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DIRECTORATE OF GAZETTEERS
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE
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MADHYA PRADESH DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

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DEWAS

A.M.SINHA

**DIRECTORATE OF GAZETTEERS
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE
MADHYA PRADESH
BHOPAL
1993**

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PREFACE

Dewas is forging ahead to become a potential industrial town of Madhya Pradesh. Its proximity to Indore, the industrial capital of M.P., has made considerable contribution to its growth. Many of the promising and reputed industrial houses of the country have their pockets in the industrial area of Dewas.

Apart from its link with microlithic and neolithic culture of prehistory period, Dewas, as part of ancient Avanti, also had a share of Buddhism to which Avanti is said to have provided 'its garb'. History then has it that the area of present Dewas District was under the sway of the Nandas, Mauryas, Sungas, Satavahanas, Kshatrapas, Guptas, Rashtrakutas, the Paramaras, the Khajjis, the Tughluqs and, later on, the Mughuls in the 1560's. In 1580, when Akbar reorganised the administrative system of the Mughal empire, almost the whole of the present district of Dewas became a part of the *Sarkar* of Handia in the *Subah* of Malwa. However, Dewas began to gain some importance only after Malwa came under the authority of the Marathas towards the middle of 18th century. Following the Settlement effected among the Marathas in 1732 the bulk area of the present district came under the rule of the Pawars of Dewas, giving birth to the erstwhile Dewas States – Dewas Senior and Dewas Junior. These two Princely States together formed the District of Dewas in 1948, to which was added Sonkatch, Kannod and Khategaon areas of former Gwalior, Holkar and Dhar States, respectively, besides smaller adjoining areas to form the present revenue district in 1949. After the formation of Madhya Pradesh in 1956 it remained a district of Indore revenue division till January 1977 when the new revenue division of Ujjain was constituted with Dewas as one of its districts.

Twenty-eighth in the series of English District Gazetteers of Madhya Pradesh, the draft of Dewas was finalized by the then Director Shri A.M.Sinha in 1975 and was approved by the Government of India in 1976. However, the various draft chapters could be sent to the members of the State Advisory Board only in 1991. In the meantime vigorous efforts were made to collect and compile statistical information pertaining to the intervening period and add the same to the main work in the form of Appendix 'C'. The delay involved, though unavoidable, in printing this volume has thus been considerably compensated.

In the preparation and printing of this Gazetteer all the Officers and Staff of the Directorate have extended their cooperation in ample measure. Besides the former three Directors, namely Sarvashri S.D.Guru, P.K.Bhatnagar and M.P.Dubey, the officers associated with the drafting, editing and printing of this work include Shri Vishnu Saran, former Joint Director; Sarvashri R.R. Jain, R.K. Shrivastava, Smt. Namita Sen, Shri S.M. Rastogi and Dr. K.S. Sharma, all former Deputy Directors; Dr. N.P. Pandey, present Joint Director; Sarvashri Vijay Jain, A.M. Sharma, Nawal Kishore and S.C. Chaturvedi, Deputy Directors; and Sarvashri

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S.S.C. Kerketta, Dr. Prabir Kumar Jha, Smt. Vandana Pandey, Dr. Suresh Tiwari and Shri H.R. Ahirwar, all Assistant Directors. I am grateful to all of them.

I am indebted to Dr. P.N. Chopra, Editor, Gazetteers Unit, Government of India, New Delhi, and his team of Officers and also to the learned members of the State Advisory Board of M.P. for going through the draft and giving their valuable suggestions.

Dr. Prabir Kumar Jha ably looked after the printing work under the overall charge of Dr. N.P. Pandey. Shri Yaduraj Singh, Artist, prepared the Maps under the guidance of Dr. N.P. Pandey. Smt. Vandana Pandey prepared the Index. Smt. Pankajakshi Amma, Office Superintendent and the entire Office Staff extended their cooperation in full measure. Photographs were prepared departmentally by Shri Yaduraj Singh, Artist, while some of them were supplied by the Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle, Bhopal. The Deputy Controller, Govt. Regional Press, Gwalior, took special interest to see the work through. I am thankful to all of them.

Bhopal,
15th June, 1993.

K. R. R. C. NAIR
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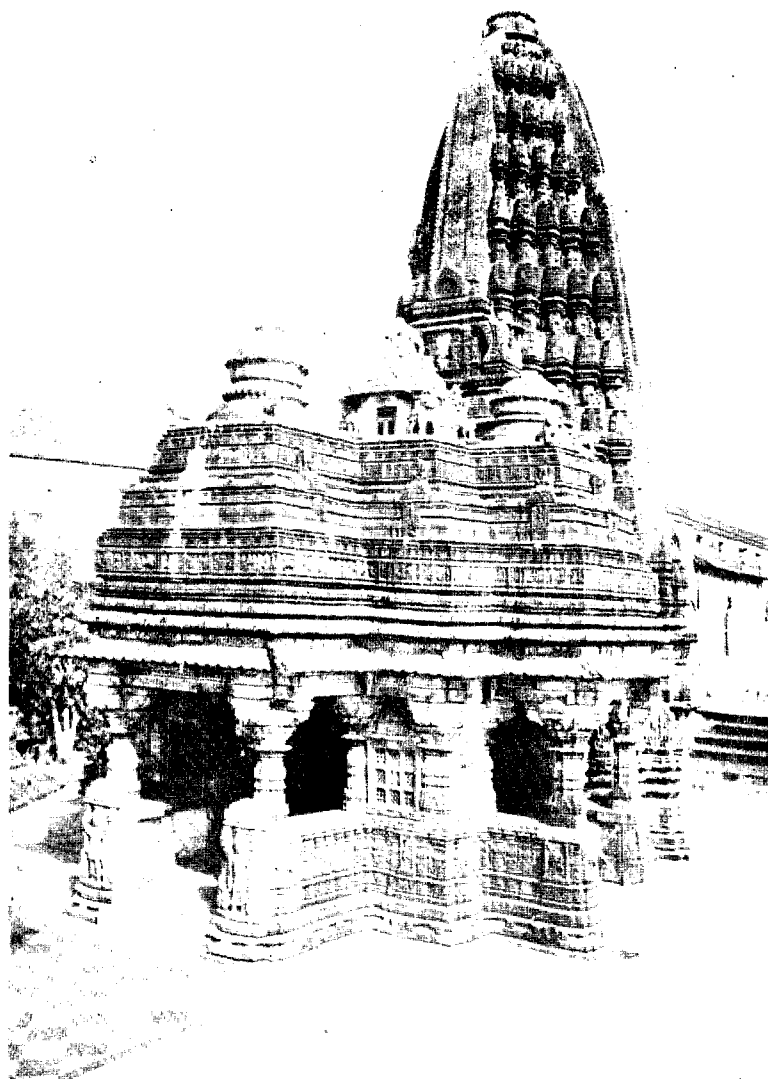
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Siddheshwar Temple, Nemawar

Courtesy: Archaeological Survey of India
Central Circle, Bhopal.

CHAPTER - I GENERAL

Dewas District is located on the southern part of Malwa Plateau and a section of the Narmada Valley. The District is the south-eastern unit of the Indore Commissioner's Division in Madhya Pradesh State. It extends between the latitudes 22° 17' 27" N and 23° 19' 20" N and longitudes 75° 53' 30" E and 77° 7' 30" E. The District was constituted initially in June 1948.

Shape

The greatest length of the District is about 150 km. from north-west to south-east. The shape of the District being angular like a plough, or the alphabet 'L' its width does not exceed 65 km. anywhere.

Origin of the Name

Dewas District is named after the headquarters town, Dewas. The etymology of the name of the town is not definite. Many derive it from the nearby Chamunda *pahar*, or the hillock of the Goddess Chamunda. It rises about a hundred metres above the settlement and is crowned by a shrine known as *Devi Vasini*,² the residence of the Goddess. It is also said that the town bears the name of its founder, Dewasa Bania.³ However Dewas has also been identified as Dewasabha, located 25 miles south-east of Ujjain in the Post-Maurya Period.⁴

Boundaries

The southern and western boundaries of the District are mostly marked by the Narmada and the Kshipra rivers, respectively. The eastern boundary, and the northern limits of eastern (Kannod and Khategaon) tahsils are marked by the waterparting lines between the Parbati river of Sehore on one hand and the Kalisindh and the Narmada of this District on the other. Thus, a good portion of the boundaries stand naturally defined.

The adjoining districts in the north are Shajapur and Sehore. The latter of these also extends in the east. The districts of East Nimar and Hoshangabad lie across the southern boundary. Indore and West-Nimar lie to the west and south-west, respectively Ujjain District also lies in the north-western direction.

Area and Population⁵

The area of the District is 7014 sq. km. It has a population of 5, 94, 336 persons in 1971.

1. Became a district of Ujjain Division in 1977.
2. Dewas State Gazetteer, 1907, p. I.
3. District Census Handbook, 1961, p. XXXVII.
4. The Age of Imperial Unity, 1953, p. 101.
5. According to Census of India 1991 the area of the district is 7020 sq.km. and population 10,32,522. (p. 143).

History of the District as an Administrative Unit

The district of Dewas was formed initially on the 20th June, 1948 after the formal inauguration of Madhya Bharat State on the 28th May in that year. It comprised of the home blocks (242 villages) of Dewas Senior and Junior States only¹ and 'its Administrator was placed under the Chief Administrator' of Dhar. The charge of the Administrator was substituted by that of the *Suba* (later Collector) in January, 1949,² and the area was enlarged by the additions of Sonkatch tahsil (452 villages) of *Zila* Shajapur and 1 village of Ujjain tahsil of former Gwalior State, Kannod and Khategaon tahsils of the former Holkar State, Nimanpura tahsil (99 villages) of former Dhar State and 1 village of the Jawar tahsil of former Bhopal State.³ The composition of present tahsils out of the former units is given in Dewas *Zila-Jana Ganana*, 1956. During the princely regime Dewas Senior and Dewas Junior States were divided into 11 *parganas*,⁴ placed in charge of a *karnasdar* (Karna visndar) each. The *Karnasdar* was the chief revenue officer and the magistrate of his *pargana*. The *Parganas* of former States were as follows:-

Dewas Senior :- Dewas, Alot, Sarangpur, Khasgi (Ragnoharh) and Bagaud.

Dewas Junior :- Dewas, Sarangpur, Ringnod, Khasgi (Akbarpur), Godgucha and Bagaud. Later on Khasgi was probably abolished and Bagaud transferred to the Senior Branch.

History of Nemawar

Originally a Gond State, Nemawar formed part of the Malwa. During the reign of Akbar this part of the Mughal empire and most of the present District was included in Nemawar *Panchmahal*, in *sarkar* Handia of the *subah* of Malwa. Probably small areas of the District (close to Sarangpur) were also included in the *sarkars* of Sarangpur, Kotri-perawa and Mandu in the *Subah* of Ujjain.⁵ The largest Mughal unit, relevant to Dewas District, viz., Nemawar *panchmahal* comprised the five *parganas* of Nemawar, Satwas, Rajor, Kataphor and Harangaon, the first three being the headquarters of *mahals*. In early 18th century the *panchmahal*, formed part of the Gond principality of Ginnurgarh under Rani Kamalapati. But after her death it was seized in 1722 by Dost Mohammad Khan, the Nawab of Bhopal. However, the tract again reverted to the Mughal empire and formed part of Handia *sarkar*. In about 1740 A.D. Handia *sarkar* passed on to the Peshwa. This transfer was confirmed to him by the emperor in 1745. The peshwa divided the territory between Sindhia and Holkar. Sindhia acquired Satwas and Holkar Kataphor, exclusively, while Nemawar and Rajor were shared between them and Harangaon was held by both on a system of joint jurisdiction. The five *parganas*, including Satwas and Nemawar, were granted

by a *sanad* to the Pindari Chief Chitu, by Sindhia. This was later assigned to the British in 1844 for the upkeep of Gwalior contingent. However, it was returned to the Marathas in 1861 in exchange of possessions in the Deccan.¹ Curiously enough the original *Panchmahals* of Akbar are found to be in existence in the early Twentieth century. In 1904 Haragaon *pargana* was merged into Nemawar and Satwas in Kataphor. In 1908 Nemawar *pargana* was renamed Khategaon, and Rajor as Kannod where its headquarters were already located, probably since 1906. Kataphor was also abolished and merged in Kannod in 1936. The Maratha Subha resided at Kannod. The *Pargana* Officers were known as *Amins*.

The town of Dewas itself was only a village, in Akbar's time. In old papers it is entered as *Nagar Nagda Kasba Dewas*. The village of Nagda, 5 km. south of Dewas, is said to have been the former capital of this tract. Tukoji and Jiwaji Pawar were two brothers. In lieu of their military services to the Peshwa they were granted the *parganas* of Sarangpur, Alot, Ringnod, Gadgucha, Bagaud and Hamirpur (Uttar Pradesh) sometimes after the expeditions of Berasia and Bhopal in 1938. The lineage of the two brothers exercised joint control of the state and the joint treaty with the British Government was concluded by Tukoji Rao II of the Senior and Anand Rao II of the Junior Branches in 1818. Bagaud *pargana* was made over to the British in 1928. The two branches divided their possession in 1886 and thus the two district states- Dewas Senior and Dewas Junior-existed until their merger in the Indian Union.

Nimanpura Pargana of Former Dhar State

The *pargana* was placed under the charge of an *abadi officer*. He was, for sometime directly responsible to the *Diwan* and then to the *Abadi* member. The post of *Abadi* member continued till January, 1926, after which it was abolished and the designations of *abadi officer* was changed to *Kamavisdar*. The *pargana* was transferred to the Revenue Branch of Darbar and like other *parganas* was placed under the immediate control of the chief revenue officer. The *abadi officer* exercised powers of a 1st class magistrate.

Sonkatch and Bagli Tahsils

In the areas of the former Gwalior State, now merged in Dewas District, there were tahsil offices at Sonkatch and Bagli. However, at the time of Marger of States the area was covered under Sonkatch Tahsil only.² The State then maintained police stations at Sonkatch, Tonk-Khurd, and Pipalrawan in Sonkatch tahsil and at Bagli, Hatpipalya and Udainagar in the former Bagli Tahsil.

Sub-Divisions, Tahsils and Thanas

The District is divided into two sub Divisions and five tahsils.³ Dewas is the northern Sub Division comprising Sonkatch and Dewas tahsils. These tahsils occupy the

1. General administration Report of Madhya Bharat, 1948-49, pp. 12-13.

2. *ibid.* p. 30.

3. Madhya Bharat Gazette, 5 Feb., 1949.

4. Dewas State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 36.

5. Gwalior State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 171; District Census Handbook 1961, p. XXXVII., Ain-i-Akbari, II, Yadunath Sarkar, p. 199.

1. L.C. Dhariwal, Indore State Gazetteer, 1931, pp. 473-475.

2. *Zila Dewas- Jana Ganana Pushtak* (Hindi), 1951, pp. 1-3.

3. A Sixth tahsil, namely, Tonk-Khurd was created on 2-10-1984.

northern and north-western parts, respectively of the District. Kannod is the southern Sub Division which comprises Bagli, Kannod and Khategoon tahsils. These Tahsils occupy the south-western, central southern and south-eastern portions, respectively, of the District. Bagli tahsil is the largest in area and can be said to be the central tahsil as far as the length of the district goes. Generally the northern part of the district is more populous but Dewas is the most populous tahsil with the highest density of population.

There are at present (1975) twelve police stations in the District at Peepalrawan, Tonk-khurd, Dewas, Brotha, Sonkatch, Khategoon, Kantaphore, Hatpipalya, Kannod, Bagli, Satwas and Uday Nagar.

TOPOGRAPHY

The Vindhya Range traverses almost across the central part of the District. North of it is the vast Malwa Plateau. The southern part of the district lies in the Narmada valley. Thus there are three distinct physiographic divisions in the District as described below.

The Malwa Plateau

The Plateau extends in the north from the foot hills of the Vindhya Range, just below Bagli town. It covers the northern part of Bagli tahsil and the whole of the northern tahsils, viz., Dewas and Sonkatch tahsils. The surface of the Malwa Plateau is generally undulating in the river valleys but is marked by knolls and offshoots of the Vindhya Range along the water divides. The hills are low with gentle sides, unless the sub-trappean sandstone rocks are exposed due to erosion at the top. The surface is essentially made up of trap rocks and the mantle of Black Cotton soil in the depressions. The Malwa Plateau slopes to the north and is drained by the Kali Sindh, Chhoti Kali Sindh and the Sipra.

The general elevations is about 500 metres although the lowest point (448 metre) lies on the bed of the Sipra. The longest alignment of hills and knolls crosses the plateau from south-west to north-east pass the District town. The highest point, 698.8 metres, lies to the south of Nagda village. An offshoot of the Vindhya Range also extends from Bhaisora hill (758.3 metre) to Newari, about 25 km. The Kadapura group of knolls lies along the Ashta-Sonkatch boundary.

The Vindhya Range and Scarps

The Vindhya Range has been mentioned in the Valmiki Ramayana. Sugriva¹ refers to the mountain with thousand heads with varied trees and creepers. Agastya *muni* is said to have subdued this mountain, disciple who in a fit to surpass the Sumeru mountain rose to such heights as to obstruct the celestial path of the Sun. To relieve the world from disaster Agastya marched to the south. When his mountain disciple, Vindhya bowed to touch his feet, the sage asked him to

remain in the pose until he returned and since he never returned, the mountain remained lower than the Sumeru, traditional by the mountain on the earth's central place.

The Vindhya Range extends from Mandvi on the west coast to the junction of the Son-Ganga valleys. It runs closely along the northern bank of the Narmada, and further along the north-west of the Hiran and the Son in succession, under the names, Bhandar and Kaimur. The range rises at the southern margins of the great landmass, the Malwa-Bundelkhand plateau, composed of fluvio-marine deposits from an arid or sub-arid region perhaps in the Cambrian age and uplifted and peneplained several times before the lava eruptions took place at the end of Eocene. The topography is represented by the trap covered flat-topped sandstone hills in synclines. It has a gentler slope towards the northern plateau and an abrupt continuous scarp along the southern or south-eastern face. The strong sandstones of Bhandar, Rewa and Kaimur series of the Vindhya system are layers marked in the scarp face ascending from east to west. They also form the surface of the three constituent plateaus. The topography near the scarps is much cut up by the upstreams which at places, e.g., in Raisen District, have extended headward on the Malwa-Plateau across the main Vindhya Range. Generally the southern escarpment is more prominently marked than the hill range which is either mingled with or less distinct from the offshoot ranges.

The Vindhya scarps enter the District from the western extremity of Bagli tahsil and cross it from west to east. The scarps bend to the north-east for a short while and again, run east along the northern boundaries of Kannod and Khategoon tahsils of Dewas District common with Sehore. The range of Vindhya hills enters the District much later than the scarps in the west, which it towers. It enters from Indore actually at Bhaisora hill, which is also the highest point. It crosses the District in Bagli tahsil only, and runs in a crescent line bulging to the north-east. Further east it enters Sehore District and runs close to the northern boundary of Kannod Sub-Division of Dewas District. The Kangiruhill (723 metres) is the second high peak in Bagli tahsil. The Tinmohani Pathar and Gopipur hill also rise above 600 metres (616 m. and 635 m.) and are visible from the Indore-Nemawar Road. The Vindhya hills mark the sources of the tributary streams of the Narmada in the south, and the Chambal in the north, important among which are the Kali Sindh, the Chhoti Kali Sindh and the Sipra.

The Narmada Valley

The Narmada extends from east to west and occupies the southern part of the District. Although, the valley is very narrow on the right bank elsewhere, in Dewas District it is 30 to 40 km. wide. It occupies over two fifths of the District but most of it is covered by the forests. The valley is broken stretch of a level plain of sandy alluvium, studded with low flat-topped hillocks right from the foot of the Vindhya scarps to the close proximity of the Narmada river. The terrain is intercepted by numerous streams originating from the Vindhya Range and joining the Narmada. It has a low southward gradient. The soil of the valley where deep, is fertile.

1. *Shahastra sirasan Vindhyan nana drum lata yutam*
Narmadan cha nadi ramyan mahorug niveshitam.

Kishkindha Kanda 41/8.

