35.	Malwa Superintendent	do.	"	...
36.	Shatranj Samrat	do.	"	...
Trimonthly				
37.	Porwal Bandhu	Shamgarh	"	...

Source.—Assistant Director, Public Relations, Mandsaur

APPENDIX-C

Table No. 150

List of Freedom Fighters of the District

1. Late Shyamsukh Sedmal Garg, Mandsaur.
2. Late Shankarlal Motilal Katalana, Mandsaur.
3. Shri Ramnarayan Sagarmal Trivedi, Mandsaur.
4. Late Ganapatlal Chimanlal, Balaganj, Mandsaur.
5. Late Madhav Singh Mannalal, Mandsaur.
6. Shri Gulabchand Mewadi Dhoolvi, Chhoti Sadari (Rajasthan).
7. Late Badrilal Radhakishan Mandovara, Mandsaur.
8. Late Keshav Prasad Vidyarthi, Mandsaur.
9. Shri Chandmal Kasturchand Maroo, Sadar Bazar, Mandsaur.
10. Shir Krishna Vallabh Balmukund, Deeken, District Mandsaur.
11. Late Ghasilal Jagannath, Nai Abadi, Mandsaur.
12. Shri Ghanshyamdas Ramnath, Moondra, Narayangarh.
13. Late Chandanlal Moolchand kumath, Narayangarh.
14. Late Bhagatram Meghraj, Kulmi, Lasoor.
15. Late Badridatta Chaturbhuj Bhatta, Jawad.
16. Shri Shankarlal Bherulal, Basiwal, Jawad.
17. Late Kanhaiyalal Chhogalal Pande, Jawad.
18. Shri Lalchand Mannalal Chordiya, Bhanpura.
19. Late Ramlal Rakhabchand Pokharna, Rampura.
20. Shri Bhanwarlal Balgovinda Bhatta 'Madhup' Rampura.
21. Shri Jamnalal Ramlal Upadhyaya, Manasa.
22. Shri Ram Vilas Kishanlal Porwal, Rampura.
23. Shri Gendmal Vardichand Jain, Rampura.
24. Late Lakshman Karaaji Darjee, Manasa.
25. Late D. H. Chandwaskar, Advocate, Garoth.
26. Late Nathmal Hemraj Chordiya, Neemuch Cantt.
27. Late Dhaniram Harishchandra Sagar, Neemuch Cantt.
28. Late Moolchand Fulchand Agrawal, Neemuch Cantt.
29. Late Sitram Surajmal Jajoo, Neemuch Cantt.
30. Late Chiranjeelal Ramgopal Jadiya, Neemuch Cantt.
31. Late Dolatram Lakshaman Yadav, Neemuch.
32. Late Biharilal Moolchand Yadav, Neemuch.
33. Shri Bherulal Chunnilal Vedmutha, Chitakheda.
34. Late Devkaran Fulchand Agrawal, Neemuch Cantt.
35. Shri Jagdishchandra Gendalal Eran, Neemuch Cantt.
36. Late Ranglal Chauthmal Mahajan, Baghana, Neemuch.
37. Late Gheesalal Jodhraj Vyas, Neemuch.
38. Smt. Shantibai D/o Bhawanishankar Yadav, Neemuch Cantt.
39. Late Ramzan Khan Dildar Khan, Neemuch Cantt.
40. Shri Rameshwar Sedmal Garg, Neemuch Cantt.
41. Shri Nandlal Sharma (Resident of Basai (Jaipur).