RIVER SYSTEM AND WATER RESOURCES

The District lies in the drainage systems of the Narmada and the Ganga. Vindhyan hills above the scarp form the water divide line between the two drainage systems. The Narmada itself flows along the greater part of the southern boundary of the District, and receives the Kanar, the Khari, the Datuni, the Bagli and the Jamner. The north flowing rivers, namely, the Kali Sindh, the Chhoti Kali Sindh and the Sipra, join the Ganga through the Chambal. The tributary streams of the Narmada do not maintain their flow beyond the month of November but have several perennial pools along their beds. The north flowing streams of the Malwa flow for a few months more. The floods are sudden and violent in all the streams.

The Narmada

The Narmada is one of the seven most sacred rivers of India as counted by Manu. It has been mentioned in several other works except the Rig Veda and the Sutras of Panini. The river has been mentioned in the Mahabharat and the Puranas. The River was known to Ptolemy and the author of Periplus as the *Nommados* or *Nammadius*, but was not noticed by Megasthenes. The *Rewa Khand* of the *Skand Puran* devotes a chapter on the birth of the Narmada. It sprang from the body of Lord Shiva after a great penance in the *Riksha* mountain whence it acquired its virtues. It appeared in the form of a lovely damsel. Seeing the gods enamoured, Shiva laughed and named her Narmada or delighting. Legend goes that even the Ganga comes to dip in the Narmada in the form of a coal black cow once a year and returns pure white, sins discarded. Mere sight of the river Narmada is supposed to be equally purifying from the sins as a dip in the Ganga.

The pebbles on the bed of the river, the *Bana lingam* are much sought for worship. The saying goes, "*Narmada ke Kankar utte shankar.*" The *Pradakshina* of the river is supposed to be a performance of the highest efficacy. There are temples and bathing ghats attended largely on occasions sacred to the Shiva, all along the banks of the Narmada. Bheraghat, Burmanghat, Hoshangabad, Nemawar, Omkareshwar and Broach are important *Tirthas*. Fairs are held at convenient places.

The Narmada rises from the western flank of the Amarkantak plateau on the Maikala range. The source is marked by a sacred tank, at 22° 40' N and 81° 46' E. in Shahdol district. The stream falls at Kapildhara and meanders through the hills of Mandla and Jabalpur districts. It has a picturesque gorge cut through the magnesian rocks, called Marble Rocks, near Jabalpur. The cliff of the Marble rocks was measured 40.5 m. (133 ft.) from the water level on the 16th December, 1965¹. Visitors find pleasure in boating in moon lit nights. The river forms the boundaries of Narsimhapur, Hoshangabad, East-Nimar and West-Nimar on the left and Raisen, Sehore, Dewas, Dhar and Jhabua districts of Madhya Pradesh on the right bank.

Of the three longitudinal valleys along the southern bank in the south, the upper valley extends from the Marble Rocks to Harda Khas. But in the northern bank the first valley is closed by Budni hills, opposite Hoshangabad. The second valley on

the right bank relevant to this District starts near Mardanpur in Sehore and widens in the southern part of Dewas District. It is partly obstructed by hills along the Khari but is closed by Burwaha hills in the northern part of West Nimar. At this stretch the Narmada forms the southern boundary of Dewas from its confluence with Kakeri (below Chhipaner) to the rapids near Sullae and again from Shetkhera to Rampura. Thereafter the river flows through the districts of East Nimar and West Nimar on the left and Dhar and Jhabua boundaries on the right. Although ferries of country boats are available at many places, the crossing *ghat* at Nemawar has been one of historic importance. Nemawar is also a town of some size, having some old temples, tanks and monuments.

The further course of the river is dotted with midstream rocks and sand deposits. Four lengthy rocky islands are met with before the confluence of the Datuni. Beyond Joga village, the river turns to the south-west and forms a succession of rapids and rocky islands in its course which widens about 2 km. In East Nimar it has a crescent course. In the Western section of the southern boundary of Dewas the river has a fall of 15 metres at Dhardi. The Banks of the Narmada are high except near the rapids. The floods rarely cross the banks. However, the settlements along the banks are not safe. The river maintains a perennial flow but in a narrow trench on its wider bed. The bed is composed of trap rocks among which the reefs cross the river forming pools of water above them. The river is a definite hurdle in the communication between the north and the south and requires more bridges.

The important tributaries of the Narmada are the Banjar, the Sher, the Shalkar, the Dudhi, the Ganjal, the Tawa, the Chhota Tawa, and the Kaveri on the left bank in Madhya Pradesh. The right bank tributaries are the Hiran, the Barna, the Jamner, the Datuni, the Khari, the Kanar, and the Choral. The left bank tributaries have wider catchment areas and are more important. The river enters the Mandleshwar plain, the third, below Bareilly and Bombay-Agra roads crossing *ghat*. The Karanj, the Orsang, the Amravati and the Bhukhi are the tributaries in the lower plain, Shukla Tirth is an important pilgrim centre at the confluence of the Kaveri. Alia bet is the enlarged river island of note. The tidal rise is felt up to 32 km. above Broach which rises up to 3.5 m. The river is navigable for vessels of 95 tonnes up to Broach. The small vessels of 10 tonnes reach up to Tilak wada. Sandbars and shoals are encountered at the mouth and at Breach. The course of the Narmada is about 1290 km. of which about 70 km. marches along the Dewas District boundaries.

The water of the Narmada goes unharnessed so far pending settlement on the proposed heights of the Nawangan Dam on the Gujarat-Madhya Pradesh boundary. However, several small irrigation works have been constructed on the tributary streams and two large dams, each on the Tawa and the Barua are under construction.

The Sipra

The river is variously spelt as the Sipra, Shipra, Kshipra or Avantinadi. The sacred village Shipra is situated on it. The river is said to have sprang from the blood of Vishnu. It rises from Kakri Bardi hill (747.06 m.), about 11 km. south-east of Indore.

1. Survey of India, Jabalpur.

It flows to the north-east in that district for 21 km. but turns to the north-west after reaching the western boundary of Dewas. Here its course is about 56 km. on the Trap. Later it receives the Khan, and then joins the Chambal. Ujjain is located on the right bank of the Sipra. Its waters flow into the Ganga.

The Kali Sindh

It rises from the Vindhya range (723 metres) at 22° 35' N. 76° 20' E. and flows to the north. It traverses the northern part of Bagli tahsil, and Sonkatch tahsil. Further it flows in Shajapur District and receives the Lakhandar on the left bank. The Kali Sindh is one of the principal tributaries of the Chambal. Its course in this District is about 70 km. It is a typical river of the Malwa Plateau with long narrow valley parallel to many others on the trap bed. The channel is deep and the flow seasonal. Sundersi, Kali Sindh and Jhalawar are located on its banks.

The Chhoti Kali Sindh

The Chhoti Kali Sindh rises from the vicinity of Dewas, a few kilometres to the north-east. It flows to the north-west in the districts of Dewas, Ujjain and Jhalawar (Rajasthan State) before it joins the Chambal.

Geo-Hydrology

Groundwater occurs at a depth of about 7 m. in the Archaeans, where the thickness of the saturated zone varies from 0.15 to 2.0 m. Seasonal fluctuations are about 2 to 3 m. The yields from open wells are poor to moderate with discharges of 20 to 40 klpd.

In Upper Vindhyan quartzites and sandstones, depth to upper water level is recorded between 5 and 10 m. below ground level (b.g.l.). Moderate yields of about 30 to 45 klpd are noticed from dug wells of these formations. Very poor yields are noticed when the formations are compact and not weathered.

The Deccan traps or Malwa Traps occupy about 90 percent of the total area of the District. Five main flows have been delineated in a vertical column of 95 m. Thickness of individual flows varies from 15 to 25 m. Each flow unit consists of two main sub-units, viz. massive basalt and vesicular and zeolitic basalt. The individual flows are recognised by the presence of marker horizons represented by red bole beds. Massive basalt is green to dark grey in colour, and hard and compact in nature. Vesicular basalts have innumerable vesicles which are filled by secondary material. The zeolitic basalt is often pink to ash grey in colour and usually in a weathered condition. Trappean units do not exhibit any structural deformation and are horizontally disposed. Massive basalts commonly exhibit typical spheroidal weathering. Vesicular units exhibit cracks and joints which are highly irregular in disposition. The thickness of vesicular units in individual flows varies within wide limits.

In Deccan traps groundwater is encountered at depth varying from 4.5 to 12.0 m. b.g.l. Groundwater occurs under both water table and confined conditions. Thickness of the saturated trap horizon varies from 1.5 to 5.0 m. Seasonal fluctuation in these wells varies from 2. to 2 m.

Weathered and vesicular zones of the older trappean units yield copious water than the younger trappean units. This can be attributed to the prevalence of confined condition of groundwater occurrence in older trappean units. Yield tests conducted on various wells have revealed that the wells can yield upto 100 klpd. for moderate drawdowns.

Chemical data of select water samples indicate that the groundwater is uniformly good and quite suitable for domestic and irrigation purposes.

Falls

Reference has been made above of the rapids and the Dhardi falls on the Narmada. Some of its small tributary streams cascade from the Vindhyan scarps. Generally they are seasonal. The falls on the three upstreams of the Lahar, located on the Indore boundary, in the north-west, north and north-east of Moharafort, have a height of 64 metres, 134 metres and 45.7 metres, respectively.

Tanks

Tanks have been dug in the past for drinking water as wells for irrigation. The Momanpura tank was constructed in 1916 and Aghera in 1924. The Chandakeshar is the largest tank with an area of 4670 ha. (12,000 acres). Its catchment area is about 108 sq.km. The Fisheries Department either utilises the Tanks itself or issues permits for fishing in the tanks of Mohammadpur, Daulatpur, Chandakeshar dam, Chiranad tank, Sarak Pipalya, Padliya, Siya Tank, Bhutia tank, Bilaolia tank, Pandoo tank and Chhayana tank. A list of tanks and their particulars are given in the appendix A.

GEOLOGY

The District comprises of basalt flows in the three-fourth of its area in the north. The basalts also occupy some area in the north. The basalts also occupy some area in the Narmada valley in the south. The part of the Narmada valley, south of Udaipur, and eroded hill-tops of the Vindhyan range are represented by rocks of different ages starting from Archaeans to the Lameta beds, the youngest of which are considered to be of Cretaceous age. Following the Eocene lava deposits, the Alluvium forms the latest strata. The following table gives an idea of the various rock formations, arranged in a sequence of increasing antiquity.

DEWAS

Table No. 1
Geological Formations

Age	Formation	Rocks
Recent and pleistocene		Old and later alluvium
Upper Cretaceous to Eocene	Deccan Trap	
Cretaceous	Katkut Sandstone	Gritty sandstones and conglomerates
Unconformity		
Late Pre-Cambrian	Vindhyan	Kanar sandstones, shales and silt stones, and dykes
	Bijawars	Dolomites, cherts and quartz.
Unconformity		
Archaeans	Basic Gneissic complex	Metamorphic ledge rocks, quartz, granites, phyllites hornblende, biotite, etc.

The Archaean rocks are the oldest formation. They occur as inliers under-exposed beneath the sedimentary rocks of Bijawar group, Vindhyan Super group and also the flows of the Deccan Traps. The Archaeans generally represented by metamorphic ledge rocks now occur as xenoliths within younger granitoids. The metamorphosed sedimentary rocks are represented by calc-chlorite phyllite, quartzite, etc. The phyllites are rich in quartz and have generally well developed foliation. Quartzites occur as discontinuous bands within phyllites with gradational contact. This rock is dirty white in colour and medium to fine grained. Large patches of pyroxene hornblende are noticed which are older than granite in age as seen in the beds of Kanar river in Semli Kala village. Unfoliated and massive granitoid was exposed over a large area around Khategaon, in Satwas reserved forests and also as smaller patches in south-east of Kannod forest range, north-east of Kantaphor range and near Udainagar and Kishangarh. The granites are medium to coarse grained, generally with little ferro-magnesium minerals. They are pink, grey and occasionally white in colour. It shows occasionally porphyritic texture. The Archaean rocks specially metasediments show intense structural disturbance. The rocks are folded with a high dip and are affected by different phases of tectonism.

Bijawars

Bijawar Group of rocks occurs unconformably over the Archaeans. They are

represented by dolomite, quartzite and quartz breccia. The Bijawar Group of rocks are represented by extensive dolomites which cover a large area east of the Kanar river and south of Udainagar. Further east the dolomites are exposed overlying chert breccia. Dolomites are pink to grey in colour and are fine grained. The rocks weather peculiarly and have rough pointed and hardly cut up surface giving the appearance of an elephant skin. Dolomite have been traversed by lenses and ribbons of quartz which are hard, compact and ferrugeneous. Chert breccia is most extensive horizon covering large part of the area between the Kanar and the Khari rivers in the northern part of the Narmada Valley. This is also extensively exposed in the area south of Undel and Nimanpur. These rocks are composed of angular pieces of chert, quartz and sometimes quartzites within silicified cherty matrix. The Bijawar sedimentary rocks generally trend north-east to south-west and east-northeast to west-southwest with dips varying between 35° to 55°.

Vindhyan

The Kanar Sandstone Formation which forms part of Vindhyan Super group and is similar in character to Sandstone of Rewa Group lie unconformable on the Archaeans and Bijawar rocks. The Kanar Sandstone Formation was laid down on uneven post-Bijawar surface, as a result of which the Bijawar rocks sometimes protrude through rocks of Kanar sand-stone Formation. In the District this sand-stone covers a large part of the Narmada valley in the areas covered by Nimanpur reserved forest, Kaneri forest and part of Satwas forest. They fall in Kantaphor, Punjapura and Udainagar forest ranges. The sandstone which forms the major part of this formation is fine to medium grained, light brown, pink and purple coloured. Streaks of gritty sand-stone and conglomerate are also present. This sand-stone forms the upper parts of the flat topped hills and ridges, while pink and brownish, but also greenish to purplish shale and siltstones occupy the lower grounds. The sand-stones are generally well bedded. The Kanar Sandstone Formation does not show any intense structural disturbance but show open warpings resulting in broad elongated flat domes and basins with comparatively steeper sides, where the dip varies from 9° to 12°. The comparatively smaller domes and basins appear to form part of a larger region of domes and basins. A number of basaltic dykes occur in east to west direction through the Vindhyan. Small patches of lava flow are also seen, e.g., near Potla village and they form a chain of hillocks, resulting from the intrusions. These are hexagonal or polygonal, dark steel gray and sound like metal on hammering.

Cretaceous

The younger sedimentaries represented in a small area by Katkut Sandstone formation are considered to be of intra-trappean cretaceous age. The major exposure of Katkut Sandstone Formation covers a flat area 60 sq. km. around Katkut village. This formation occurs unconformably over the Bijawar Group of Sedimentaries and the Kanar Sandstone Formation. This formation consists of gritty sandstone streaks of conglomerate between the sandstones and the trap. The sandstone which forms by far the major constituent is medium to coarse grained, white to pink in colour with red streaks and mottling. At places they are calcareous and ferrugeneous

and contain pieces of cherty material or gritty limestones. Sometimes they are very friable. Bedding is not clear in Katkut sand-stone and joints are generally absent. These sedimentary bed rocks are generally almost horizontal with local dips upto 6°. The upper surface is frequently quartzitic due to its contact with the overlying trap rocks.

Deccan Trap

The plateau portion forms a large number of Deccan Trap flows; 48 of such flow have been demarcated in adjacent districts. Red coloured shale bands are sometimes found in between the flows. Inter trappean beds, consisting of impure siliceous limestone, chert and sometimes clay, form patches of sedimentary rocks in between the flows near the bottom of basalt flow pile and generally exposed in the outskirts of the Narmada valley. Detached and scattered patches of lava flows overlie the pre-existing rocks. The flows are mainly of a type having clinkery top and only a few are *pa-hoe-hoe* type.

Alluvium

Deep Alluvial deposits are found along the Narmada river. The lower strata consists of older alluvium. The alluvium also occur along the tributary streams and foot of the Vindhyan scarps below the boulder beds.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

The District is poor in economic minerals. Except dolomite, they occur in very small quantity and of poor grade.

Manganese

Small isolated and segregated lenticular bodies of manganese ore are found in the chert breccia of Bijawar Group and also in the top beds of dolomites near the confluence of the Kanar and the Lohar rivers, upstream of Ratagarh village, near village kand, and near Polakhal along the Ghorapachhar river. The manganese ore occurs in very small quality and is of low grade. Though in the past some small quantities of ore was excavated, the deposits are not of any economic significance.

Iron Ore

Scattered small bodies of haematite iron ore are present in chert breccia with calcareous and ferruginous matrix. They are found around Tarania, Ratagarh, Mehdikhara, Badel, etc. The small size of the ore body as well as its low grade render them uneconomic for working on any appreciable scale. Heaps of slags have also been noticed at places in the vicinity of ferrugeneous sandstone of Vindhyan formations.

Dolomites

Though the dolomites at places are of good grade, difficult communication makes their working uneconomical except for lime burning.

Copper

Ancient workings of copper have been noted near Tamakhan on the bank of the river Narmada about 30 km. West of Nemawar. The occurrence, however, does not appear to be of major significance.

Galena

Very Small specks of galena are seen in quartz near Bagda east of Dudwas and Nemawar.

Barytes

Quartz veins comprising barytes have been noted east of Giri on Khategaon-Kantaphor road.

Seismicity

Though no earthquakes of any significance have been located in Dewas and surrounding areas in the past, the region has been affected by the earthquakes originating in the Rann of Kutch zone, Satpura mountain range and Narmada-Tapti faulted zone which are close to it. In this context the Satpura earthquake of 14th March, 1938 is of great significance. During this earthquake the area under review experienced an intensity between VI to VII Modified Mercalli Scale. Seismo-tectonic studies of the region however indicate that Narmada rift being seismically active could give rise to slightly larger intensity of VII M.M. if an earthquake occurred closer to the region. This is corroborated by the seismic zoning map of India (Prepared under the auspices of Indian Standard Institution) where in Dewas has been placed in zone III corresponding to which intensity VII M.M. can be expected in future earthquakes.

LIST OF EARTHQUAKES WHICH COULD HAVE AFFECTED DEWAS DISTRICT

S.No.	Date	Epicentre	Magnitude	Description
1	2	3	4	5
1.	May 27, 1847	Near Barwani	-	A shock occurred in the Narmada of Valley at the foot of the hill called Dumohapahari. A tremendous rumbling noise was heard from the hill reported to have been rent for about 1.2 km. and engulfed trees of great size.
2.	Nov. 19, 1863	The Nimar and Barwani Country	-	A shock took place in Nimar and Barwani area accompanied by a loud noise like the trampling

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
				of multitude of horses. In the Barwani area the walls fell. It was felt on southern side of the Narmada river from Barwani on the west of Punisa in the east and the north of the river from Manpur to Barwani.
3. Dec. 31, 1926	25° 0' N, 77.5° E			
4. March 14, 1938	21.5° N, 75° OE,	6.25		The strongest earthquake in Satpura range in recent times. The shock was felt over an area of 10,304,000 sq.km. which is unusually large for its magnitude.

FLORA

The floral cover is uneven in the District. Where as only the sporadic survivors among the large trees and the seasonal greenery of undergrowth and grasses are seen in the cultivated plains of Malwa in the north-west a dense forest belt extends all along the Vindhyan scarps and another along the Narmada in the south-west. Patches of much poor village forests also occur in the south-eastern valley where the beds are rocky or cut-up. Knolls, ridges and high grounds forming sub-water divided run from south-west to north-east in Dewas and Sonkatch tahsils. These are also covered by poor open forests, under the Revenue Department. The forests of the District occupy 47.5 percent of the total area. The area under the Forest Department is 2505 sq.km. of which 1857 sq.km. are managed as Reserved forests and 648 sq.km. as Protected forests. The latter have been taken up from the ex-proprietors (*zamindars*) for recouping from past maltreatment. Some *nistar* facilities are also allowed to the villagers in these and hence they are poor stocks, not well demarcated.

Classification

According to the Forest Types of India by H.G. Champion, the forests belong to the group B-IV a, Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests. In a few sheltered valleys, e.g., Kheoni-Game sanctuary compartments and on deep and well drained soils along the water courses the quality of Teak and Mixed forests are so good as to be included in Champion's Group III a, Tropical Moist and Mixed Deciduous forests. Under the influence of various natural and biotic factors two major climatic climaxes are met with. They are dry Teak (*Tactona grandis*) Forests, and Dry Mixed Deciduous Forests.

Other climaxes met with and recognised in limited areas due to variations of soil and other factors are :

Anjan (*Hardwickia benata*) Forests,
Salai. (*Boswellia serrata*) Forests,
and Palas. (*Butea monosperma*) Forests
Khair and Bamboo also deserve a separate treatment.