42. Late Shobhag Singh Nathmal Chordiya, Neemuch Cantt.
43. Late Ramnarayan Kalooram Bhatta, Jeeran.
44. Late Shobharam Nawal Kishore Gupta, Baghana, Neemuch.
45. Shri Shivdayal Ramnarayan Goyal, Baghana, Neemuch.
46. Smt. Janki Devi w/o Moolchand Agrawal, Neemuch Cantt.
47. Late Lakshmibai w/o Dhaniram Sagar, Neemuch Cantt.
48. Smt. Rameshwari Devi w/o Bhawani Shankar Yadav, Neemuch Cantt.
49. Smt. Kamal Devi w/o Dolatram Yadav, Neemuch Cantt.
50. Late Chhotelal Jhandooram Yadav, Neemuch Cantt.
51. Late Fulkunwar w/o Madhav Singh Chordiya, Sadar Bazar, Neemuch.
52. Shri Utsavlal Hiralal Purohit, Station Road, Neemuch.
53. Shri Bansilal Bhooralal Naredi, Neemuch Cantt.
54. Shri Gheesalal Darbarilal Agrawal, Neemuch Cantt.
55. Shri Prahlad moolchand Agrawal, Neemuch Cantt. (Presently at Bombay)
56. Late Chauthmal Hazarilal Eran, Jeeran.
57. Smt. Savitribai w/o Chhotelal, Neemuch.
58. Smt. Champabai w/o Mansingh Yadav, Neemuch.
59. Late Vijay Singh 'Pathik', Sitamau.
60. Shri Kanhaiyalal Motilal Katalana, Sitamau.
61. Late Kanhaiyalal Gaurishankar Mannana, Sitamau.
62. Shri Nandlal Kookaji Dalal, Sitamau.
63. Shri Basantilal Mathuralal Bagdiya, Sitamau.
64. Late Indermal Thawarchand Bapna, Sitamau.
65. Shri Gopilal Jadooram Badel, Sitamau.
66. Late Umashankar Modiram Khatri, Sitamau.
67. Dr. Meghraj s/o Ganeshilal Jain, Deekan.
68. Shri Shivnarayan s/o Kishanlal Udiya, Garoth.
69. Rodmal s/o Pannalal Sharma, Narayangarh.
70. Shankarlal s/o Kishanji Nagda, Neemuch.
71. Late Bhuwani Shankar s/o Ganeshji Malviya, Garoth.
72. Late Purna Chand s/o Hiralal Kalvadia, Bhanpura.
73. Late Bapulal s/o Champalal Chowdhary, Garoth.
74. Shri Surajmal s/o Suganchandra Chordiya, Bhanpura.
75. Shri Ramgopal s/o Pannalal Dabkara, Garoth.
76. Shri Ramchandra s/o Omkarlal Sharma, Amalawad.
77. Late Raghunath Dinkar Telang, Garoth.
78. Shri Shankarlal s/o Bhuwani Shankar Yadav, Neemuch Cantt.
79. Shri Vimal Kumar s/o Mannalal Chordiya, Bhanpura.
80. Shri Sajjan Singh s/o Lal Singh Kothari, Sitamau.
81. Shri Kaluram s/o Kashiram Gupta, Mokhanpura (Bhanpura).
82. Shri Mukundilal s/o Hazarilal Bagherwal, Garoth.
83. Shri Kasturchand s/o Khemraj Chowdhari, Panwadi (Garoth).
84. Shri Gulabchand s/o Rampratap Chhadiya, Garoth.
85. Shri Parashuram s/o Shankardas Bairagi, Kukdeshwar.

86. Shri Narsinghlal s/o Shankardas Bairagi, Kukdeshwar.
87. Shri Bhanwani Shankar s/o Mathuralal, Garoth.
88. Shri Narayandas s/o Tulsidas Bulchandani, Neemuch.
89. Shri Lakshmi Narayan s/o Asharam Panchariya, Bhatkhedi (Manasa).
90. Shri Ram Vilas s/o Nanuram Joshi, Rampura, Tahsil Manasa.
91. Shri Mulsingh s/o Balwant Singh Sisodiya, Rampura.
92. Shri Badri Narayan s/o Prabhulal Ratnawat, Garoth.
93. Shri Bhanwarlal s/o Asharam Patidar, Semali, Tahsil Malhargarh.
94. Shri Shivnarayan s/o Nandkishore Sharma, Kangeti.
95. Shri Bhawani Shankar s/o Ghasiram Kante, Haspur, Tahsil Manasa.
96. Shri Parashram s/o Bhanwarlal, Patidar, Dewari Khawas, Tahsil Manasa.
97. Shri Madankumar s/o Ramnath Choube, Mandsaur.
98. Shri Kanhaiya Singh s/o Genda Singh Chandel, Narayangarh, Tahsil Malhargarh.
99. Late Shiv Shankar Sharma, Nayapura, Mandsaur.

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ERRATA

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3	4	1	remanants	remnants
4	2	8	Chanmbal	Chambal
4	3	3	rurns	turns
7	Heading-2		(Kaimar series)	(Kaimur Series)
10	1	2	Ran	Rann
12	1	5	or	of
12	5	3	containued	continued
14	1	3	destrurction	destruction
14	3	3	byaena	hyaena
16	4	2	below	blow
21	2	1	Malawas	Malwas
21	3	2	aera	era
25	2	8	til	till
25	4	7	Vakpati Muna	Vakpati Munja
26	2	2	experor	emperor
27	3	1	1203 A. D.	1283 A. D.
31	5	3	Farankhuki	Farankhudi
32	4	3	Sobah	Subah
33	2	5	tahsills	tahsils
34	4	3	therone	throne
37	2	8	1740	1748
37	3	3	anaminous	anonimous
40	2	3	tereat	retreat
40	2	3	assults	assaults
41	2	1	place	Palace
41	5	2	Captain Grat	Captain Grant
42	3	9	hereself	herself
43	5	4	dismentled	dismantled
44	3	1	1820	1830
45	2	5	o	or
45	4	3	mangaged	managed
45	7	3	rebels	rebels were forced to retreat into the town of Mandsaur. The rebels,

1	2	3	4	5
46	7	1	1930	1938
47	1	6	arest	arrest
47	6	3	its meeting	in its meeting
50	Table No. III-3	1	1. Mandsaur	Mandsaur 99, 7, 9, 5, 7
			2. Jawad tahsil 99, 79, 5, 740	Jawad tahsil 70, 64, 16, 913
			3. Neemuch Tahsil 70, 64, 16, 913	Neemuch Tahsil 136, 99, 3, 613
56	Table No. III-8	4	7,227	7,277
59	5	5	smol	Small
70	3	6	motal	metal
81	3	2	doen	down
83	1	3	ara	area
85	table	Area (Urad)	-	52.6
97	table	Below heading	-	(In Rs.)
110	4 (Table)	6	19,030	19,038
113	1	2	depositiors	depositors
119	1	4	prisian	Persian
119	2	2	confirmed	confined
123	5	2	stae	State
134	1	4	1931	1961
143	6	4	Three	There
149	1	4	Foograins	Foodgrains
150	2	10	qiintal	quintal
152	5	4	polulation	population
153	2	6	amonst	amongst
155	7	3	litht	light
164	3	14	Tryanny	tyranny
185	4	7	there	the

1	2	3	4	5
186	2	2	nalue	value
191	1	2	deposed	disposed
197	7	2	funcitons	functions
239	4	1	stared	started
247	Table	Col. 10	12,891	12,881
253	3	point 4	Environment	Environmental
254	7	6	having health urban	having urban
263	Last	Last	activity	activity which needs mention.
273	Table	4	$th	4th
277	4	2	Lod	Lok

General view of the Caves at Dhamnar
Courtesy : Archaeological Survey of India, Bhopal

A Close-up view of some caves, Dhamnar
Courtesy : Archaeological Survey of India, Bhopal

General view of the Stupas, Dhamnar
Courtesy : Archaeological Survey of India, Bhopal.