Teak Forests

The type is recognised in the general type forests where one single species of *Tectona grandis* occurs upto 20 percent or over in the standing tree crop.

Over 81 percent of the forest area is covered under the Teak forests. This type is mostly confined to Trap formations but also occurs on the alluvium, Vindhyan sandstones and Bijawars. On the basis of underlying rocks and the general condition of the crop the Teak forests have been further classed into the following sub types:-

- Good quality teak forests on Trap,
- Poor quality teak forests on Trap,
- Good quality teak forests, on other formations,
- Poor quality teak forests on other formations.

Where *anjan* or *salai* occurs over 50 percent of the total stand, teak still maintaining its proportion of 20 percent or more, small patches of forests are known as Teak-Salai type or Teak-Anjan type.

Good quality Teak

The ideal conditions for the growth of teak are fresh fine grained and deep soil in well-drained and areated areas. Such are the sheltered lower slopes of hills, wide ravines, gentle slopes and fringes of perennial water courses, scattered over Kannod, Udaipura and Punjabura ranges. The good quality teak grows on Trap from 14 to 19 metres in height and 0.9 metre in girth. On other formations due to higher percentage of silic from the parent rock material, the drainage and aeration are fairly satisfactory. This further enhances the tree growth up to 21.5 metres in height and 1 metre in girth. They are classed between All India Quality classes IV to III. The percentage of teak is higher (60 to 100) on Trap than on other formations, where it is 40 to 90 only. The canopy is full and the ground cover is light. This reduces the changes of fires and maintains a satisfactory condition for the regeneration and establishment of young plants. The most common associates of teak on the Trap are *dhaora* (*Anogeissus latifolia*), *saj* (*Terminalia tomentosa*), *semal* (*Salmalia malabarica*), and *palas* (*Butea monosperma*) and on sandstones *salai* (*Boswellia serrata*) and *anjan* (*H. Denneti*).

Poor Quality Teak

This type is found in dry exposed localities or plains adjoining settlements, or on ill-drained clayey soils. Overfelling and mal-treatment have also deteriorated their quality. The general quality is V in an All India Standard, the height rarely touching 13 metres and girth 75 cm. at breast height. This type predominates in Panigaon

Range and, in patches, in the foothills of Kannod, Udainagar and Udaipura Ranges. The floristic composition notes only the increase of xerophytic species, like *salai*, *galgal*, *khair*, *kulu* etc., and decrease of teak, especially on hills. The reproduction is almost absent. The top canopy is open and the ground flora heavier.

Mixed Forests

This type is confined to the poorly drained shallow soils or the higher reaches of hills which are steep, or rugged and devoid of soil cover. It occurs in the intervening patches. The quality is mostly V (All India) with small sized timber trees and firewood. There are, however, stray patches of good quality over deep soil.

The characteristic feature of this type is the low percentage of teak. The common species over the poor sites and ill drained areas are *salai* (*Boswellia serrata*), *dhaora* (*Anogeissus latifolia*), *khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *kulu* (*Sterculia urens*), *tinia* (*Ougeinia dalbargioides*), *galgal* (*Cochlospermum gossypium*), *pangra* (*Erythrina suberosa*), *seja* (*Lagerstroemia parviflora*), *palas* (*Butea monosperma*), *saj* (*Terminalia tomentosa*) and *anjan* (*Hardwickia binata*). *Anjan* is absent, however, over trap. Due to open canopy weeds and grasses are abundant. The common weeds are *ghont* (*Zizyphus zizyphora*), *jharberi* (*Zizyphus rotundifolia*), *kakai* (*Flacourtia ramontchi*) and *bel*. (*Aegle marmelos*). The grasses are *phuli* (*Apluda varia*), *seran* (*Eleonurus hirsutus*), *kusul* (*Heteropogon contortus*) and *bhurbhusi* (*Eragrostis tenella*).

The reproduction of valuable tree species is unsatisfactory.

The other associate species on the better sites consist, of *saj*, (*Terminalia tomentosa*), *palas* (*Butea monosperma*), *tendu* (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), *mahua* (*Madhuca latifolia*), *achar* (*Buchanania latifolia*) and *kala siris*. (*Albizia lebbek*). The undercanopy mainly consists of *dudhi* (*Wrightia tinctoria*), *amaltas* (*Cassia fistula*), *aonla* (*Phyllanthus emblica*) and *tendu* (*Diospyros melanoxylon*). The shrubs and grasses are *harsingar* (*Nyctanthes arbor-tristis*), *kusul* (*Heteropogon contortus*), etc. The natural regeneration is sparse.

The following local subtypes of forests may be distinguished :

Anjan Forests : These are scattered in good quality teak forests on sedimentary rocks and mixed forests of Kantaphod, Udainagar and Punjapura Ranges. Its occurrence has been recognised as a class where ever it is said to be 50 percent or more in the crop. *Anjan* being a semi-ever-green species, contrasts to its associates and imparts its own characteristic to crop. It attains generally an average height of about 16 metres and 100 cm. girth at breast height and over, on maturity. *Anjan* leaves offer excellent fodder, particularly in summer, hence are lopped badly. *Anjan* in young stages is robbed for rope making. In seedling stage it is fire tender. It neither coppices nor pollards well. Natural regeneration of *anjan* is very scanty, except in remote areas (e.g., compartment 246.) In addition maltreatment, grazing and fire are also reducing *anjan* either by creating blanks or being replaced by more hardy species, like teak, *dhaora* and *hair*. An *anjan* tree with height 26 metres and 300 c.m. girth at breast height has been noticed in compartment No. 28.

Salai Forest

This type overlaps all the above types. The floristic composition is similar to the corresponding types. It generally monopolises dry, poor and shallow soils. The species may occur on steep slopes or tops of hills, or spurs. *Salai* also occurs in pure patches. At present aged and old *salai* are found in adequate numbers. Selective fellings of the economically important species have increased its proportion particularly over Vindhyan and Bijawar formations. *Salai* grows to large sizes and may touch 130 cm. girth at breast height and 18 to 20 metres of height. Seedling reproduction is very deficient. It neither coppices nor pollards well. However, stray patches of *palas* of *salai* are available, e.g., in Compartment No. 169.

Palas Forests

This type occurs mostly in plain areas over stiff clayey soil, which are ill drained. *Palas* trees are usually stunted. They occur mostly over trap formation, particularly in Kannod (Compartment 15) and Panigaon Ranges and in stray patches in Udainagar and Punjapura Ranges. The under growth is mostly grass.

Khair

It forms an important associate in the teak as well as mixed forests. However, it does occur in pure patches, particularly over Vindhyan and Bijawar formations, in areas which are devoid of soil. Its growth is stunted and is generally unsuitable for *kattha* manufacture.

Chandan

Santalum album occurs naturally in Dewas range only. This marks the northern limit of the species and may prove to be a source of income in future.

Bamboo

The bamboo (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) is found commonly in Udainagar and Punjapur Ranges, in Valleys and lower hill slopes and low lying areas. The felling rules are hardly followed by contractors and licence holders. The resultant clumps are either congested, subject to fires or clear felled. Thus bamboo areas are declining fast and return decreasing revenues.

Forest Policies and Their Results

Major portions of the government forests of the District belonged to the former Holkar State. Those of Vindhya-chal range in Kannod and Kantaphor ranges and parts of Panigaon range belonged to Holkar State. Those of Nimanpura belonged to ex-Dhar State, Kamalapur and Gyaspur blocks of Paingaoon range and Sonkatch sub-range (part of Dewas range) to ex-Gwalior State, some other parts of Dewas range (Dewas Sub-range) belonged to the Senior Dewas State and several scattered blocks were owned by Junior Dewas State. The present protected forests belonged to the *zajirdars* of one or the other of these states. Barring the individual details of area and time almost all the state forests have undergone certain stages in adopting various forest policies.

The forest wealth was considered to be an unlimited wealth given by the

nature and was hacked by everybody at will in the beginning. Growth of cultivated area was the symbol of economic development. Posts of forest officers that is *Jungle Muntazims* or conservators were created in Dhar in 1896, a little earlier in Gwalior state and in 1903 in Holkar state. The work of demarcation was carried out in Dhar State between 1901 to 1913, in Dewas Senior State from 1907 to 1915, in Holkar State between 1906 to 1912 and in Gwalior State, between 1910 to 1912 and again in 1922-23 to 1928. The Forest Departments in all these States were initially placed under the Revenue officers at the capitals as well as at *pargana* levels. The Forest Department was placed under the control of the *Darbar* of Dhar State in 1907 and was re-organised by 1909. At the *pargana* level the Revenue and Forest Departments both were placed in the charge of a Range forest officer. This resulted in better fire protection and check on forest offences. In Dewas (Senior) State the inspection and exploitation of forests were withdrawn from the duties of the *kamavisdar* (*pargana* level revenue officers) in 1914, and entrusted to the forest staff. The Revenue Department controlled the forests of Indore (Holkar) State till almost the beginning of the twentieth century. In Dewas (Junior) State the Department or Forests worked at the State level and through the *kamavisdar* in his *pargana*.

Management of Ex-Dewas State Forests

The working of the forests also passed through similar stages in other states, except Dewas Senior and Junior States. The forests, and waste lands as well as important trees like teak and *chandan* (*Cantalum calbum*) in the private cultivation were treated as the private property of the Ruler. After payment of Royalty unrestricted fellings were allowed. A working plan was prepared in Junior Dewas State in 1914 but was ignored for the simple 10 year rotation plan up to 1935. Coupes were sold by open auction. In 1935 a working plan was introduced, restricting the illicit cutting, regulating grazing and *nistar* facilities and preserving the plantations as well as natural flora from fires.

Ex-Holkar State Forests

Felling of choice trees in accessible areas only (*Kham tahsil* system) was restricted to some extent by the introduction of selling of limited coupes system in 1903-04. Simple Coppice System was followed in practice on a rotation of 30 years. Improvement fellings system was prescribed in the working plan of 1914 for most of the forests (3 working circles) in rotations of 30 years, 25 year and 25 years, respectively while Simple Coppice System continued in the 4th working circle in a rotation of 20 years. This working plan, not followed properly resulted in well stocked even-aged coppice growth in forests but could not check mal effects of post-work, shoot congestions, grazing and fires.

The subsequent working plan (1931-61) prescribed coppice-with-standards system in the 5 working circles subdivided into 13 felling series, in a rotation of 60 years in 12 working series. As before, the prescriptions were so improperly executed that the fellings degraded into simple Coppice. Immature crops and understocked areas were sacrificed due to faulty allotment of coupes upto 1955, creating blanks. Silvicultural operations were ignored and fires and grazing remained uncontrolled.

However, the restrictions imposed on *nistar* and illegal cutting, along with the regulated working of coupes improved the forest stocks where their allotment was according to the prescriptions of the working plan and where the working and subsequent silvicultural operations were properly supervised.

Ex-Dhar Forests

From 1896 to 1913 *Khud-katai* system was prevalent and selective fellings increased. From 1901 to 1913 fellings were confined to non-Reserved forests and demarcation was carried out. The first working Scheme of 1913 divided the forests into three working circles, two to be worked under coppice-with-reserves and the third under Improvement fillings. Short rotation, faulty layout and liberal terms to contractors resulted in the removal of cream of the stock and depletion by 1933. In the next working plan (1933-1962) it necessitated a complete stock mapping and classification of Dhar forests into the following three working circles with a rotation of 30 years and standard rotation of 90 years.

- 1) Low teak simple coppice. w.c.,
- 2) Low forests coppice- with-standards w.c., and
- 3) Low forests protection w.c.

While the coppice-with standards and protection forests somehow improved, the teak forests under simple coppice suffered the low rotation period, removal of advance growth, grazing, fires, and neglect of silvi-cultural operations after working until 1949 when this working circle too was converted into coppice-with-standards working circle.

Ex-Gwalior Forests

Under the working scheme of 1908 the forests were worked under coppice with standards working circle with a rotation of 25 years, resulting in selective and over working of assessable areas only. The first working plan of 1942 prescribed selection-cum-improvement with thinning, and simple, coppice systems for all teak forests. The five principles of working were executed without following silvicultural operations. This resulted in congested coppice and pallards amidst the left over crooked and hallow over nature trees. Grazing and fires further degraded the site.

Present Working

The Reserved forests of the District are worked under the working plan of Dewas Division for period 1962-63 to 1976-77, except Dewas range which is covered by the working plan of Indore Division for 1959-60 to 1978-79. The protected forests taken over from the ex-proprietors under the Abolition of Proprietary Rights, Act, 1951 are in an exhausted and generally malformed condition. These are worked throughout the District under the working scheme for 1962-63 to 1981-82.

The working plan of Dewas Forest Division prescribes improvement, coppice-with-reserved and miscellaneous working circles. The Working Plan for Indore Forest Division (including Dewas range) prescribes Selection-cum-improvement

fellings with thinnings, pasture and miscellaneous working circles, in addition to overlapping working circles, of bomboo, etc. The working scheme for protected forests envisaged coppice with reserves system over the primary areas and improvement fellings in addition to miscellaneous and bamboo overlapping circles.

The principles behind the working scheme remained to cover the degraded protected forests under improvement fellings and the better quality under coppice-with-reserves. The Reserved forests in depleted and understocked areas are kept under improvement-cum-thinnings, while minor forests areas are worked under long or short coppice-with-reserves, since Reserved Forests have enjoyed longer period of protection than the Protected forests. Depleted but better quality areas are to be clear-felled and planted.

Sanctuary and National Park

There is no National Park in this District. However there is a govt. sanctuary known as Kheoni Sanctuary. It was established in 1956-57 with the object of preservation of wild life. It has an area of 50 sq. km. in Kannod Range. Kheoni-Buzurg Forest Village lies inside the sanctuary. Kheoni Sanctuary has been served by 22.5 long fair weather roads and watch towers and a few salt leaks to attract wild life.

Its management is under the control of the Game Warden, Shivpuri. The immediate administrative control rests with the Divisional Forest Officer, Dewas. Special staff is maintained at Kheoni to protect the area from poachers. All the gates are closed at nights. However, the northern boundary is not well protected due the proximity of settlements. Also the bund inside the sanctuary has a small capacity and there fore water is inadequate for animals in summer months.

FAUNA

The District is rich in the variety of fauna. Once it was also an ideal abode of big wild life. On account of rampant poaching by the tribals and the elites of the cities equipped with jeeps, guns and search lights, the big game has reduced considerably. The areas which suffered the worst are the Panjapura, Kantaphor and Udainagar ranges.

Carnivora

Tiger (*Felis tigers*) is found in the deep forests with difficult terrains, particularly in the low lying cool sheltered valleys and near water courses. The poaching, it is reported, continues in Kheoni Sanctuary of Kannod range, and southern parts of Udainagar and Kantaphor; ranges between the Khari and singladeh *nalas*. The poaching of herbivora has resulted in an increase of cattle lifters. Wounded or aged tigers have been known to turn maneaters only at times. Leopards (*Felis pardus*) is a lighter animal than the tiger. It is found in the deep forests and kills smaller animals, but also visits the vicinity of settlements and lifts away goats, dogs and poultry. Jackals (*Canis aureus*) and hyaena (*Hyaena hyaena striata*) too live on small creatures like hare, rats, crabs, etc. in the light woods and haunt the outskirts of villages for goats and fowl. The howling of jackals in the night is heard in the villages.

Wild dogs (*Cyon dukhunensis*) who, live in packs and attack almost everyone, including tigers, fortunately, do not seem to be very frequent in the forests of the District. The Indian wolf (*Canis pallipes*) is of interest to the naturalists owing to their rarity.

Omnivores

The bear lives in the forested rocky terrains with shelters and caves. It keeps to narrow sheltered valleys and water courses while in search of food in the nights. They are very fond of the fruits of *ber*, *tendu*, *achar* and the clayx of *mahua* and honey. It is, found to haunt such areas in nights in the season when such fruits are available. One may meet them in the early mornings while returning to their shelters and a lonely may be taken to task on the slightest offence. The bear also feed on insects.

Herbivora

Sambhar (*Cervus unicolor*) and Chital (*Cervus axis*) are the commonest deer of deep forests. Sambhar is much sought after by the poachers, for its hide is much valued for making soft wearing shoes. Chital is reported to browse the young plants in the forests. Kakar or barking deer (*Cervus muntjac*) is also an animal of deep forest and barks like a dog when in danger. Its night notes are a sure sign of a tiger's presence in the vicinity. Chausingha (*Tetracerus quadricornis*) is a four horned deer found in small numbers. Chinkara (*Gazella bennetti*), nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*), and boar (*Sus cristatus*) are common in the grassy blanks, open forests and the vicinity of cultivation. Boars are met with ploughing the grass for grass roots in the later parts of nights. Nilgai and Pigs are harmful to the extent that they have not been listed in the prohibition list of Game Act of 1972. Black buck (*Antelope cervi caprae*) are fine deer, seen grazing on the Narmada plains with open forests and its outskirts. Hares (*Lepus cuniculus*) are commonly noticed.

The common monkey (*Semnopithecus entellus*) lives in groups in the groves near the *nala* banks.

Birds

An ornithologist may see a variety of birds in abundance both permanent and migratory because the area is partly under the jungles and partly under cultivation. Of the game birds peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*), grey jungle fowl (*Gallus gallus*), red spur fowl (*Gallus spadicea*), partridges (*Francolinus pictus*), jungle murgli (*Gallus sonnerati* and *Gallus ferrugineus*) and green pigeon (*Crocopus chlorogaster* and *Crocopus intermedia*) are all common in the forests while grey partridge (*Francolinus pondicerianus*), bush quail (*Perdica asiatica*) and other kinds of quails (*Perdica spp.*) and other water birds frequent the cultivated area along the edge of the Narmada plain. The fowls are abundant along the banks of the streams. Kabutar (*Columba livia intermedia*), bara kabutar (*Carpophaps senegalensis*), bhat that (*Pterocles exustus*), biter (*Coturnix communis*), and bush quail (*Perdica asiatica*) are also quite frequent in the District. Ducks (*Sarcidionis species*) and snipes (*Callinage species*) are frequently noticed in the cold season.

Amphibians & Fishes

In the streams there are fishes of various species which are an important source of supplementary food supply for the poor villages. In the Deeper holes even upto a great height crocodiles are seen. Toads are found in the Narmada. Frogs are seen in the ponds and river banks. Crabs are seen in the horizontal cracks of Vindhyan sandstones on the river banks of in the field embankments. Tartoises of several markings on their back are also found, mostly in the areas of the Narmada drainage system.

The fish species recorded in the District are given below in order of thier impptance.

Major Carp :	<i>Catla Catla</i> <i>Labeo rohita</i> <i>Labeo calbasu</i> <i>Labeo fimbriatus</i> <i>circhina mrigala and</i> <i>Barbus tor</i>
Cat fishes :	<i>Wallago attu</i> <i>Bagarius bagarius</i> <i>Silonia silondia</i> <i>Mystus singhala</i> <i>M. aor</i> <i>Rita rita</i> <i>Calichrus bimaculatus</i>
Feather backs :	<i>Notopterus chitala</i> <i>Notopterus notopterus</i>
Live fishes :	<i>Ophicephalus marulius</i> <i>Ophicephalus punchatus</i> <i>Ophicephalus striatus</i> <i>Hetropneustes fossilis</i>
Eaels :	<i>Mastacembelus armatus</i>
Miscellaneous :	<i>Labeo bata</i> <i>Cirrhina reba</i> <i>Barbus sarana</i> <i>Barbus stigma</i> <i>Danio denaris</i> <i>Xenentodon cancila, Esomus danricus</i> <i>Chela bacaila</i>
Prawns :	Fresh water prawns are found in large numbers in the tanks.

The fishing methods adopted are so far traditional and are carried out on small seales. 'Long line fishing' is most common. Cast net, gill net (*Phasla Jal*), *chapka* or *kundi* net, drag net (*Chhatta Jal*), *tangari* net, and pilna net are also common. Cotton twine is the most common netting material but terylene, being more resistant to rot in water is being introduced by the Madhya Pradesh Fisheries Department and the Matsya Udyog Co-operative Societies formed during the 2nd Five Year Plan. Improved boats have also been introduced. Three *katcha* and one cemented nurseries were constructed near daulatpura tank for raising fish spawn to fingerling stage. Fish seed is collected from the Narmada river at Nemawar.

Reptiles and Insects

Reptiles are scarce in the forests probably because of severe fires annually that kill them, alongwith other fauna on the ground. Cobra is the most deadly snake. Pythons, Dhamin and water snakes are known to common people. Cobras are caught by showmen every year and are worshipped by the common Hindus on the Nagpanchmi day, after which most of the creatures, are released in the forests. Large sized scorpions are seen after the rains but they can be seen hiding below the trap boulders at remote places in any season. Lizards and rodents, e.g. rats, Indian squirrels with three and five strips (*Sciurus indious*) are also found in the forests and settlements. Wasps and bees are to be feared for their severely irritating stings. A disturbance in their hives or mist raising fire below the trees may enrange them to collective attack on who so ever is met in their way. This may sometimes cause even deaths. But bee are also beniffital to man as they collect honey.

Mortality from Reptiles and Wild Animals

No loss of life was reported caused by wild animals in the District during the last three years (1972-74). During the same period 59 persons died of snake bite. Very high figures of death were reported from Barotha, Dewas and Khategaon Police Stations. Of these the records of Dewas also include the hospital deaths of patients coming from other areas. There was no report from Baghi and only one was reported from Hatpipalya (See Appendix A.)

THE CLIMATE

The climate of this District is characterised by a hot summer and a generally dry climate except in the south-west monsoon season. The year be divided into four seasons. The hot season is from March to about the second week of June. The south-west monsoon season which follows, lasts till about the end of September. October and November constitute the post-monsoon or retreating monsoon season. The period from December to February is the cold season.

Rainfall

Records of rainfall in the District are available for four stations for periods ranging from 19 to 68 years ending 1962. Details of the rainfall at these stations and for the District as a whole are given in the Appendix- A.

The average annual rainfall in the District increases in general from the west towards the east and varies from 1,021.8 mm. at Sonkatch to 1,180.0 mm. at Kannod. About 91 percent of the annual rainfall in the District is received during the south-west monsoon months, June to September, the rainiest month being July. In the 50 year period, from 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall occurred in 1944 when it amounted to 151 percent of the normal. The year 1904 was the year with the lowest annual rainfall which was only 24 percent of the normal. In the same 50-year period, the annual rainfall in the District was less than 80 percent of the normal in 19 years. In this period 3 consecutive years once. It will be seen from Appendix-A that the annual rainfall in the District was between 800 and 1,300 mm. in 30 out of 50 years.

On an average, there are 49 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 42 at Sonkatch to 55 at Kannod.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in Dewas District was 334.3 mm. at Dewas on September 26, 1961.

Temperature

There is no meteorological observatory in the District. The description which follows is based on the records of the observatories in the neighbouring districts where similar climatic condition prevail. What is special to this District is the difference in the valley and Plateau temperatures. While the Malwa Plateau has a moderating effect due to its height and free movement of air the Narmada valley experiences a wider range of temperature. In summer it is more hot and in the winter more cold. The hills are relatively cool. The period from March to May is one of continuous increase in temperature. May is generally the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 40° C. and the mean daily minimum at about 25° C. The heat is intense in the summer season and the day temperature sometimes reaches 44 or 45° C. Afternoon thunder showers which occur on some days during the summer bring welcome relief though only temporarily. With the onset of the monsoon by about the second week of June, there is an appreciable drop in temperature and the weather becomes pleasant. By about the end of September when the south-west monsoon with dramsday temperatures increase, but nights become progressively cooler. After October there is a rapid decrease in both the day and night temperatures. January is generally the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 26° C. and the mean daily minimum at about 10° C. In the cold season cold waves from northern part of India affect the District and the minimum temperature on such occasions goes down to about the freezing point of water.

Humidity

During the south-west monsoon season, the humidity is generally high. The air during the rest of the year over the District is dry. The driest part of the year is the summer season with the relative humidities in the afternoons less than 20 percent.

Cloudiness

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

Winds

Winds are in general light with some strengthening in force in the latter part of summer and the monsoon seasons. They also get the regional effect in that the wind speed is always higher on the unsheltered hillsides and the open Malwa plateau where as in the sheltered valleys including the southern part of the District along the Narmada it is comparatively calm. During the south-west monsoon season the winds blow mainly from directions between south-west and north-west. By October north-easterlies and easterlies also blow on many days and these predominate in the next two months. In January and February winds from directions between south-west and north-west become nearly as common as the easterlies and north-easterlies, especially in the afternoons. In the summer season winds are mostly westerly to north-westerly.

Special Weather Phenomena

Depressions originating in the Bay of Bengal during the monsoon season move in some westerly direction and occasionally reach the District or its neighbourhood causing widespread heavy rain and gusty winds. Thunder-storms occur during all the months of the year except in the cold season, the highest incidence being in the early part of the monsoon season. Occasionally dusty-storms occur in the summer.

CHAPTER - II HISTORY

Pre-History

An exploration team picked up a few palaeolithic tools of Series II at Sonkutch in 1956-57. During the same operation painted pottery and chalcolithic material were also discovered at Bilawadi, a village on the right bank of the Kali Sindh river, at a distance of about 3 km. from Dewas town and at Khera village on the left bank of the Kshipra. Some polychrome shreds and terracotta figurines were also discovered on the surface.¹

Another team conducted a small scale excavation at Bilawadi in 1962-63 and brought to light a 7 metre deep deposit, belonging to four cultural periods. Period I was characterised by the occurrence of the black and red, red slipped and the vesiculated wares, resembling those obtaining in Period I at Ujjain. The use of iron was proved from the very beginning of the period. In period II appeared the punch marked coins and Mauryan polished stones in fragments. A few copper and iron objects, shell bangles and terracotta objects were also noticed. Period III was marked by the occurrence of potteries and some other objects of the early Christian era, while the period IV yielded some objects of the early mediaeval period, including one stone image of Ganesh, similar to that found at Maheshwar.² During the same year Middle Stone Age tools and microliths were discovered at Nimawar, on the northern bank of the Narmada.³

As the palaeolithic tools are associated with Negrito brachy- cephalic group, and the microlithic and neolithic culture with the advanced Mediterranean leptorrhine dolichocephals, or the Proto-Australoids, it may be broadly assumed, that before the advent of the Aryans the District, like the other surrounding places, was inhabited by the Negroids, then by the Dravidians.

Mythology

In mythology as well as in the early historical period Dewas was a part of Avanti (subsequently known as Malwa), with its capitals at Mahishmati (most probably Maheshwar in West Nimar District) and Ujjayini. Dr. Bhandar however, thinks that formerly there were two Avantis, the northern with its capital at Ujjayini and the southern, the capital of which was located at Mahishmati. In course of time probably Mahishmati lost its place to Ujjayini.⁴ In the age of the *Ramayan* Kartavirya Sahasrarjun was the monarch of Mahishmati, who vanquished King Ravana of Lanka and kept him as a captive for sometime. But he himself was defeated and killed by Parasurama, son of the mighty sage Jamadagni. Sahasrarjun belonged to the Haihaya race of the Yadu lineage. According to the *Puranas* the Anupa territory or southern Avanti, which has been identified with the Nimar region of Madhya Pradesh was inhabited by the Karkotaka Nagas (evidently a Dravidian race), before they were defeated by the Haihayas and expelled from their territory.

The *Mahabharata* distinguishes between the Kingdoms of Avanti and Mahishmati. During the great Bharata war Vinda and Anuvinda, the two powerful monarchs of Avanti, fought very gallantly as Kaurava's allies, each at the head of an *Akshauhini* division of his army. In the great epic they are praised as *Maharathis*, the great charioteers.¹

During the Buddha's time there was one unified Avanti under King Chanda Pradyota, with his capital at Ujjayini.² He is said to have become a king at the time of the Buddha's enlightenment. According to the Buddhist text *Majjhima Nikaya* Avanti became a flourishing and powerful kingdom under this ruler. It was reckoned as one of the most celebrated among the 4 Monarchies and 16 *Janapadas* of northern India of that period. It is said that Chanda Pradyota's contemporary, Magadhan king Ajatashatru fortified his capital at Rajagriha apprehending an invasion by the lord of Avanti. Five Pradyota kings ruled over Avanti for about 138 years. During their regime Avanti, including the District of Dewas, became an important centre of Buddhism, as some of its most outstanding adherents, like Mahakaccana, Sona, Abhaya and Kumara Dhammapala originated from this region. The pali canon was composed in the form of speech, then current here.³ Thus Dr. Rhys Davids opined, that though Buddhism was born in Magadha it received its garb in Avanti.

According to the *puranic* evidence, the Sisunagas supplanted the Pradyotas in this area.⁴ As their own capital was located at Magadha Avanti became an important seat of Vice royalty. Probably after them the Vitihotras and the Asmakas came to this region, because according to the same source again these two races were closely associated with Avanti and its capital Ujjayini.⁵

Though there is lack of direct evidence, it does not seem improbable, that in the subsequent period the Nandas were the masters of this tract, because it is recorded in the *Puranas*, that before the advent of the Mauryas in the 4th century B.C. The Nandas were the Kings of a very extensive territory in Aryavartya. The founder of this dynasty, viz., Mahapadma Nanda is referred to in these scriptures as the destroyer of all *Kshatriyas* (*sarva-kshatrantaka*) and the sole monarch of the earth.⁶ He is stated to be the sovereign of "infinite host" and "immense wealth".

The Mauryas

Chandragupta Maurya ousted the last of the Nandas about 324 B.C. and conquered for himself a vast empire, extending from Afganistan to Mysore. Territories which are even now outside the union of India were parts of his empire.⁷ Dewas, thus undoubtedly, formed part of his empire. His empire was bequeathed

1. H.C. Ray Chaudhury, Political History of Ancient India, p.145.

2. Dr. B.C. Law, op. cit., p.11.

3. R.S. Tripathi, History of Ancient India, p.91.

4. The Vedic Age, p. 324,

5. The Cambridge History of India, vol.I, P. 279.

6. The Age of the Nandas and Mauryas, PP.13-16-17.

7. R.K. Mookerji, Asoka, p.12.

1. Indian Archaeology, A Review, 1956-57, pp.10-11.

2. Ibid. 1962-63, P.10.

3. Ibid. p.68.

4. B.C. Law, Ujjayini in Ancient India, p.3.

intact to his son and grand-son Bindusara (c. 300-273 B.C.) and Asoka (c.273-236B.C.). Asoka's inscriptions at Rupnath in Jabalpur District¹, Gujra inscription in Datia District², and the Sanchi Pillar inscription in Raisen District³ reveal the close intimacy of the Maurya Emperor with Madhya Pradesh. It is stated in the Buddhist work *Dipavamsa*, that he was appointed a Viceroy by his father at Ujjayini, where he remained for 11 years, with his first wife Devi. Ujjayini retained the position of an important Viceregal headquarter and a centre of provincial administration, during the period of his successor also. Lying so close to Ujjayini the District of Dewas too must have come into intimate association with this famous personality of Indian history, although the exact references about the places in the District are not available. The last of the Maurya Kings, Brihadratha was assassinated by his commander-in-chief Pushyamitra Sunga around c. 187 B.C.⁴.

The Sungas

Pushyamitra founded a new dynasty and reigned over a territory, representing the central of the Maurya empire till c.151 B.C. His regime saw the oppression of the Buddhist monks and the destruction of hundreds of Buddhist monasteries. He tried hard for the revival of Brahmanism, even performed two *Asvamedha* sacrifices to signal his victory over Buddhism. His son Agnimitra was Viceroy at Vidisha, that served as the second capital of the Sungas. There is no direct reference of the District being included in their Kingdom. As Recorded in Kalidas' *Malavikagnimitram* the father and son had control over the Narmada. Agnimitra defeated the Vidarbha King Yajnasena beyond the river,⁵ and Vidarbha was partitioned between Yajnasena and Madhavasena, who happened to be the brother to princess Malavika, the second wife of Agnimitra.⁶ These activities of the Sunga monarch probably brought them into contact with the Satavahana power of the south, which was gaining ground at that time in the Godavari region and afterwards became the lord of Malwa and Kathiawar. After the murder of the 10th Sunga King, Devabhuti by his minister in 75 B.C. the throne passed on to the Kanvas. Four Kanva rulers ruled for 45 years, then they were pushed north-wards as far as Vidisha by the Satavahanas. All the territories south of Vidisha were conquered by them.⁷ Gradually they held their sway over entire Malwa, including the District and other places.

The Satavahanas and the Western Kshatrapas

It seems from the evidence of Merutunga's *Theravali* that while the Satavahanas were busy in establishing their dynasty in the south, Gardhavilla was ruling at Ujjayini. He molested the beautiful nun Saraswati, and her enraged brother

1. Hiratal, Inscriptions in C.P. and Berar, p.21.
2. Epigraphia Indica, vol. XXXI, p. 206.
3. Sir John Marshall, The Monuments of Sanchi, Vol.I. PP. 26-28.
4. The Age of Imperial Unity, pp.96-97.
5. B.N. Barua and Sinha, Bharhut Inscriptions, p.3
6. *Malavikagnimitram*, Act V, Verse 20.
7. R.C. Majumdar, H.C. Ray Chaudhury, Kalikinkar Datta, An Advanced History of India, Part I, p. 115; Nanaghat Inscription of Nayanika, List No.112.

Kalakacharya, in a bid to take revenge, instigated the Saka Kshatrapas to pour into Indian soil and crush Gardhavilla. They occupied the whole of Malwa along with its capital Ujjayini, but after 17 years they had to suffer a reverse at the hands of Gardhavilla's son Vikramaditya, who drove the foreigners away from his paternal ancestry. To commemorate this singular victory he is said to have founded the famous *Vikrama* era in 58 B.C.¹ According to some historians he was none other than the Vikramaditya of Ujjayini of the *Kathasarit Sagara* and *Betal panchavimsati* fame. It is said that 135 years after Vikramaditya the Sakas reconquered this territory after expelling one of his descendants, Vikramaputra.²

These Saka rulers, known as Western Kshatrapas, were about 20 in number and they ruled for about 3 centuries. They belonged to two different families, the earlier rulers were of the Kshaharata lineage, while the latter ones belonged to the Kardamaka dynasty. Bhumaka was the founder ruler of the former group and the subsequent group originated from Chastana. According to the Nasik and Karla inscriptions of Nahapana, the second Kshatrapa of the first group and his son-in-law Ushavadatta or Rishavadatta the Satavahana ruler was defeated and driven back to Vidarbha from western Maharashtra.³

But soon Gautamiputra Satakarni appeared to have estored the lost glory of the Satavahanas. He called himself the destroyer of the *Sakas*, *Yavanas* (Greeks) and *Pahlavas* (*Larthians*) and seems to have ruined the Kshaharata dynasty. It is said that his empire extended from Malwa in the north to Kanarase country in the south.⁴ This leads us to conclude that Dewas District was part of his vast empire. On the idene of the Nasik and Poona inscription of his mother Lami Balashri too it comprised a vast territory, including Apa, Akara, Avanti (southern, eastern and western Malwa) Vidarbha, as well as the hilly regions of the Vindhyan and the Satpuras.⁵ Gautamiputra Satakarni's son Vasisthiputra Pulumavi might have held sway over at least Malwa region, because a coin of him was picked up from Vidisha. As the Kanheri inscription reveals, his brother Visisthiputra Satakarni married the daughter of the Saka Kshatrapa Rudradamana I of the Kardamaka dynasty of Ujjain. The matrimonial alliance did not put an end to the rivalry between the northern and southern powers.

It is stated in the Junagarh rock inscription of Rudradaman I, who was ruling jointly with his grandfather Mahakshatrapa Chastana, that he regained with his own valour Akaravanti, Anupa (that is western, eastern and southern Malwa), Anarta, Surashtra, Aparanta, Nisadha and other territories. He twice defeated Satakarni, but did not kill him on account of near relationship.⁶ It is quite clear from the long list of his conquest, that Dewas District passed into the possession of the Kshatrapas

1. Cambridge History of India, Vol.I, p. 480.
2. The Age of Imperial Unity, p. 155.
3. K.A. Nilkantha Sastri, A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. II; Journal of the Numismatic society of India, Vol XXI, pt. I, p. 9; Vol. XIV, pp. 3-4.
4. R.C. Majumdar and others, Op. Cit. 115.
5. Indian Antiquary, Vol.XIII, 1919, PP. 150-51; Epigraphia India, Vol. VIII, pp. 61, 67 (Foot-note).
6. Epigraphia Indica, Vol. VIII, p.41.

again, in the second century A.D. About the end of this century another Satvahana King, viz., *Yajnasri Satakarni* eliminated the Sakas from Surashtra and some parts of Western India¹. The *puranas* mention one Satavahana King named Apilaka, who held some sway in M.P. He flourished sometime between the reign of Satakarni I and Gautamiputra Satakarni, that is between the end of the first century B.C. and the beginning of the second century A.D.²

The Satrapa power gradually started falling to the Abhiras in Malwa and the adjoining territories, till it was completely wiped away by the Gupta emperors in the 4th century A.D.³ Though there is no direct reference of Dewas, in association with the Abhiras, still on the basis of regional annal we may, perhaps, include some parts of the District in their Kingdom.

The Abhiras

According to the *Mahabharata* and the *Puranas* the Abhiras were an ancient race, whose original profession was cow herding. Their status had undergone changes in course of ages. The *Puranas* called them Andhrabhritas, but it seems that after the death of king Pulumavi the founder king of the Abhiras, viz., Isvarasena usurped some power and established a royal line. He assumed the royal title Rajan and flourished in 249 A.D. He was thus, probably, the originator of the Kalachuri Chedi era. After him nine other Abhira kings ruled for about 167 years, till their overthrow by the Traikutakas in C. 415 A.D. In the Allahabad pillar inscription, however, the Abhiras are referred to as a republican tribe, who paid tribute to Samudragupta.⁴ of course it is not known whether this District was held by the Abhiras till the time of Gupta conqueror, though it is interesting to note, that the Saka ruler *Mahadandanayaka* Shridharvarman, who was vanquished by Samudragupta and whose inscriptions were picked up from Sanchi and Eran (Sagar District), is mentioned in the Allahabad inscription of Samudragupta as one of the feudatories of the Abhiras.⁵

The Guptas

Samudragupta's son Chandragupta II launched upon a campaign of conquest towards west and killed the contemporary Saka Kshatrapa Rudrasimha III. His kingdom was annexed to the Gupta empire, which thus extended upto the Arabian sea,⁶ including obviously the Dewas District. Some historians think that Chandragupta II was probably the real Vikramaditya of the Indian history, because it was only he who wiped away the last vestige of the Saka rule, never to revive again. Chandragupta issued copper and silver coins, probably, after his conquest of Malwa. In some of his gold coins the portrait of his son Kumaragupta appears along with him, who might

1. The age of Imperial Unity, p. XIX.
2. Ibid. p.200.
3. R.C. Majumdar and others, Op.Cit. pt. I, p.119.
4. V.V.Mirashi, Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol. IV, pt. I, pp. XXXI-XXXIX.
5. Ibid., pp. XXXVII-XXXVIII; R.K. Mookerji, The Gupta Empire, p.28; The Classical Age, p.47.
6. Fleet, Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol.III, pp.21,29,34; The Classical Age, p.19.

have acted as *Yuvaraja* during his conquest of this area.¹ While, after Chandragupta II Kumargupta became the Emperor of the vast empire of his predecessors, his younger brother Govindagupta was probably a governor in the region of Dasapura (Modern Mandsaur District). An inscription at Mandsaur refers to Kumaragupta as the overlord, under whom the local feudatory chief Bandhu-Verman was ruling that tract.² It is there fore safe to conclude that Dewas was under the local feudatory of the Imperial Guptas.

As the Bhitari Stone Pillar inscription indicated, the peace and tranquility of the "Golden Age" of the Guptas was violently disturbed by the advent of the White Hunas during the close of Kumaragupta's reign about A.D. 455. This race started pouring down the Indian soil like an irresistible torrent, till at last, during the reign of Bhanugupta, the Gupta empire was finally wrested by the Huna leader Toramana about A.D. 501. After Toramana his son, Mihirakula came to rule the country. In his own record he is eulogised as extending his suzerainty over Gwalior. Both the father and son were notorious in Indian history for their Harsh rule. At long last, a revolt broke out and Mihirakula was defeated and ousted from Malwa by a confederacy of Indian princes, under Narsimhagupta Baladitya of Magadha, and Yasodharman of Mandsaur. Yasodharman erected a pillar at Mandsaur commemorating this victory.