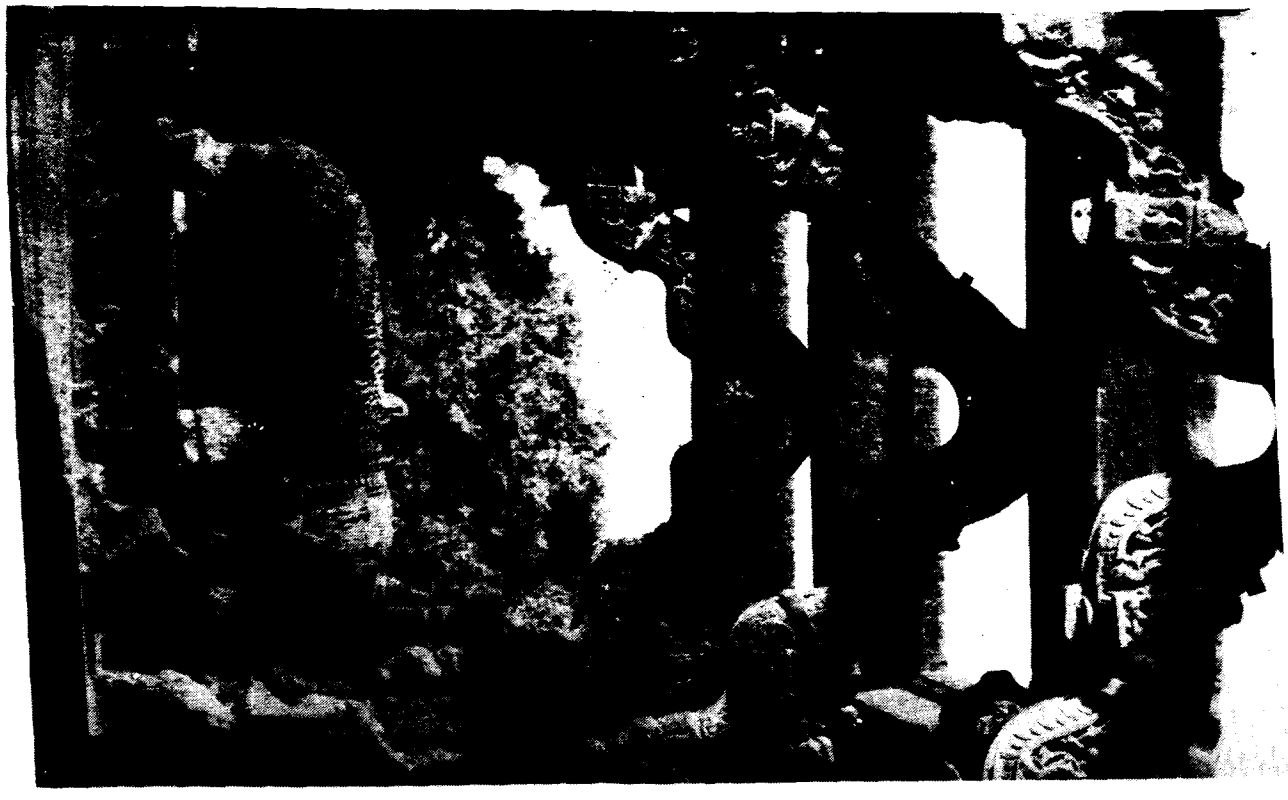
Interior view of Bhim-Bazar, Dhamnar
Courtesy : Archaeological Survey of India, Bhopal.