In this epigraphic record there is hyperbolic account of his empire, which is said to have extended from the Arabian Sea to the Brahmaputra river in Assam (Lohitya) and from the Himalayas to the Ganjam District between A.D.530-540.³ Yashodharman, however, vanished immediately in darkness after blazing a meteoric brilliances. It seems that the people of Malwa had to suffer some turmoil and change of sovereignty in this period, because apart from Yashodharman, Narendrasena Vakataka too expanded his arms upto Malwa in the 6th century A.D. on the other hand, according to Banas *Harsha-Charita*. Mahasenagupta of the Later Gupta dynasty was the master of Malwa in the same period. In the absence of any direct reference it is difficult to say whether any of these monarchs had any close association with Dewas.

Mahasenagupta soon lost Malwa to the Maitraka king of Siladitya Dharmaditya of Vallabhi.⁴ Probably the Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang referred to him as the king of Mo-La-Po (Western Malwa). According to him he was a ruler of great administrative ability and rare kindness and compassion.⁵ It is stated in the *Harsha Charita* of Bana, that Malwa (Including Dewas District) was one of the two kingdoms of India in A.D.690, "Where learning was prized and people were of gentle disposition, liberal education and refined speech."⁶

1. Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency, 1986, Vol. I, pt I PP.66.
2. R.C.Majumdar and A.S. Altekar, The Vakataka Gupta Age, pp.174-181.
3. Fleet, Op.Cit., Vol.III, pp. 145-46.
4. The Classical Age, pp. 63-74.
5. Thomas Walters, On Yuan Chwang's Travels in India, p. 242.
6. *Harsha Charita*, Tr. by Cowell and F.W. Thomas, canto. 119.

The Early Kalachuris of Mahishmati

Epigraphic records reveal, that part of Malwa passed under the Early Kalachuris of Mahishmati, during the 6th/7th centuries A.D. Three of these rulers are so far known to the historians. They are Krishnaraja, his son Sankaragana and his grandson Buddharaja. The Abhona plate of Sankaragana (c. A.D. 575-600), was issued from his victorious camp at Ujjayini.¹ As Ujjain lies beyond Dewas some portion at least of Dewas District must have been under these western Kalachuris. Moreover, according to the tall claim of the Abhona plate, his kingdom extended from the Arabian sea to the Bay of Bengal, and its northern and southern extremities were Malwa and the river Krishna, respectively.

As per the Mahakuta and Aihole inscription of Pulakesin II (C. A.D. 610-642) Budharaja (A.D. 600-620) suffered a devastating defeat at the hands, of the Chalukya king Mangalash, sometime in A.D. 602 and fled towards east.² Mangalash usurped the throne and became the lord of three Maharashtras.³ It is revealed in the Aihole inscription that when the two paramount powers of the 7th century, viz., Harshavardhan of Thaneshwar and Pulakesin II of Badami were vying with each other for supremacy and when the river Narmada was the boundry of their empires, Lata, Malwa, and Gurjara formed a group of buffer states between them. The inhabitants of these territories relied mainly on the southern monarch for protection against any imperialistic motive of the formers.⁴ By C. A.D. 750 Dantidurga or Dantivarman of the Rashtrakuta dynasty of Manyakhet overthrew the Chalukya domination and became the master of Karnataka, Berar and the whole of modern Madhya Pradesh.⁵

The Gurjara Pratiharas and the Rashtrakutas

Early in the 8th century A.D. part of Malwa (including probably Dewas District) passed under the rule of Nagabhatta I, of the Gurjara-Pratihara lineage. The founder of this dynasty was Harichandra, who flourished in Marwar region about the middle of the 6th century A.D. ⁶ Dr. Bhandarkar thinks, on the strength of a copper plate in his possession, that probably Avanti was their home territory, because in this plate king Vatsaraja of the same dynasty is referred to as the "Ruler of Avanti". Nagabhatta I, the ruler of Avanti came into prominence after hurling back the terrible Arab invasion, thereby saving north India from the powerful invaders.⁷ As a result, the Pratihara king brought under his sway a number of smaller principalities, which were over-run by the Arabs.⁸

But Nagabhatta I had to suffer a very ignoble defeat at the hand of the

1. V.V. Mirashi, Op.Cit., Vol. IV, pt. I, p. 43.
2. Indian Antiquary, Vol. XIX, pp. 17-18; Vol. VII, p. 161; Epigraphia Indica, Vol. VI, p. 8.
3. V.V. Mirashi, Op.Cit., pp. XLVII and XLVIII.
4. The Classical Age, pp. 104-105.
5. The Age of Imperial Kanauj, p. 2; R.C. Majumdar, and others, Op. Cit., pt. I, p. 178.
6. Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XVIII, p. 87.
7. Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XVIII, pp. 99-103.
8. R.C. Majumdar, Ancient India, p. 267.

Rashtrakuta king Dantidurga (C. A.D. 733-758). According to the Samangad plate of A.D. 754 the Rashtrakuta monarch proclaimed his conquest of Malwa by performing a *Hiranyagarbhadana* ceremony at Ujjain, in which Nagabhatta I was made to serve as a *pratihara* (door Keeper).¹ Dantidurga occupied his place and by the middle of the 8th century became the lord of central and southern Gujarat, as well as the whole of modern Madhya Pradesh and Vidarbha.²

The next important Pratihara king was Vatsaraja, who ascended the throne of Ujjain, according to the Jain work *Kuvalayamala* and *Harivamsapurana*, before A.D. 778. He restored the fallen fortune of his dynasty by extensive conquests towards north and east. He is even said to have defeated the Pala king Dharmapala of Gauda (Bengal) and snatched his royal umbrella.³ But like Nagabhatta I he too had to suffer an annihilating defeat from the Rashtrakuta monarch Dhruva Nirupama. The vanquished Pratihara monarch then retired to the desert of Rajasthan. His son Nagabhatta II succeeded his father. He also joined in the tripartite struggle for supremacy with the Palas and the territories which his father lost to the Rashtrakutas, but ultimately he was vanquished by Govinda III of that dynasty and Malwa, along with Dewas District passed into the possession of the Rashtrakutas.⁴

Before A.D. 878 Nagabhatta's grandson Mihira Bhoja over-ran Rajasthan and Ujjain, and recovered Malwa.⁵ The Begumra plate, however, suggests, that Bhoja had to enter into protracted conflict with the Rashtrakuta King Krishna II on the bank of the Narmada, but neither of them could achieve the final victory.⁶ In the later part of his reign he could consolidate the Pratihara Empire, for which his predecessors fought, and shifted his capital at Kanauj.⁷ Malwa remained a part of their empire till A.D. 946, and ruled by Mahendrapala I, Mahipala, Vinayakapala and Mahendrapala II. During Mahipala's reign the Rashtrakuta king Krishna III crossed the Narmada, over-ran Malwa and gave a shattering blow to the Pratihara empire. Out of its ruins arose three powers, viz., the Chandellas of Jejakabhukti, the Paramaras of Malwa and the Chaulukyas of Gujarat.

The Paramaras

The Paramaras of Malwa, ruled over a vast territory in and around Malwa for about 400 Years. During the zenith of their power, their empire stretched from Vidisha to the confines of Gujarat, and from Mandsaur in the north to the Tapti in the south, including obviously the District of Dewas. Their earliest capital was located at Ujjain, but it was shifted to Dhara or Dhar, probably by Vairisimha II. Their hereditary fondness for learning and literature as well as their kingly patronization of art, architecture and other cultural pursuits have made them famous in history.

1. Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XVIII, p. 252.
2. Archaeological Survey of Western India, Vol. V, p. 87; The Age of Imperial Kanauj, p. 2.
3. Indian History Congress Proceedings, 1957, p. 133.
4. Epigraphia Indica, Vol. VII, p. 207 and Vol. XVIII, p. 105.
5. The Age of Imperial Kanauj, p. 31.
6. R.S. Tripathi, History of Ancient India, p. 409.
7. The Age of Imperial Kanauj, pp. 28 and 57; Epigraphia Indica Vol. XIV, pp. 178-79.

Tradition represents the Paramaras as the descendants of the hero, Paramara, whom, Vasistha created out of the sacred fire-pit at Mount Abu, in a bid to recover his *Kamadhenu* Nandini, from Visvamitra.¹ Thus, they were *Agnikula* Rajputs and probably an offshoot of the Gurjara clan. In the Harsola grant, on the other hand, the Paramaras are referred to as members of the Rashtrakuta race.² probably this idea is derived out of the historical fact, that shortly before A.D. 812 the Rashtrakuta king Govinda III wrested Malwa from the Pratihara king Nagabhatta II and put one of his Paramara followers, viz; Krishnaraja Upendra on the throne of Malwa. The Paramara family lost Malwa when it was reconquered by the Pratihara king Mihirabhoja and kept by that royal house till A.D. 946.³

Vairisimha II, a descendant of Upendra was able to recover Malwa with the help of the Rashtrakutas. According to the Udaipur *Prasasti* "Vairisimha proved by the strength of his sword that Dhara belonged to him." His son and successor Siyaka II, according to the land grant of Vakpati Munja completely defeated their overlord, the Rashtrakuta monarch Khottiga in A.D. 972 and founded an independent kingdom of Malwa, bounded by the Tapti in the south, Banswara in the north, Vidisha in the east and Sabarmati in the west.⁴

Siyaka II was succeeded by his illustrious son Munja, also known as Utpala and Vakpatiraja II. His titles were *Srivallabha*, *Prithvivallabha* and *Amoghavarsha*. He extended the boundaries of his kingdom by defeating the Kalachuri king Yuvaraja I, Mularaja of Anhilpataka, the Guhilas of Medapata, the Hunas of Hunamandala and the Chahamanas of Naddula.⁵ The Udaipur inscription records that he made "The Latas, Karnatas, Cholas and Keralas to bow to his steel."⁶ It is known from the *Prabandha-chintamani* of Merutunga and also from the Udaipur eulogy, that Munja defeated the Karnataka king Tailapa II more than once. But in one of his subsequent expeditions against the Karnataka country he crossed the Godavari, against the advice of his minister, Rudraditya and fell a captive in Tailapa's hand. Shortly afterwards he was put to death, having become a target of political conspiracy.⁷ He was killed probably between A.D. 993-998.⁸ He was a poet of repute and a great patron of art and literature. His court was adorned with poets like Dhananjaya, Halayudha, Dhanika and Padmagupta, etc. He was also a great builder of beautiful temples, embankments, and the like, The Munja talao of Mandu and the Munja sagar of Dhar were excavated by him. With his accession a golden era was ushered in Malwa (including Dewas), a new spirit spread everywhere and the country grew rich in wealth and culture.

1. Indian Antiquary, Vol. XLV, p. 77.
2. Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XIX, pp. 236-44; D.C. Ganguli, History of the Paramara Dynasty p.9.
3. R.C. Majumdar, Ancient India, p. 294.
4. Epigraphia Indica, Vol. pp. 235, 237.
5. D.C. Ganguli, Op. Cit., pp. 50-54.
6. R.S. Tripathi, Op. Cit., p. 180.
7. P. Bhatia, The Paramaras, p. 55.
8. The Age of Imperial Kanauj, p. 97.

Sindhuraja succeeded Munja. As recorded in the *Navashasanka-Charita* of his poet Lauriet Padmagupta, Sindhuraja defeated Satyasraya, the Chalukya king of the Deocan and recovered those territories which the Paramaras had to lose to the Chalukyas. It is also stated by Padmagupta that both Dhar and Ujjain were the capitals and Sindhuraja, Residing in the town of Ujjain, ruled the surrounding country.¹

After him Bhojadeva I ascended the throne. He was the most illustrious of his dynasty and one of the greatest kings of ancient India. His name became a household word in India not only as a soldier, but also as a builder, a scholar and a writer. Inscriptions of his reign bear dates from A.D. 1020 to 1047, but according to general opinion he came to the throne around A.D. 1011 or even earlier in C. A.D. 1000. His death took place in A.D. 1056.² He won victory over king Vikramaditya of the western Chalukya dynasty, King Silahara Kasideva of the Konkana country, king Indraratha of the Adinagara (modern Mukhalingam in the Ganjam district of Orissa), Kirtiraja of the Chaulukya dynasty of Lata and the *Kalachuri* ruler Gangeyadeva. He sent an army, probably in A.D. 1018, to help Shahi Anandapala to fight against Sultan Mahmud of Gazni and afforded shelter to Ananda's son Trilochanapala next year, against the same enemy. Subsequently, in A.D. 1043 he seems to have joined a Hindu confederacy to Hansi, Thaneshwar, Nagarkot, etc., from the Muslim control.³ Bhoja was, however, defeated by the Chandella ruler Vidyadhara. Gangeyadeva's son Karnadeva too joined hands with the Chaulukya king Bhima of Gujarat and overran Dhar. During this unequal war Bhoja died of a disease and his country, including Dewas, fell to the Kalachuris and Chaulukyas in C.A.D. 1055.

Bhoja was a patron of learning, he made huge grants to the deserving scholars of his kingdom. His court too was adorned with scholars like Dhanapala, Uvata, etc., He himself studied grammar, astronomy, *alankara* (poetics) architecture and asceticism seriously, and said to have written more than 23 authoritative books on these and various other subjects. The University, which he established at Dhar, is still called the *Bhoja-Shala*. The ruined dam of Bhojpur, which the king constructed to hold up a very vast sheet of water, is still regarded as an astounding feature of hydraulic engineering. According to tradition Bhoja created this lake by holding waters from 365 streams, including the river Kaliasot, in compliance to the advice of a sage. On the bank of the lake he constructed a new township, named Bhojpur (a village in Raisen District) after himself, and erected the famous Siva temple. Daily bath in its water cured him from an incurable disease.⁴

A reference to Nemawar, now a part of Dewas District, is made by Rashid-ud-din, quoting Al-Biruni, who accompanied Mahmud of Ghazni and stayed in India between A.D. 1017 and 1030 and travelled over much of Central India. He remarks; "From Dhar, going south, you come to Mahumahra (Maheshwar), at the distance of

1. Ibid. P. Bhatia, Op. Cit., pp. 68-72; D.C. Ganguli, Op. Cit. pp. 66, 67.
2. The Struggle for Empire, p. 66; D.C. Ganguli, Op. Cit. p. 81; P. Bhatia, op. cit., p. 74.
3. Ibid. p. 67; P. Bhatia, Op. Cit., pp. 76-84; Epigraphia Indica, Vol. III, p. 46.
4. D.C. Ganguli, Op. Cit., pp. 254-55.

twenty parasangs; thence to Kundari (Khandwa) twenty; thence to Nemawar on the banks of the Nerbada, ten.¹

Al-Biruni's route is not easy to determine, but he appears to have struck southwards from Dhar to the Vindhya and then to have skirted the scarp and descended by one of the numerous passes leading to Maheshwar, to have crossed the river to Khandwa, and then again turned north.

Bhoja's successor Jayasimha drove away both Bhima of Gujarat and Karnadeva of Tripuri from Malwa, with the help offered by the Chalukyas of Deccan. But, subsequently he himself was slain by king Someshvara II of the Eastern Chalukya dynasty and the Paramara kingdom was divided between Someshvara II and his ally Karna of Gujarats.

Udayaditya, a brother or cousin to Bhoja, sought help from king Vighararaja II, Sakambhari and recovered Malwa after inflicting a crushing defeat on his rivals. He ruled Malwa during A.D. 1080-1086.²

Udayaditya constructed the temple of Nilkantheswar Mahadeva at Udaipur (Vidisha). It is regarded, as a masterpiece of art and architecture. Under his wise patronage the University of Bhoja prospered. His wife Shalmali is said to have established another University, named Sabhamandala, in the old Bhopal region, for the study of ancient scriptures.

Udayaditya's grandson Yasovarman succeeded his father Naravarman before A.D. 1133. He inherited a kingdom, which was greatly shattered by the invasion of the Chaulukyas of Gujarat, and he failed to control the disruptive forces that it produced. Once such effect was the establishment on an independent principality in the Dewas state by one Vijayapala.³ Nothing is known further of him or any of his descendants. It is also not known whom he owed allegiance as his supreme sovereign when Chaulukya Jayasimha fell on Yasovarman, took him prisoner, annexed the whole of Malwa and assumed the title *Avantinatha*. The Gujarat domination continued till A.D. 1138. The later Paramara rulers too had to suffer the same fate, that is, they lost their kingdom for long spells of time to their western neighbours, the Chaulukyas.

Sometime after A.D. 1138 King Jaya Varman of Malwa recovered his country but soon lost it to Chaulukya Ingadekamalla of Kalyan and Hoyasala Narsimha II, who placed one Ballal on the throne of Malwa. The Chaulukya ruler of Gujarat, Jaya Simha Siddharia dethroned Ballal around A.D. 1143 and kept Malwa as a part of his son's kingdom for about 20 years. During this period the royal house of Malwa was split into two, the main branch was still on the throne of Dhara, while some princes of royal blood separated themselves from the original house and started ruling at Bhopal, Hoshangabad, Nimar and Khandesh. They styled themselves as Mahakumaras. In the 7th decade of the 12th century Vindya Varman recaptured

1. Elliot and Dowson, History of India as told by its own Historians vol. I, p. 60.
2. The Struggle for Empire, p.68.
3. Ibid. p.69.

Malwa after defeating Kumarpala's son Mularaja II. The frequent attacks from the Chalukyas, Yadavas and Hoyasalas, however, went on. His grandson Arjuna Varman's court was adorned by his preceptor Madama, who composed *Parijata Manjari* or *Viyaya Sri* on the occasion of Arjun's marriage with the daughter of Jayasimha, the king of Gujarat. In the 2nd decade of the 13th century Devapala became the king of Malwa that extended from Broach to Vidisha as well as Nimar in the south, including obviously Dewas District.¹

From 1233 onwards Malwa became a target of repeated Muslim invasions. During the reign of Devapala Paramara (c 1218-1239 A.D.), The ruler of Dhar, Iltutmish invaded Malwa in A.D. 1233. He captured Bhilsa (Vidisha) and plundered Ujjain, but the Muslim victory was short-lived.² His son, Jaitugi (c 1239-55 A.D.), too had to encounter an attack from Balban in 1250 A.D. Vaghela Visaladeva of Gujarat sacked Dhar and the Yadava king Krishna made a violent attack on Malwa. Jaitugi's successors Jayasimha II, Arjunavarman II and Bhoja II had also to encounter a number of invasions.³

During the reign of Bhoja II, who came to the throne shortly after 1283 A.D., Malwa was again plundered by the Chahamanas Hammira and Sultan Jalal-ud-din Khalji.⁴ Finally the last Paramara ruler Mahlak Deva was attacked by an army of 10,000 troops under Ain-ul-Mulk, governor of Multan and a general of Ala-ud-din Khalji. Ain-ul-Mulk inflicted a crushing defeat on the Malwa army led by Mahlak Deva and his minister Koka (Goga) Deva. The latter was killed in the battle and Mahlak Deva was obliged to take shelter in the fort of Mandu. The Muslim army besieged the fort of Mandu and captured it on 23 November, 1305.⁵ Mahlak Deva fled and took shelter in Mandu town but was caught and killed. This victory, which was received with great joy at Delhi, made the Muslims masters of Ujjain, Mandu, Dhar and Chanderi and other parts of Malwa, including undoubtedly the tract covered by the present Dewas District. Ain-ul-Mulk was then 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 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.⁷

Muhammad bin Tughluq (1325-57 A.D.) appointed Aziz Himar governor of Malwa.⁸ Aziz Himar, according to the strict instructions and orders of the Sultan, conducted a horrid slaughter of foreign *amirs* of Malwa.⁹

1. Struggle for Empire, p.71.
2. D.C. Ganguli, History of the Paramara Dynasty, p.210; The Struggle for Empire, p.71.
3. The Struggle for Empire, p.71.
4. Ibid. p.72.
5. Ibid; The Delhi Sultanate, 29; K.S.Lal, History of the Khaljis, pp.-113-114, The Cambridge History of India, Vol. III p. 111.
6. K.S. Lal, pp. Op. Cit., p. 168.
7. Mahdi Hussain, Tughluq Dynasty, p.93
8. Ibid. p. 106.
9. The Delhi Sultanate, p.79.