Jewellery of Tribal Women, Jawad, Neemuch

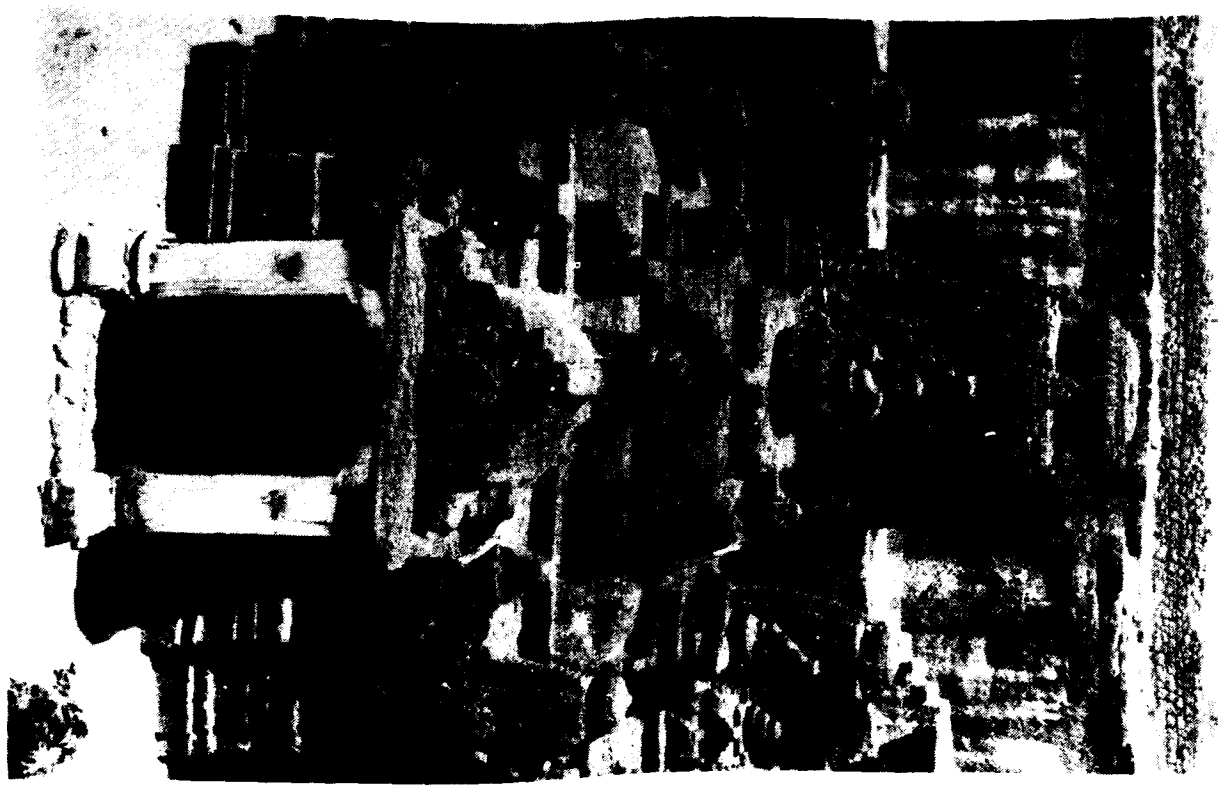
Coconut Shells for Bangle making, Jawad, Neemuch

Hand-Printing *(Chhapai)* on ***Saris,*** Jawad

General view of the Navatoran Temple, Khor
Courtesy : Archaeological Survey of India, Bhopal



A close-up of the entrance, Navatoran Temple, Khor
Courtesy : Archaeological Survey of India, Bhopal