Sultans of Malwa

Malwa, including Dewas District, continued to be a Tughluq province till about 1401 A.D. Dilawar Khan was appointed Governor of Malwa in about 1397 A.D.¹ Subsequently, at the instance of his son Alp Khan, he declared himself independent about 1401 A.D. and assumed the paraphernalia of royalty.² In 1406, Dilawar Khan died suddenly and his son, Alp Khan, assumed the government under the title of Hoshang Shah.³

In the beginning of 1407 A.D., Muzaffar Shah of Gujarat attacked Malwa and reached Dhar without much resistance. A battle ensued near Dhar in which Hoshang Shah was defeated and later taken as prisoner to Gujarat. Muzaffar Shah appointed his own brother Nusrat Khan Governor of Malwa and left for Gujarat.⁴

Nusrat Khan, however, failed to gain the goodwill either of the army or the people and was, therefore, expelled from the province. The Malwa army soon elected Hoshang's cousin, Musa Khan, as their ruler and occupied the fort of Mandu.⁵ On receipt of this news, Muzaffar Shah released Hoshang Shah from confinement and ordered his grandson, Prince Ahmad Shah, to proceed to help and reinforce him; so that he might reinstate him on the throne. Thereupon Prince Ahmad, accompanied by Hoshang Shah left Gujarat for Malwa and proceeded direct to Dhar which was soon reduced. After the occupation of Dhar and some neighbouring districts, Ahmad Shah handed them over to Hoshang Shah and himself returned to Gujarat.⁶ Some rebels, however, still held out at Mandu under their leader Musa Khan, who subsequently surrendered. Hoshang then transferred his capital to Mandu.⁷

The province of Malwa, including the Dewas District, remained under the rule of Ghuri King Hoshang Shah till A.D. 1435. After Hoshang's death in 1435 his son Ghani Khan succeeded him under the title of Muhammad Shah. Within a year, however Mahmud Khan Khalji, son of Sultan's Chief Minister, Malik Mughith, got poison administered to the Sultan Muhammad Shah who died on 18th April, 1436 A.D.⁸

Khalji Dynasty

In May 1436 A.D., Mahmud Khalji proclaimed himself Sultan; and the royal line of the Ghurs was replaced by that of the Khaljis.⁹ His career was full of campaigns and although in many of the campaigns he failed miserably, he was able to extend

1. Elliot and Dowson, History of India as told by its own Historians, Vol. IV, p. 37. According to U.N. Day (Medieval Malwa, pp 13-14) it was in 793 A.H. (A.D. 1390-91)
2. Ferishta, History of the Rise of Mahomedan Power in India, Tr. By John, Briggs, Vol. IV, p. 170.
3. U.N. Day, Medieval Malwa, pp. 23, 25.
4. Ibid. pp. 26-28.
5. Ibid. pp. 28-29.
6. Nizamuddin Ahmad, *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Tr. by B. De. Vol. III pp. 468-70; Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 171-73.
7. U.N. Day, Op. Cit., pp. 32-34.
8. Ibid., pp. 81-82.
9. *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. III, pp. 497-98

the boundaries of his kingdom. He introduced the Lunar Calendar in Malwa¹

In 873 A.H. (A.D. 1468-69) Mahmud was engaged in his last campaign against the Zamindars of Khichiware. He soon after fell ill and died at the age of sixty-eight years (1469 A.D.).² He was succeeded by his eldest son Prince Muhammad with the title of Ghiyath Shah (Ghiyas-ud-din).

Ghiyath Shah's rule had been a period of peace and plenty. As he had been constantly busy in the battles during his father's reign, he now yielded up the sword to his son, Abdul Qadir, and enjoyed ease for the rest of his life. He was very fond of women and it is said that he had at one time 16,000 slave girls in his harem.³ He was, however, religious and prayed all the five prayers of the Day.⁴

In 1482 A.D., Bahlol Lodi advanced from Delhi against Malwa. Ghiyath Shah, therefore, directed Sher Khan of Chanderi to collect the forces of Bhilsa and Sarangpur and march direct against the invader. Soon Sher Khan collected the troops and marched towards Bayana. Thereupon Bahlol Lodi, rather than risk a battle, retreated to Delhi.⁵

Ghiyath Shah entrusted the work of administration into the hands of his eldest son, Nasir Shah, who soon became rebellious and defeated the force sent from Mandu. Ultimately he succeeded in ascending the throne of Malwa, during the lifetime of his father, on 20th November, 1500 A.D. Ghiyath Shah virtually became a prisoner and died on 29th March, 1501 A.D.⁶

Nasir Shah was a weak ruler and after a rule of nearly eleven years died in December, 1510 while he was far away from his capital Shaliabad (Mandu). After his death, his third son Mahmud Shah ascended formally on the throne of Malwa on 3rd June, 1511 A.D.⁷

Soon after the accession of Mahmud Khalji II, Mahafiz Khan, Commandant of Mandu fort, raised the standard of rebellion with the object of securing the succession of Nasir Shah's second son, Prince Sahib Khan. Initially Mahafiz Khan was successful but ultimately both of them were obliged to flee to Gujarat. Mahmud II in his struggle for succession was helped most by Medini Rai, a Rajput noble. Mahmud, therefore, appointed him *wazir* and placed his reliance upon him.⁸

In 1512 A.D. Sikandar Khan, the Governor of Satwas (now in Dewas District), revolted against the Sultan. Mahmud then sent Medini Rai with a large army to put down the rebellion of Sikandar Khan. Medini Rai acted quickly and obliged Sikandar Khan to submit to him. Medini Rai took Sikandar Khan to Ujjain and obtained pardon

1. The Delhi Sultanate, p. 181.
2. Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 233; U.N. Day, Op. Cit., p. 217.
3. U.N. Day, Op. Cit. p. 244
4. Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1902, p. 364.
5. Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 237-38; *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari* Vol. III, pp. 546-47.
6. U.N. Day, Op. Cit. pp. 235, 239-43.
7. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V, p. 928.
8. *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. III, pp. 582-86; U.N. Day, Op. Cit. p. 277.

for his misdeeds from the Sultan. Mahmud soon restored Sikandar Khan to former position and Jagir.¹

A few days later Sikandar Khan again revolted and forcefully occupied a number of villages. Mahmud, therefore, sent Malik Lodha, the Governor of Khandwa, to proceed against Sikandar Khan. Malik Lodha was, however, assassinated and Sikandar Khan's rebellion remained unsubdued.²

During the next few years Medini Rai, due to the bravery and loyalty of his men, grew very powerful. He succeeded in removing the Muhammadans from all posts of influence and became practically a virtual ruler. The rivalry between the two ultimately resulted in the flight of Mahmud to Gujarat in 1517 A.D. Muzaffar Shah of Gujarat received him well and sent him with a large army towards Malwa. On arriving at Dhar, they soon captured the town and proceeded towards Mandu and besieged the fort. The fort was captured after a siege of a few months. In the meanwhile, Medini Rai and his brother Silhadi left for Chittor to seek the help of Rana Sanga.³

Soon after Medini Rai entered Malwa with an immense army led by Rana Sanga. On receipt of the news, Mahmud advanced towards the Rajput army. In the battle Mahmud's army was completely defeated, and the Sultan was taken a prisoner. Rana Sanga then took him to Chittor. He was later released and restored to his throne by the Rana, who however, annexed a part of Malwa to Mewar, and Silhadi, brother of Medini Rai, became the independent ruler of the territory extending from Sarangpur to Bhilsa and Raisen.⁴

In 1526, Mahmud offended Bahadur Shah, son and successor of Muzaffar Shah. Thereupon, Bahadur Shah proceeded against Mandu in 1530 A.D. and laid the siege of the fort. The fort fell to Bahadur Shah on 28th March, 1531 A.D. Mahmud, along with his sons, was sent under an escort to be confined in Champaner. On the way, Mahmud made an attempt to escape, but his guards overpowered him and killed him along with his sons on 2nd April, 1531. This brought an end to the Khalji rule in Malwa. Bahadur Shah then appointed Mallu Khan the Governor of Malwa and Muslim Nobles to various offices and returned to Gujarat.⁵ Thus, in the early years of Bahadur Shah's reign the present Dewas District formed a part of the Gujarat Kingdom.

In 1534, Humayun marched on Malwa and moved about freely in the province. He arrived at Sarangpur by January, 1535. From Sarangpur he moved to Ujjain and thence to Mandsaur. Bahadur Shah also reached Mandsaur with an army, but realising his weak position, left his camp and fled to Mandu. Humayun soon occupied the Gujarat camp and followed him upto Mandu. Humayun captured the fort by an assault at the Sarangarh gate. Bahadur Shah, however, managed to escape to Champaner.⁶ Thus the province came under the control of Mughal Emperor Humayun in 1535 A.D.

1. *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. III, pp. 587-89.

2. U.N. Day, Op. Cit. p. 281.

3. *The Delhi Sultanate*, pp. 184-85.

4. *Ferishta*, Vol. IV, pp. 262-63; *The Delhi Sultanate*, p. 185.

5. *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. V, pp. 932-33; *Ferishta*, vol IV, pp. 265-68.

6. Elliot and Dowson, Op. Cit. Vol. V, pp. 190-92.

After the Settlement of Gujarat, Humayun marched on Malwa, where local element had organised resistance against the Mughals. This timely arrival, however, saved the situation from becoming worse. He set-up his headquarters at Mandu and stayed in Malwa for sometime.¹

After the departure of Humayun, in 1537 A.D., Bahadur Shah reestablished his authority over Malwa and appointed Mallu Khan in Mandu and Muhammad Miran Shah to the over-all charge of Malwa.² On the death of Bahadur Shah, Mallu Khan soon crowned himself in Mandu as the ruler of Malwa, with the title of Qadir Shah sometime in June-July, 1537 A.D. Thus, Malwa once again became an independent Kingdom.³

While Qadir Shah was still busy in consolidating the Kingdom of Malwa, he had to face the annoyance of Sher Khan (later called Sher Shah), the Afghan ruler. Sher Khan desired Qadir's co-operation in his struggle against the Mughals. Qadir Shah, however, promised no assistance in his reply to Sher Khan. Sher Shah, therefore, started for the subjugation of Malwa in April, 1542 A.D.⁴ Qadir Shah moved from Ujjain to Sarangpur and submitted in person to Sher Shah. Thus Malwa was subjugated by Sher Shah without any bloodshed.⁵ Sher Shah moved to Ujjain and occupied it. At Ujjain he issued a *farman* bestowing the kingdom of Lakhnauti (Bengal) on Qadir Shah in exchange for the kingdom of Malwa. Being apprehensive of the motives of Sher Shah, Qadir Shah one night escaped from the camp and fled towards Gujarat.⁶

Sher Shah then marched from Ujjain to Mandu and Dhar which he occupied without much resistance.⁷ He then appointed Shujat Khan over Handia and Satwas, and Haji Khan and Junaid Khan over Mandu and Dhar.⁸ Shujaat Khan's appointment at Handia, which is situated in Hoshangabad beyond the territory now forming part of Dewas District, is a clear evidence that Dewas was included in Sher Shah's Kingdom. Qadir Shah, later made some attempts to regain Malwa, but in vain. Again in March, 1543, Sher Shah returned to Malwa and captured the fort of Raisen after a long siege lasting for more than four months. Sher Shah then appointed Shujaat Khan Governor of Malwa and returned to the north.⁹ On Sher Shah's death (22 May, 1545 A.D.), Shujaat Khan had to face some opposition from Islam Shah Sur, the son and successor of Sher Shah. Islam Shah, therefore, removed Shujat Khan from the governorship of Malwa and appointed Isa Khan in his place.¹⁰ Later Muhammad

1. Abul Fazl, *Akbarnama*, Tr by H. Beveridge, Vol. I, pp. 317-18.

2. U.N. Day, Op. Cit. p. 329.

3. Elliot and Dowson, Op. Cit. Vol. IV, pp. 378, 391-92; *Ferishta*, Vol. IV, p. 271.

4. *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. V, p. 935.

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

6. Ibid. pp. 334-35; *The Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. III, pp. 619.

7. K.R. Qanungo, Op. Cit., p. 335.

8. U.N. Day, Op. Cit. p. 334.

9. *A Comprehensive History of India*, Op. Cit. pp. 935-36; Elliot and Dowson, Op. Cit. Vol. IV, pp. 385, 392-97, 402-03.

10. U.N. Day, Op. Cit. p. 336.

Shah Adil (Mubariz Khan), the successor of Islam Shah, appointed Shujaat Khan Governor of Malwa¹ or as Nizam-ud-din says, "conferred the entire country of Malwa permanently on him".²

Shujaat Khan managed the government well and Malwa witnessed some peace under him. He placed Daulat Khan Ajiyala, his adopted son, in Ujjain, and its territories; Malik Mustafa, his youngest son, in Raisen and Bhilsa; Miyan Bayazid in Handia and Ashta and himself took his seat at Sarangpur.³ Shujaat Khan had later become independent because he felt no obligation towards Humayun when he returned to India. His death in 1555 A.D. was followed by a scramble for power among his sons and ultimately Miyan Bayazid assumed royalty and took the title of Baz Bahadur Shah.⁴

The Mughals

Early in 1561 A.D. Akbar thought of the conquest of Malwa which was one of the most prosperous parts of India, but was allegedly badly administered by Baz Bahadur.⁵ On 12th March, 1561, Akbar sent a Mughal army under Adham Khan and Pir Muhammad Khan for the conquest of Malwa. Baz Bahadur was defeated near Sarangpur and was obliged to flee towards Khandesh. The victorious Mughal army entered the palace and Baz Bahadur's treasure and harem fell into the hands of Adham Khan.⁶ Akbar then appointed Adham Khan the governor of Malwa. Later, Akbar recalled him from Malwa and appointed Pir Muhammad Khan the governor of the province.⁷

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

Soon Akbar despatched an army under Abdullah Khan Uzbek to recover Malwa and act as its governor. The Mughal army defeated Baz Bahadur who managed to flee from the country and take refuge with Rana Udai Singh of Chittor. Abdullah Khan soon occupied Malwa and re-established Mughal rule throughout the province. Baz Bahadur, tired of his wanderings, ultimately submitted to Akbar who enrolled him as a *Mansabdar* of one thousand. He was, however, soon promoted to the rank of two thousand.⁹

Abdullah Khan, though an efficient administrator, proved to be grasping and

1. Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 273.
2. The *Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. III, p. 628.
3. Ibid.
4. Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 275-76; U.N. Day, op.cit., p. 337.
5. A.L. Srivastava, Akbar the Great, Vol. I, p. 54.
6. The *Akbarnama*, Vol. II, pp. 211-14; A.L. Srivastava, op.cit., Vol. I, p. 55; The *Tabaqat-i-Akbari*, Vol. II, p. 253.
7. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V, p. 937.
8. Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 278-79; The Cambridge History of India, Vol. IV, p. 82.
9. The *Akbarnama*, Vol. II, pp. 260-61; A.L. Srivastava, Op. Cit., Vol I, pp. 67-68.

rebellious. Akbar, therefore, left Agra on 1st July, 1564, for making an example of the rebellious governor.¹ Ultimately Abdullah Khan was defeated and obliged to flee towards Gujarat.² Akbar then returned to Mandu and stayed there for nearly a month to set the administration of Malwa in order. He then appointed Kara Bahadur Khan the governor of Malwa and left for Agra.³ Kara Bahadur Khan was followed by Shihab-ud-din, Qutb-ud-din Khan and Muzaffar Khan in that office.⁴ Thus, Malwa was finally annexed to the Mughal empire.

In 1580 A.D., Akbar reorganised the administrative system of the Mughal Empire. According to it, the whole of the Empire was divided into *subahs* and *sarkars*. Each *sarkar* was then divided into *mahals*. Almost the whole of the present District of Dewas then formed a part of the *sarkar* of Handia in the *Subah* of Malwa. Out of the 23 *mahals* in the *sarkar* of Handia, the territories included in about 6 *mahals* now forms part of Dewas District. The *mahal* of Sundarsi (Sandarsi) was, however, included in the *Sarkar* of Sarangpur in Malwa *Subah*.

These were the *mahals* of Dewas, Rajora (Rajor), Satwas, Niman (Nimanpur), himawar and Unchod. These six *mahals* yielded a revenue of 98,92,217 *dams* and contributed a contingent of 666 cavalry and 2,826 infantry. The *mahal* of Sundarsi in the *sarkar* of Sarangpur yielded a revenue of 4,34,889 *dams* and contributed a contingent of 105 cavalry and 2,000 infantry and was owned by Chauhan Rajputs. Wild elephants abounded in the *sarkar* of Handia in the 16th century.⁵

In Akbar's time, Dewas was a small village near Nagda. In old papers it is centered as Nagar Nagda *Kasba* Dewas, i.e., the town of Nagda and the suburb of Dewas. It was not a place of importance till it came into the hands of the Marathas. Nagda has not, however, been mentioned in the *Ain-i-Akbari* and, therefore, must have been destroyed before Mughal days.⁶

In 1584 A.D., Mirza Aziz Koka, foster brother of Akbar, was the governor of Malwa, and was succeeded by Shihab-ud-din Ahmad Khan in 1590. He, however, died in the same year and was followed by Akbar's own son prince Murad Mirza. In 1592, the charge of Malwa was given to Shahrukh Mirza, one of the son-in-laws of Akbar. He held this appointment till the death of Akbar in 1605 A.D.⁷ Shah Jahan appointed Khan Jahan Lodi as the governor of Malwa after 1635 A.D.⁸

Subsequently, due to its strategic and geographical situation, Malwa *Subah* became the Mughal base for the expeditions against the Kingdoms of Berar, Ahmadnagar, Khandesh and Deccan. In 1589, Akbar began his march towards

1. A.L. Srivastava, Op.Cit. Vol. I, p. 94.
2. The *Akbarnama*, Vol. II, pp. 349-50.
3. Badayuni, *Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh*. Tr. by W.H. Lowe, Vol. II p. 47.
4. The *Akbarnama*, Vol. II, pp. 403, 484, 488; The Cambridge History of India, Vol. IV, p. 106.
5. Abul Fazl, *Ain-i-Akbari*, Tr. by H.S. Jarrett and Ed. by J.N. Sarkar, 1949, Vol. II, pp. 209, 215, 218.
6. Dewas State Gazetteer, 1908, pp. 64, 66.
7. Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1902, p. 373.
8. Ibid. p. 377.

Burhanpur by way of Depalpur and Dhar.¹

During the reign of Jahangir, Mandu continued to be an important seat of administration.² In March 1616 A.D., the Emperor Jahangir, with Sir Thomas. Roe and Terry, visited Mandu and stayed there for a few months.³

In latter period, during the days of rebellion of Prince Khurram (later Emperor Shah Jahan) and that of Khan Jahan Lodi, the Malwa region, including Dewas District, was treaded by rival forces. Bhils of Malwa region tried to revolt against the Mughal authority in about 1632 A.D. Another minor insurrection of Gond and Bhils in Malwa required the considerable forces in April, 1643. However, early in the following year it was suppressed.⁴

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. Important routes connecting northern India with the Deccan also passed through this region. Malwa continued to enjoy peace and uneventful administration till nearly the end of the 17th century.⁵

In the last decade of the 17th century, the Marathas took Mandu for the first time in 1696 A.D., but retired again to the south almost immediately.⁶ The Maratha raids in Malwa were then frequent and Abu-Nasar Khan (Shaiyasta Khan II), the governor of Malwa, dared not face the invaders and remained sheltering within the fort of Ujjain. Aurangzeb, therefore dismissed him from the governorship of the province.⁷

In the closing years of Aurangzeb's reign, Mughal empire began to disintegrate, and Malwa became a hunting ground of the Marathas. They continued to raid the Malwa territory till they succeeded in establishing their authority in the province till the middle of the 18th century.

The Pawars of Dewas

The former rulers of Dewas and Dhar were Pawar Marathas, claiming their descent from the famous Parmara clan which ruled over Malwa from the ninth to the thirteenth century, with Ujjain and Dhar as their capitals. The Parmaras being dispersed by the Muhammadan conquerors, a part of the clan entered the Deccan where they became gradually absorbed into the local population and became Marathas.⁸

1. The *Akbarnama*, Vol.III, p. 767.
2. A.L. Srivastava, Op. Cit., Vol. I, p. 456.
3. Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1902, p. 377; Dhar State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 117.
4. The Cambridge History of India, Vol. IV, pp. 192 and 201.
5. J.N. Sarkar, History of Aurangzeb, Vol. V, pp. 380-82.
6. Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1902, pp. 342, 377.
7. Raghbir Singh, Malwa in Transition, p. 34.
8. John Malcolm, A Memoir of Central India, Vol. I, 1970, pp. 97-100; Dewas State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 2; Dhar State Gazetteer, 1908, pp. 7 and 9.