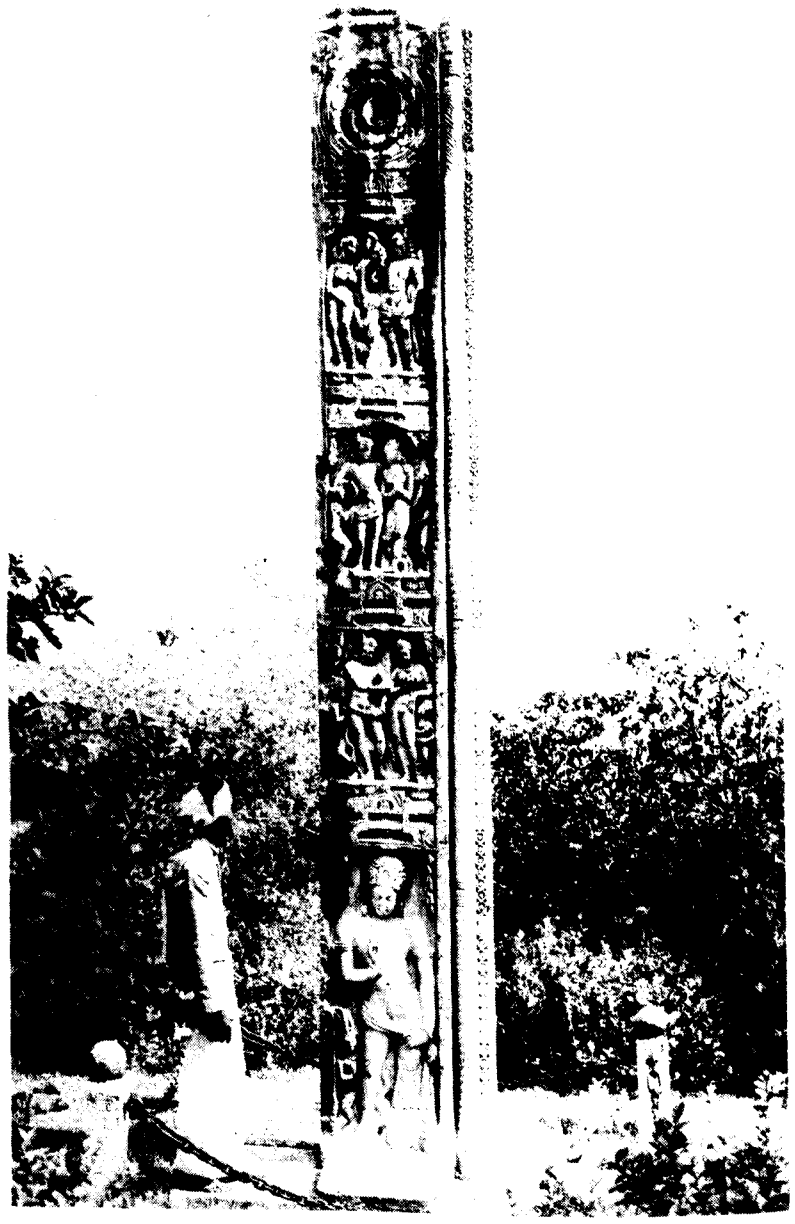


General view of the Dharmrajeshwar Temple, Dhamnar

General view of victory tower, Sondhni
Courtesy : Archaeological Survey of India, Bhopal

Remains near Vijai Stambh (Victory Pillar) of Yashodharman

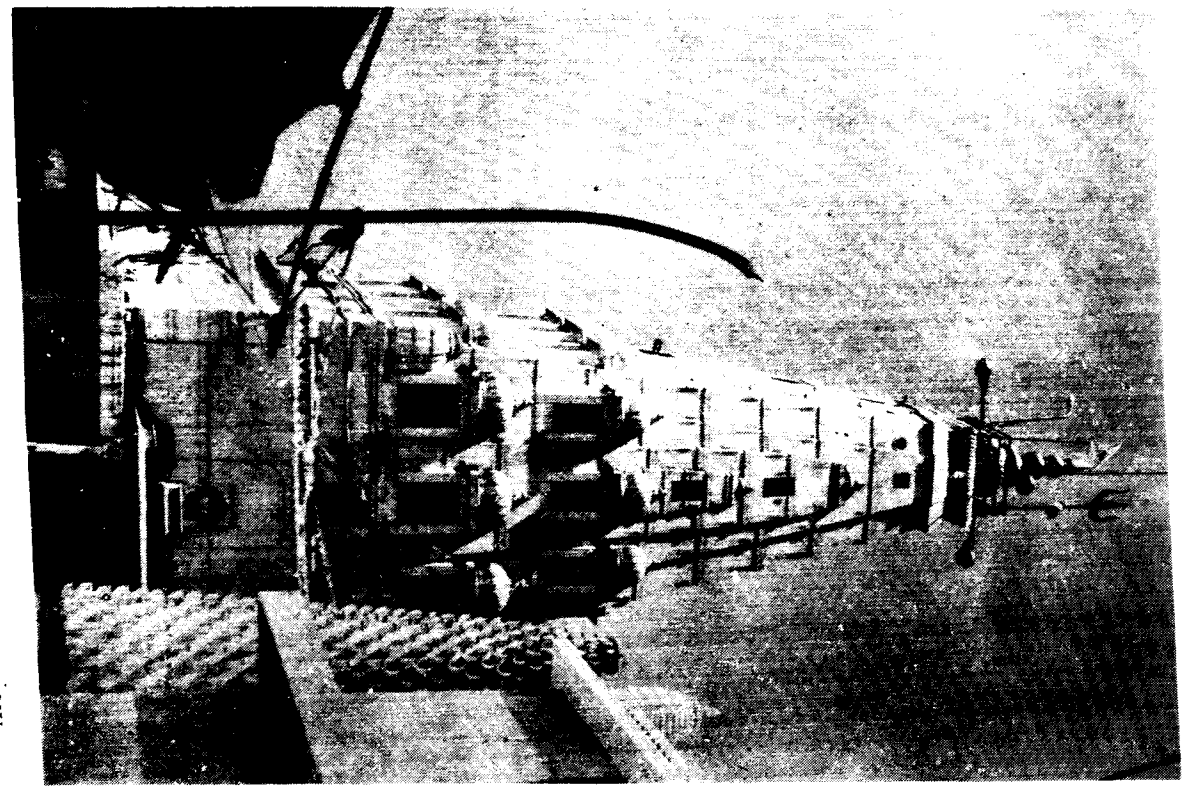
Dwarpal, Victory Tower, Sondhni
Courtesy : Archaeological Survey of India, Bhopal