In the 17th century Sabu Singh, or Shivaji as he was called in the Deccan, was the first historical ancestor of importance. Sabu Singh settled at the village of Hange near Ahmadnagar. He collected some horse and food and took to raiding. On one occasion, when he was busy in his raids, he was captured by the great Shivaji, then occupied in founding the Maratha Empire. Shivaji, however, soon released Sabu Singh and enrolled him among his supporters. Shivaji is known to have been aware of Sabu Singh's military powers, for he is reported to have sent one of his associates, Ramaji Ganesh Atre, to enlist his aid. Sabu Singh was wounded at the battle of Kalyan, where he had accompanied Shivaji, in 1646. He then returned to Hange and founded the village of Sukhewadi, now called Supa, of which he was granted the Patelship. Sabu Singh was, however, killed in a skirmish in 1647, leaving a son Krishnaji, then a child of five or six years old. Krishnaji and his mother were soon obliged to leave Supa on account of certain family dissensions.¹

About 1660 A.D. Krishnaji waited upon Shivaji, who employed him in the army and later on reinstated him in his ancestral lands for good services rendered to the Maratha cause, granting him also the village of Kanagi and Karangaon in *inam*.²

Krishnaji left three sons, Bubaji, was allotted the specific task by Santaji Ghorpade, to patrol the territory of Berar and Khandesh, which dominated the main northern artery from Delhi to the Mughal Camp and to prevent supplies from reaching Aurangzeb's Camp. In this task Bubaji was ably assisted by his two sons, Kaluji and Sambhaji. Kaluji and Sambhaji also joined the Maratha expedition which entered Malwa on several occasions. In 1696 they reached Mandu for a long time and had to retire soon from there. From Sambhaji are descended through Udaji Pawar, the Pawars of Dhar and from Kaluji the house of Dewas.³

Kaluji had four sons, Krishnaji, Tukoji Rao I, Jiwaji Rao and Manaji, of whom Krishnaji and Manaji settled in the Deccan, while Tukoji Rao I and Jiwaji Rao entered the military service of the Marathas. Rising to positions of importance they ultimately received the *parganas* of Dewas, Sarangpur, Alot, Ringnod, Gadgucha, Bagaud, Hamirpur (in Bundelkhand), and a portion of the tributes from Banswala and Dungarpur and other lands in Northern India. They were also permitted by the Peshwa to carry a banner and sound a drum (Chaughada).⁴

Bubaji's sons, Kaluji and Sambhaji, had risen to prominent positions under the Satara Raja Shahu. Sambhaji had three sons, Udaji, Anand Rao and Jagdev. Udaji Rao had served with distinction under the Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath and Baji Rao I and made several incursions into Malwa and even succeeded in holding Dhar for a time.⁵ In 1724-25, Baji Rao I made definite grants to Udaji Pawar in Malwa, which included the *Mokasa* dues of the Dhar and Jhabua districts.⁶

1. Dewas State Gazetteer, 1908, pp. 2-3; Manohar Malgonkar, The Pawars of Dewas Senior, pp. 5-9.
2. Manohar Malgonka, Op. Cit., p. 10.
3. Ibid. p. 15; Dewas State Gazetteer, Op. Cit. p. 3.
4. Dewas State Gazetteer, Op. Cit. p. 3; Manohar Malgonkar, Op. Cit. pp. 30, 35, 36; Raghbir Singh, Malwa in Transition, p. 279.
5. Raghbir Singh, Op. Cit. pp. 110 and 146; Grant Duff, History of the Marhattas, Vol. I (1878), pp. 408-09.
6. Raghbir Singh, Op. Cit. pp. 154 and 156.

By the year 1730 A.D., the Peshwa extended his sway over Malwa by assigning the dues of various places to some of his generals. In the settlement of 20 December 1731, the division of the dues to Peshwa was 8.5 per cent, to Holkar 35.0 per cent, to Sindhia 35.0 per cent and to Pawar 21.5 per cent.

Though a share in the dues of the province was reserved for the Pawars- the future rulers of Dhar and Dewas - it was not assigned to them at the time.

The settlement with Anand Rao Pawar of Dhar came into effect in 1732-33. The other scion of Pawar family i.e., Tukoji and Jiwaji Pawar (of Dewas) were associated on October 22, 1732 by granting them 7 per cent out of the 21.5 percent reserved for the Pawars.¹ Thus by the year 1731-32 all the leading Maratha families appeared in Malwa and the rise of Pawars of Dewas may be traced from then onwards.

The first Chiefs of Dewas were thus the two brothers Tukoji and Jiwaji, cousins of Udaji Rao, the first Chief of the Dhar House, who came with the Peshwa, Bajji Rao I into Malwa. Tukoji Rao and Jiwaji Rao Pawar, were to be paid 7 percent of the dues collected in Malwa. They received their individual *saranjam* actually in 1734. The tract of Dewas, referred to above, jointly received by the two brothers, thus marked the beginning of the erstwhile Dewas state.² The tract yielded them a nominal revenue of Rs.2,42,900 yearly, but subject to a yearly payment of Rs.26,000 to several Girasia Chiefs.³

The other important constituent unit of the District consisting of Kannod and Khategaon tahsils formed part of erstwhile Holkar State, tract of Sonkatch formed the part of the former Gwalior State and Nimanpur belonging to former Dhar State.

The two brothers Tukoji Rao I and Jiwaji Rao continued to rule jointly for sometimes over the region of Dewas. There was no distinct separation of the territory into shares. Subsequently, this joint arrangement proved to be unsatisfactory and led to partition between them. The lines descended from Tukoji and Jiwaji are respectively styled the Senior and Junior Branch of *Bari* and *Chhoti Panti*.⁴

Tukoji (1728-1753)

Tukoji Rao the founder of the Senior Branch led an active life in politics. He took part in the battle of Tirla near Dhar against Daya Bahadur in 1732 A.D. ⁵ In the battle of Bhopal in 1738 between Nizan-ul-mulk and the Peshwa, Bajji Rao I, Tukoji fought shoulder to shoulder with the Peshwa and caught the Nizam's rearguards.⁶ Tukoji also took part in the capture of Bassein from the Portuguese by the side of Peshwa's brother, Chimnaji Appa, in 1739 A.D., and received commends for his valour.⁷ As a mark of appreciation of Tukoji's services in this battle, as well as earlier

1. Raghubir Singh, Op. Cit. pp. 274-75.
2. Ibid. p 279.
3. C.U. Aitchison, A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads, Vol. IV, p 246
4. Dewas State Gazetteer, p.3.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid. p.4; Manohar Malgonkar, Op.Cit. p. 79.
7. Ibid. p. 85.

battles, Chhattarapati Shahu bestowed upon Tukoji Pawar the hereditary title of *Sena Hapta Sahasri* (or Commandant of 7000 horse.)¹ The familiarity between the two grew so thick that Shahu regarded Tukoji's wife, Savitri Bai, as one of his own sisters, and allotted to her for her pin-money a tract of land adjoining Tukoji's own properties in Ganegaon as her personal property.²

Tukoji was killed in 1753 in Marwar where he had gone with Jayapa Sindhia.³ His brother Jiwaji, always devoted to him, performed his funeral ceremonies at Pushkar.

Krishnaji Rao I (1753-89)

Tukoji was succeeded by Krishnaji, who was adopted by Savitri Bai. Krishnaji was a minor and remained at Supa with his fathers family while Savitri Bai endeavoured to manage the State from Ganegaon. On attaining majority Krishnaji took-over the administration.

Krishnaji accompanied Jankoji Sindhia and was present at the disastrous battle of Panipat. On the 14th January, 1761 the battle of Panipat was fought with Ahmed Shah Abdali by the Marathas. Only three weeks earlier to this date Krishnaji Pawar had passed his 20th birthday.⁴ Jiwaji Pawar, the ruler of Junior Branch of Dewas, Malhar Rao Holkar and Yeshwant Rao Pawar (the ruler of Dhar) and Mahadji Sindhia were also present in the battle. On the fateful day of the battle, Krishnaji and Jiwaji were both positioned right of the centre where Bhau Shaheb, the Supreme Commander of the Maratha army had placed himself. By their side was Yeshwant Rao Pawar and beyond him were Jankoji Sindhia and Malhar Rao Holkar.⁵ In the contest, the Marathas suffered a crushing defeat. Jankoji who was seriously wounded, was taken prisoner and his throat was mercilessly cut.⁶

Yeshwant Rao Pawar also lost his life in the battle⁷ Malhar Rao seeing early the turn of events in the battle withdrew his force before the retreat became a route.⁸ Mahadji Sindhia and Krishnaji and Jiwaji Pawar were also able to escape. Krishnaji succeeded in escaping after darkness fell. Out of his own 1,000 troops only four horsemen survived to accompany him.⁹ After making desperate marches and long detours to elude the Pathan raiders, Krishnaji reached Gohad after 10 days. There, coincidentally, he received reinforcement from Baburao Ram Atre, a member of the family of erstwhile Deewan of Dewas-who escorted him upto Dewas.

1. Dewas State Gazetteer, Op. Cit. p.3.
2. Manohar Malgonkar, Op. Cit. p. 90.
3. Grant Duff, A History of the Maharattas, p. 601.
4. Manohar Malgonkar, Op. Cit. p. 144.
5. Ibid.
6. Grant Duff, Op. Cit. Vol. I. (ed. by Guha, 1971) p.408.
7. Elliot, The History of India as told by its own Historians, Vol. VIII, pp. 280-81
8. S.R. Bhandari, *Bharat Ke Deshi Rajya* (Dhar State)p.13.
9. Indore State Gazetteer, p. 15.
10. Manohar Malgonkar, Op. Cit. pp. 144-45.

Mahadji Sindhia was the only direct living descendant of Ranoji's Sindhia's family who had survived and therefore, he was confirmed in the family jagir by Peshwa Madhav Rao.¹ Subsequently, Mahadaji Sindhia rendered good services to the peshwa alongwith Tukoji Holkar As a reward half the revenues of the *Mahals* of Nemawar, Kataphod, Satwa, Rajor, and Harangaon were assigned in *Saranjam* to Mahadji Sindhia and the remaining half was given to Tukoji Holkar.²

In the post-Panipat period Mahadji Sindhia and Krishnaji Rao I worked in collaboration. They developed intimacy after the death of Peshwa Madhav Rao (1772 A.D.) and Krishnaji fought many battles on the side of Sindhia in North India, away from Dewas for about 12 Years.³ During these long absences the administration of Dewas State was conducted by Deewan Mahipat Baji Rao. To meet the heavy expence incurred on large army, the *parganas* were given by him on *ijara* or farm to bankers, who advanced money to Krishnaji alike other Maratha Chiefs to defray the necessary heavy military charges.⁴ Over-burdened with debts, Krishnaji had to reduce the number of his forces.

Meanwhile, on 15 August, 1774, Jiwaji Pawar, the ruler of Junior Branch of Dewas, died and he was succeeded by his elder son Sadashiv Rao.⁵ Following the death of Jiwaji, differences arose between the Pawars of Dewas. These differences reached serious proportions in the year 1780 A.D. In that year the Marathas and the British were engaged in a bitter struggle. Nana Fadnavis, on behalf of the Regency Council of Poona, instructed the Malwa *sardars* to prevent the British from supporting Raghunath Rao. Accordingly, Sindhia and the Holkar mustered their forces to march into Gujarat. Krishnaji Pawar attaed his contingent and himself to the main force of Mahadji Sindhia, as ordered by the Regency Council, to set out for the campaign against the British.

The British force from Bombay Crowled up the Western ghats, the Maratha advance guard under Krishnaji Pawar and others offered light skirmishes but avoided a major battle. This classic pattern of Maratha strategy of alluring the enemy into difficult situations, and then launching the attack after encircling them, unnerved the British. Faced with defeat, their Commandar Col. Egerton sued for peace. The British capitulated and signed the treaty of Wadgaon (A.D. 1779).

Sadashiv Rao Pawar was also ordered to take his contingent alongwith Krishnaji. But he held back presumably on the ground that he did not wish to place his own contingent under Krishnaji's orders as had been the custom, or even to serve under him personally.⁶ The matter was refered to the Poona Court and Sadashiv Rao decided not to participate in the battle until the ruling was received from Poona.⁷

1. Luard, Gwalior State Gazetteer, pp. 16-17.

2. Selections from the Satara Rajas and the Peshwas Diaries, Vol. I, p. 218.

3. Dewas State Gazetteer, p. 4.

4. Ibid. pp. 4-5.

5. Manohar Malgonkar, Op. Cit. p. 163.

6. Ibid. p. 168.

7. Ibid.

The Poona Court took nearly a whole year before making its award on the 1st February 1781. This award was in the form of an agreement between the two brothers Krishnaji Pawar and Sadashiv Rao Pawar which recorded the pattern of the future relationship between the two families as well as their separate relationship with the Poona Government.

The agreement contained nine separate clauses in which Krishnaji Pawar was referred to as the "younger brother" and Sadashiv Rao Pawar as the "elder brother". Both of them had to give undertaking that they would not give occasion for differences between them in future. With regard to the future relationship in the agreement, Krishnaji Pawar had to give the following undertaking.

1. That he would demand from Sadashiv Rao "Service as and when required" by the Government and compensate him.
2. That, he would not permit any further lapses on the part of Sadashiv Rao, else he had right to confiscate Sadashiv Rao's estates. Sadashiv Rao had to accept the award and gave undertaking accordingly.¹
3. That he on his part, would not give rise to any further family dissensions.

At the same time, Sadashiv Rao also undertook to proceed on service as and when ordered by Krishnaji, to remain obedient to Krishnaji and carry out his orders. He also agreed that in case of failure on his part to proceed on service, the Government would be entitled to confiscate his estates.²

Krishnaji did not have a male issue, and was anxious to adopt a son. Therefore, in the year 1788, when he was still with the Sindhia in his North India campaign at Mathura, sought Mahadji's permission to return to Dewas. During the rains of 1788 the religious ceremonies of the adoption were duly performed. Vithalrao, aged 5 years, the son of Ranoji brother of Krishnaji was adopted and renamed as Tukoji and was later to succeed Krishnaji Pawar as Tukoji II.³ At the time, according to custom, Anand Rao Pawar (the brother of Sadashiv Rao) and other members of the family were also present. As soon as the adoption was completed, Krishnaji Pawar hurried off to the north to join the Sindhia's campaign against Ghulam Kadar, the chieftain of the Rohillas, who had spread a reign of terror in Delhi and had for a time controlled the affairs of the Mughal court at Delhi. Later, Krishnaji Pawar succeeded in capturing Ghulam Kadar and was honoured by the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam with robes made of brocade.⁴

Sooner, Krishnaji found his health was failing. He, therefore, endeavoured, to return and proceed to Poona for securing recognition of his adopted son. On his way back Krishnaji found himself too weak to undertake jouney to Poona. Hence, he wrote to Nana Fadnis at Poona regarding his adopted son Tukoji and at the same

1. Ibid. pp. 168-70.

2. Ibid.

3. Manohar Malgaonkar, p. 202.

4. Ibid. p. 204-206 and 214; Dewas State Gazetteer, Op. Cit. p. 5

time securing the powerful support of Mahadji Sindhia and Ahilya Bai Holkar.¹ Krishnaji died on his way on the 11th March, 1789, at Burhanp.

The appeal of Krishnaji Pawar and the active support of Mahadji Sindhia bore fruit. On 22 September, 1789 the Poona court declared Tukoji Pawar II as the successor of Krishnaji Pawar and made him entitled to all his *saranjams* and honours and titles. The Peshwa's Court according to custom, also called upon the new Chief to make a *nazar* of one Lakh and one rupees in to the court.² Sadashiv Rao and his brother Anand Rao had done their best to fail Tukoji's succession- but having failed themselves, Sadashiv Rao withdrew himself more and more from worldly affairs and became a recluse, and died on 2nd December, 1790, He was succeeded by his son Rukmangad Rao.

Mahadji Sindhia continued to be a staunch friend of the family of Krishnaji and looked upon Tukoji Pawar II as his own ward. In the year 1792, when Mahadji Sindhia was headed for the Deccan after many long years, he made a halt at Dewas and was invited to a banquet by Tukoji Pawar II. When Mahadji proceeded on his way to Poona he took Tukoji Rao with him, accompanied by his adopted Mother Gangabai.³ At this time Tukoji Pawar II was only nine years of age.

Tukoji Rao Pawar remained away from Dewas for about 10 years in the south. In his absence Tukoji Holkar made inroads into the territory of Dewas. Upon which, Mahadji warned the Holkar for encroachment. on 2nd February 1794, to the great sorrow of Tukoji Rao Pawar, occurred the death of Mahadji Sindhia at Poona. He was succeeded by his adopted son Daulat Rao Sindhia. Thereafter, the battle of supremacy began between Sindhia and Holkar at Poona.

The history of the Dewas tract subsequently, for a period of about 25 years is a record of ravages and depredations by the Pindaris, the Holkar and even by the Sindhia besides the rebellion of local thakurs. According to Malcolm, Dewas at the time was " the sport of every charge" and so desperate had the condition become that but for the British timely assistance, the State would have been absorbed into either Holkar's or Sindhia's dominions.⁴

The Sindhia's troops under Sarje Rao Ghatgay, the father-in-law of Daulat Rao Sindhia, began a systematic plunder and let loose a reign of terror in the vicinity of Poona. In June 1801 Sarje Rao carried out a major raid on Gandgaon, Tukoji's village near Supa (Poona) with artillery and swept it completely.⁵ While Tukoji himself was headquartered at Supa.

At Dewas, taking advantage of the absence of Tukoji Rao, Bhagwant Rao Pawar an illegitimate son of Krishnaji Pawar began to extract money from the agriculturists treating himself to be the master of Dewas. He joined hands with the Holkar and raided Sindhia's territory. He attacked Ujjain and set fire to the city *bazar*.

1. Manohar Malgonkar, Op.Cit., p.214.
2. Ibid. p. 215.
3. Ibid.
4. John Malcolm, Memoirs of Central India, Vol. I, p. 113.
5. Manohar Malgonkar, Op. Cit., p.224.

Upon which, the Sindhia was so much enraged that he launched an attack, took Bhagwant Rao as prisoner and demanded a sum of a lakh of rupees from Tukoji for his release and declared that until the sum was paid all the estates of the Pawars of Dewas were to be regarded as confiscated.¹

This was a very serious matter for Tukoji; it virtually amounted to the total loss of his family estates. Hearing the news Tukoji set off for Dewas from the South. The Sindhia agreed to reduce the sum of fine to Rs. 40,000 on the condition of Tukoji's agreeing to help the Sindhia against the Holkar. It was accepted by Tukoji to save the estate.

Being tried of these depredations Tukoji had appealed to the Peshwa repeatedly for help, but was equally helpless. However, the Peshwa deputed Tukoji Rao to assist General Wellesley against both the Sindhia and the Holkar and subsequently against the Pindaris also.

The difficult situation faced by both the houses of Dewas brought them closer and they agreed to take joint action. The same was the fate of the Ruler of Dhar. He also joined hands with the Pawars of Dewas to present a common front against the enemies. In 1811 the three Pawar families, maintained between them an almost complete cavalry brigade, numbering 2065 mounted troops. Of these, Tukoji Pawar had 700 as his own contingent, and the remainder was divided between Rukmangad Rao and the Ruler of Dhar. For the maintenance of his force Tukoji possessed a *saranjam* of Rs.2,00,000 and kept adding his force steadily.² Their unity paid dividend in the same year, when Karim Khan, the Pindari leader, began to pillage Malwa and headquartered at Shujalpur on the frontiers of Dewas. The united efforts of the Pawars were able to keep the Pindari leader Karim Khan at bay.³

Towards the end of March, 1814 a large body of Karim's party under Khushal Kunwar came in the neighbourhood of Shujalpur,⁴ on the frontiers of Dewas. Rukmanagad Rao first tried to buy off Karim Khan so that the farmers who had fled from Sarangpur should be enabled to return. But realisation soon dawned upon him that Karim Khan's demands would go on increasing. He even suggested to Tukoji to takeover Shujalpur in order to safeguard the Pawar territory. To Tukoji he wrote "I am willing to join you with my contingent and serve wherever you may order." Thus the two Pawar families of Dewas were brought closer than they were during the past thirty years. However, meanwhile Chitu, another Pindari leader, intercepted him and defeated Khushal Kunwar on 8th April, 1814. Khushal Kunwar retreated and reinforced himself with Holkar Shahi Pindaris and made a joint attack on Chitu on the 11th April. Whereupon Chitu retreated towards Dewas⁵ and pursued by Khushal Kunwar fled towards South of Ujjain and joined Daulatrao's Sindhia's Commander Jaswantrao Bhao.