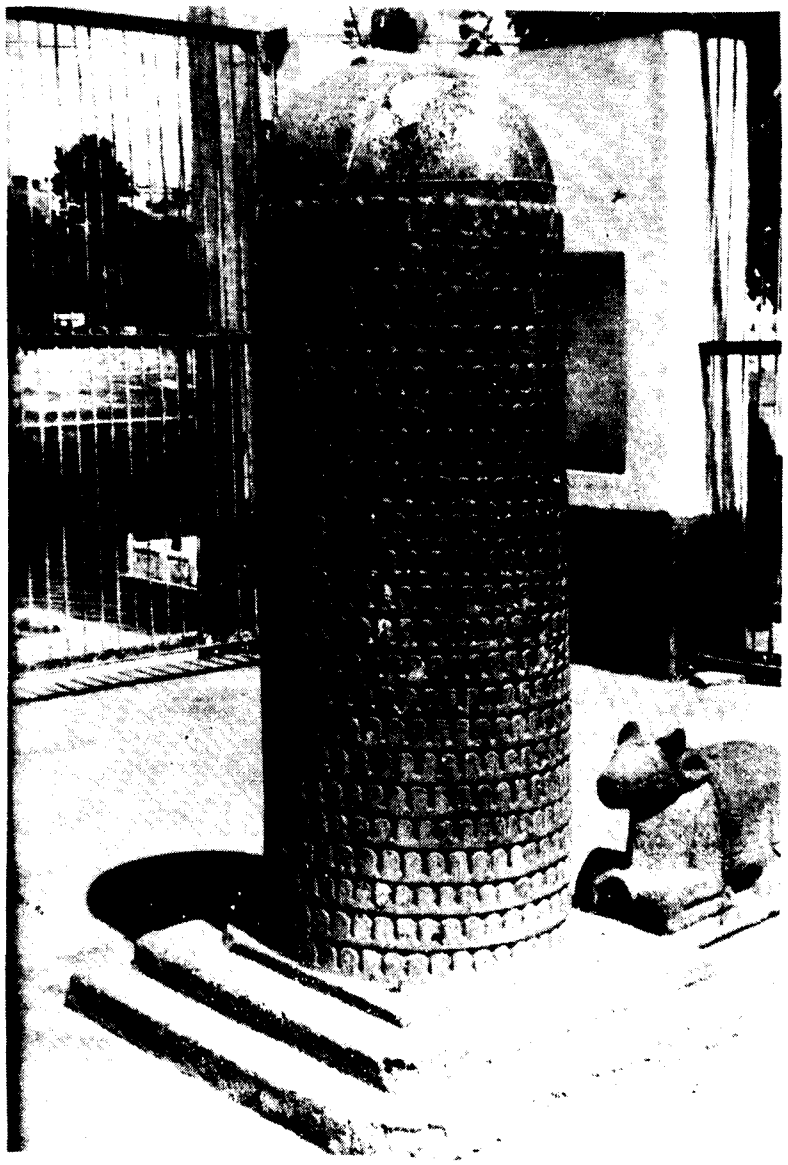
Vijay Stambh (Kept in the Collector's Office, Mandsaur
Courtesy : Archaeological Survey of India, Bhopal

Shiv Pratima (Kept in the Collector's Office, Mandsuar)

One of the four Jit Mandirs, Barauwakheda, Neemuch



Pashupatinath Temple, Mandsaura close-up view



Shiv-Linga in the backyard of Pashupatinath Temple, Mandsaur

The Ashtamukhi Shiv-Lingha, Pasupatinath Temple, Mandsaur
Courtesy : Archaeological Survey of India, Bhopal

Bhadwa Mata Ka Mandir, Bhadwa Village, Manasa

Shri Sahastramukheshwar Mahadeo, Kukdeshwar, Manasa