1. Ibid., p. 226.
2. Ibid., p. 237.
3. Ibid., p. 238.
4. Foreign Secret Consultation No. 3 dated 15th April 1814 from Strachey to Moir.
5. B.K.Sinha, Pindaris, p. 110.

Subsequently the British began to tighten the grip on the Pindaris from the year 1817 onwards. Wherever any assemblage of Pindaris was heard, a detachment was sent by the British to disperse it. John Malcolm himself reached Ujjain on the 8th March, 1818.¹ Meanwhile, a detachment under Lieutenant Col. Stanhope was sent to the vicinity of Raghogarh, to attack the Pindaris, who had returned after discomfiture at Kannod.² On 28th February at Bagli, about 30 miles west of Indore, Stanhope met another British detachment which was in pursuit of Chitu, who was supposed to have been concealed in the jungles by local chiefs. Stanhope moved to "Erwas" to contact Khushai Singh Thakur for help in tracing of Chitu but in vain and disappointed. Stanhope returned to Bagli. On the 8th March he was able to intercept the followers of Chitu 30 miles south-west of Indore and killed 200 of them without a loss.³

Thus Dewas tract continued to remain a theatre of battle and depredations leading to loss of Sarangpur, Hamirpur and Kandpa district by the Dewas rulers.⁴ Amidst these miseries Rukmanagad Rao expired in 1817 A.D. Since he was childless, he was succeeded by Anandrao by adoption. The two rulers decided to seek British protection. They concluded a treaty with the East India Company in the years 1818 A.D. Lieutenant Alexander Macdonald, acting under the authority from Brigadier General, John Malcolm, Political Agent of Central India, signed the treaty on behalf of the East India Company and Sakharam Bapu signed it on behalf of both the rulers of Dewas.⁵ On conclusion of the treaty, Sindhia was forced to restore the district of Sarangpur. The two Rajas were guaranteed protection by the British and their possessions, consisting of the districts of Dewas, Alot, Sarangpur, Gurgucha, Ringnod, and Bagod⁶ were recognised.

By article 7 of the Treaty the Chiefs agreed to "act by an union of authority and to administer their affairs through one public minister."⁷ By this Treaty, the Dewas State was required to provide a contingent of 50 horse and 50 foot which was to be doubled when the revenue improved.⁸

John Malcolm himself visited Dewas in March 1818 and presented the Chiefs with an autographed letter saying, "this is to request that any English Officer halting or passing Dewas will be particularly careful of the cultivation and show any attention in his power to the wishes of its Chief Pawar who is the first family in Malwa and very friendly and well disposed to the English Government."⁹

1. Valentine Blacker, *Memoirs of the Operations of British Army in India during the Mahratta war of 1817, 1818 and 1819*, p. 264.

2. Ibid. pp. 264-65.

3. Ibid. p. 265.

4. G.B. Malleson, *The Native States of India*, p. 216.

5. Aitchison, *Treaties Engagements, and Sanads*, Vol. IV, p. 274.

6. G.B. Malleson, *Op. Cit.*, p. 218.

7. Aitchison, *Op. Cit.*, p. 246.

8. Ibid. p. 247.

9. Kaochale, *Amcete Dewas* (Marathi), p. 10.

Subsequent to the Treaty with the British, the peace of Dewas was hardly disturbed excepting by a dependent Thakur of Raghogarh, who endeavoured to become independent either by withholding the tribute due to the Rajas, or by engaging in acts of plunder and robbery. But these activities came to an end in 1834 by the imprisonment of the Thakur, caught in an act of dashing robbery.¹

Tukoji Rao Pawar, the Ruler of Senior Branch died on 28th September, 1827 and was succeeded by his son Ruknangad Rao of 9 years age. During his minority, his mother Bhawani Bai Sahiba managed the State. In her times almost the whole state was surveyed and the settlement of the land was made which was recognized as most authoritative.² She also abolished the system of giving out *parganas* on farm.

In 1827 A.D. the strength of contingent force was raised to 75 horse and 200 fleet, which with the Holkar's contingent of 400 horse formed the Eastern Malwa contingent. In 1828 the administration of *Baged* Pargana was made over to the British for administrative convenience.³

Bhawani Bai Sahiba died in 1835. She was an able administrator. After her death, ill feeling arose between the Chief of Senior Dewas State and his minister Govind Rao Aba who then administered both the branches. Thereupon, Govind Rao ceased to be the Minister of the Senior Branch.

Meanwhile, Anand Rao, the chief of Junior Branch, tended to become a religious recluse. He died at Benaras in 1840 leaving Haibat Rao, a nephew, to succeed him. Soon differences arose between the two chiefs and became so acute that Haibat Rao decided to change his seat of capital to Sarangpur.⁴ But they ultimately reconciled.

The Great Revolt of 1857

In the Great Revolt of 1857 Dewas District also played an important role. The strength of the Dewas Senior force at the time was 821 and that of Junior was 649.⁵ The Holkar, the two Chiefs of Dewas and the Chief of Jaora were contributing Rs.3,32,570 per year towards the United Malwa Contingent in 1857. While all the expenses of the British Indian contingents were borne by the Rulers, they had no control over the organisation, equipment and discipline of these troops, which were entirely in the hands of the East India Company's Officials.⁶

To begin with, in May 1857 Jaswant Rao Pawar, the Ruler of Dhar, died leaving behind an adopted minor son. His elder widow Draupadi Bai wanted to appoint her brother Sardar Bhim Rao as the Diwan of Dhar State. But Haibatrao Pawar, the Ruler of Dewas Junior Branch opposed it and forced her to appoint Ram

1. G.B. Malleson, *Op. Cit.* p.215.

2. Dewas State Gazetteer, p.7.

3. Aitchison, *Op. Cit.* p.247.

4. Sukhsampati Rai Bhandari, *Op. Cit.*, p. 31.

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

6. Central India Agency Issue No. 95, Letter No.23 from R.N.C. Manilton, A.G.G. for central India to G.F. Edmonstone, Secretary to Government of India, dated 14th Jan. 1858.

Chandra Bapuji as Diwan.¹

This led to the division of Dhar *Darbar* into the parties, one was led by the Dewas wing and the other by the Regent widow's brother Sardar Bhim Rao. To strengthen themselves both parties enlisted so many foreign mercenaries that the Dhar fort was lost to these mercenaries and Chiefs of Dewas and Dhar became helpless.² They sought the British help. Simultaneously, the robbers started making incursions and advanced to Alot and Sarangpur.³ Then the revolt broke out at the Indore Residency on the 1st July, 1857 and after plundering the British treasury the rebels marched off towards Dewas.⁴

In Alot the rebels under Samiyat Khan Farid Khan created havoc but the uprising soon fizzled out. The centre of the uprising shifted to Raghogarh about 20 miles from Dewas, where Thakur Daulat Singh, raised the banner of revolt. He even attacked Satwas in the Holkar's territory, where he was chased by Captain Hugh Durham.⁵ Upon which, Daulat Singh had to retreat to his own fortress of Raghogarh. While Captain Durham was undertaking operation against the Raghogarh fortress, Rukmangad Rao sent his force to join the British. Durham's soldiers and Rukmanagad Rao's troops were able to overcome the Thakur in his stronghold of Raghogarh. As a result of Daulat Singh's revolt, the Jagir of Raghogarh was abolished and subsequently, its twentytwo villages were equally distributed between Rukmangad Rao and Haibat Rao Pawar. Rukmanagad Rao received as his share Raghogarh and ten other villages.⁶ Rukmanagad Rao maintained large force over and above the normal strength to enable him to face the rebels. For maintaining this surplus force he was duly compensated by the Britishers.⁷

Meanwhile, Dhar was invested by the Britishers and the Diwan Ramchandra Rao Bapuji sponsored by the ruler of Dewas Junior Branch, alongwith other suspected leaders, were imprisoned and sent to Mandleshwar Jail to await their trial.⁸

When the Great Revolt came to an end, the British Government recognized the services of both the chiefs and besides receiving the Raghogarh *jagir* in share

1. Rao Bahadur V. Kunto, Biographical Sketch of Rao Ramchandra Rao Bhau Reshimwale, pp.69-71.

2. K.L.Shrivastava, Op. Cit. pp. 137-138.

3. Manohar Malgonkar, Op. Cit. p.257.

4. A.S.Misra, Nana Saheb Peshwa, p.414.

5. Manohar Malgaonkar, Op. Cit. p. 258.

6. Ibid.

7. Dewas State, Gazetteer, pp. 7-8.

See, Manohar Malgaonkar, Op.Cit. pp. 258-59. It is reported that on 16th January, 1858, the three topmost leaders of the revolt, Rao Shaheb Peshwa, Tatya Tope and Prince Feroze Shah, had secretly assembled at Dewas to discuss their further plans. In Dewas these prominent leaders were able to collect a sum of Rs.25,000 for their funds. The Britishers were hotly pursuing these top leaders and had offered large rewards for their capture, but they were able to escape from Dewas. Rukmangad Rao behaved in a manner, as though, he had absolutely, no knowledge of their visit

8. Ibid. p. 259.

as already stated, Rukmangad Rao received *Khelat* also from the British Government.¹

In 1859 the condition imposed on the two Dewas States to maintain a squadron of fifty horse at the service of the British was replaced by an annual cash contribution. Rukmangad Rao died of illness at a young age of 42 years on 26 July, 1860. His adopted son, Krishnaji Pawar II, became the Ruler of Dewas Senior on 19 March 1861. Since he was a minor at the time, during his minority the administration was carried on under the Regency of his adoptive mother (widow of Rukmangad Rao) Yamuna Bai. In 1864, at the age of 14, Krishnaji was married to Princess Tara Raje of Gwalior, daughter of Maharaja Jayaji Rao Sindhia.

Krishnaji Pawar II, the Ruler of Senior Branch of Dewas was much extravagant in habits which led to an indebtedness of Rs. 20 Lakhs on the State by 1775 A.D. As a result the Agent to the Governor General withdrew powers of administration from him which were restored to him 6 years after in 1881 A.D., only to be divested again in 1890 A.D.² Mr. Kunte was appointed the Superintendent. It was during the administration of Mr. Kunte that the differences between the two families of Pawar Senior and Junior again cropped up and as a result the towns of Dewas and Sarangpur were divided between the two.³

Krishnaji Pawar was restored his powers of administration in February, 1898 but he did not live long to enjoy these powers and died on October 12, 1899 A.D. Meanwhile, Narayan Rao the Ruler of Junior Branch of Dewas died childless on 19 January, 1892, leaving behind no blood relations. He was succeeded by his adoptive brother's elder son, Maharaja Malhar Rao, born in 1877. He was invested with ruling powers in 1897 A.D.⁴

In 1900 A.D. Tukoji Rao Pawar III succeeded on adoption as Ruler of Dewas Senior at the age of 12 years. He received ruling powers in 1908. In the year 1901 A.D. the *pargana* of Bagod was restored to the Chiefs of Dewas and divided equally between the two Branches.⁵ Then came the years of First World war beginning from 1914. Both the Chiefs concentrated their energies on helping the war efforts of the British Government. All the resources of Dewas were laid at the disposal of the British Government.⁶ It was largely as a recognition of war efforts that the British Government at the end of the war bestowed upon both the Rulers, the hereditary title of *Maharaja*.⁷

In the year 1922 Maharaja Tukoji Rao granted a permanent constitution to the State which included the creation of a State Council and a Legislative Assembly. At the time the area of the State was 499 square miles; the population was 77,005 and

1. Central India Agency, Issue, Vol. 93, Letter No. 6 A, dated 3rd November 1857 from Colonel Durand Offg. A.G.G. for Central India, to A.R. Hutchinson, Bhil Agent and Political Assistant.

2. Manohar Malgaonkar, Op. Cit. pp. 262-64.

3. Ibid. p. 264.

4. Aitchison, Op. Cit. p. 260.

5. Ibid. p. 247.

6. Reviews on the Administration of Dewas State (Senior), 1914-15, p.2

7. Aitchison, Op. Cit. pp. 249-50.

its revenue was Rs.9,99,900. The military forces of the Dewas (Senior) State consisted of 46 Cavalry, 105 Infantry and 22 Artillery men with 2 serviceable and 11 unserviceable guns.¹ Simultaneously, the area of the Dewas (Junior) State at the time (in 1922) was 419 square miles, the population was 66,998 and the revenue was Rs. 6,18,550. The military force of this State was 51 Cavalry, 116 Infantry, 73 Armed Police, and 22 Artillery man, with 8 serviceable and 2 unserviceable guns.²

Meanwhile, the Congress launched the Civil Disobedience Movement in the country in 1921 under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. The Britishers were amazed to see the mass support of the people to the Movement. Hence they followed a policy of gaining sympathy from the people of the Princely States. The British Government took firm action against such Princes who were famous for oppression. Dewas Ruler was one of these against whom the action was taken.³

The federal Scheme embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935, was the First effort to define and setup the constitutional relationship between the Indian States and British India. An informal Conference of the Rulers was held in October 1936, to discuss the act as a whole, and it was decided to appoint a Committee of the Princes and Ministers to examine the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1936, from the point of view of the States entry into the Federation. This Committee, amongst others, included the Rulers of Dewas also.⁴

On December 21, 1936 Maharaja Tukoji Rao died in exile. He was succeeded by Vikram Singh Rao Pawar. The new Maharaja took up the spirit of the Government of India act 1935. He announced a new constitution in May, 1939. But before it could see the light of the day the Second World War broke out. Early in the same year, the Maharaja was elected a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes and remained so until 1947.

Meanwhile, the "Quit India Movement " launched by the Congress in 1942 throughout the country, had its impact on Dewas also. Bapulal Malviya was actively associated with the movement in the District.⁵ The Movement for popular Government in the States has already started in the neighbouring States of Dewas also. An all India session of States Peoples Conference met at Udaipur in 1945, in which Madhya Bharat States People's Conference was reorganized. Gopi Krishna Vijaivargiya was elected its Chairman and Sita Ram Jaju, Syed Hamid Ali and Krishna Kant were elected its secretaries. This team toured 34 States in the region, including Dewas Senior and Junior and established a branch of States People Conference at Dewas in 1945.⁶

1. Aitchison, Op. Cit. p. 249.

2. Ibid. p. 250.

3. Raghubir Singh, Indian State and the New Regime p.143;
R.L. Handa, History of Freedom Struggle in Princely States, p.95.

4. Urmila Phadnis, Towards the Integration of Indian States, 1919-1947. p. 105.

5. *Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Sadasyo Ka Sampkshipt Parichaya*, 1964, p. 113.

6. Harihar Niwas Dwivedi, *Madhya Bharat Ka Itihas*, Ivth Vol. p.45.

The movement for responsible government started gaining momentum. Maya Ram Nanda, Anant Sadasiv Patwardhan, Hindu Singh etc., were amongst those who steered the movement from time to time.¹

On 15th August, 1947 India achieved Independence and the burden of integration of Indian states fell on the shoulders of Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel. He sent his Secretary V.P. Menon to meet the Rulers in this regard. Towards the middle of March, 1948 he went to Bombay and met the Maharajas.² The formation of a union of Gwalior, Indore and the other Central India States was discussed at length. Menon went to Gwalior on 31st March, 1948 and held continuous discussions over the next two days jointly and individually with the Maharajas of Gwalior Indore and Dewas Junior.³ The Ruler of Gwalior and Indore were anxious to have two independent unions. But Sardar Patel laid emphasis on one Union. After initial hesitation the Covenant for a new Union of Madhya Bharat State was signed by all its constituent rulers on 22 April, 1948. The Madhya Bharat Union, was inaugurated by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru on 28 May, 1948 of which Dewas became a District. Subsequently on reorganisation of States in 1956, Dewas District became a part of the new State of Madhya Pradesh.

1. *Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Sadasyon Ka Sampkshipt Parichaya*, 1954,p. 113; 1970, p. 146.

2. V.P. Menon, *The Story of the Integration of Indian States*,p. 259.

3. Ibid.

CHAPTER-III PEOPLE

Area and Population

Dewas District, according to Census 1971 comprises of 7,014 sq.km area containing a population of 594,336. The area of the District is 1.58 per cent and population 1.43 per cent of the State's area and population respectively. There are 7 municipal towns in the District and 1,035 inhabited villages giving an urban-rural ratio of 16:84 approximately. The tahsil-wise area and population of the District has been tabulated below:-

**Table No.III-1
Area and Population, 1971**

S. No.	Tahsil/ District	Area in Sq.km.	Population		
			Persons	Males	Females
1.	Sonkatch	1,288.7	145,061	75,101	69,960
2.	Dewas	1,005.3	160,609	83,287	77,322
3.	Bagli	1,925.0	118,041	61,343	56,698
4.	Kannod	1,405.1	94,545	49,067	45,478
5.	Khatagaon	1,099.4	76,080	39,296	36,784
Dewas (a)		6,723.5	594,336	308,094	286,242
District (b)		7,014.0			

Source :- Census Report, 1971

Note (a) According to State Survey Department.
(b) According to Surveyor General of India. The difference in the two area figures is of the order of 2.90 per cent.

Early Enumerations

The earliest census operations were conducted in 1881 in the then Senior and Junior Branches of the Dewas State. The particulars of this and the following censuses have been tabulated below:

**Table No.III-2
Early enumerations, 1881-1901**

Year	Dewas Senior Branch	Dewas Junior Branch
1881	73,940	68,222
1891	82,389	69,684
1901	62,312	54,904

Source: Dewas State Gazetteer, 1907

Growth of Population, 1901-71

Considering the growth in each decade the district exceeded the state decade variation in four decades viz., 1901-11, 1921-31, 1951-61 and 1961-71. In 1911-21 the process was more or less reverse due to the influenza epidemic to which the District had reacted with greater sensitivity than the State.

In 1921-31 the District grew faster than the State as a whole, a phenomenon to be ascribed to the increased vitality of the population resulting with the elimination of weaker elements thereof by the epidemics. The two decades following saw the District growing at a slow rate and in 1931-41 the growth rate was almost half that of the State. In 1951-61 the District retrieved by registering a higher decennial variation than the State as a whole.¹ In 1961-71, as against the growth of 28.67 per cent of the State, the District grew by 32.99 per cent.

During the 70 year period 1901-71, the District grew by 159.61 per cent as against the State growth of 147.05.²

The following table shows the decadal variation in the population of the District during the period 1901-71:-

**Table No.III-3
Decadal Variation in Population, 1901-71**

Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade
1901	228,938	--	--
1911	274,986	+46,048	+20.11
1921	268,396	-6,590	- 2.40
1931	306,975	+38,579	+14.37
1941	326,221	+19,246	+ 6.27
1951	345,306	+19,085	+ 5.85
1961	446,901	+101,595	+29.42
1971	594,336	+147,435	+32.99

Source: Census Report, 1971.

1. Dewas District Census Hand Book 1961, p.XLIII.
2. General Population Tables, 1971, part II-A, pp.149-51.

In order to locate the area of lower growth it is worthwhile examining the growth rate of the tahsils, which shows that during 1931-41 and 1941-51 decades, the growth rate of the District was less, principally due to the decrease in population in Bagli tahsil where, in the latter decade the decrease was as high as 17.4 per cent. Khategaon tahsil shared a reduction in 1931-41 and had shown very little increase in 1941-51 (less than one per cent) along with Kannod tahsil. On the other hand, it is seen that the population had grown at a rate higher than that of the State in Sonkatch and Dewas tahsils. There was no attempt to study growth pattern in 1941 and in 1951 also, the reason put forth was the proximity of the District to the cities of Indore and Ujjain to which the District was losing population by emigration. This, however, does not appear to be a very plausible explanation.

During the decade 1951-61, the District registered a higher rate of growth than that of the State. This was mainly due to the high increases recorded by Kannod and Khategaon tahsils and abnormally high percentage of population returned by Bagli tahsil. The growth in Bagli tahsil was simply surprising as the tahsil had become almost one and a half times as populous as it was in 1951. In the opinion of the collector Dewas, the reasons for the abnormal increase in Bagli tahsil appeared to be as follows:-

(i) Cholera epidemic had infected the area (Revenue Inspector's circle No.5)-----

in 1951 which had shown the highest increase viz. 116 per cent in 1961. Several deaths were reported to have occurred and it was likely that some people might have abandoned their villages temporarily and were thus not counted in 1951. (ii) A scheme for the settlement of *Adivasis* was in force from 1950-51 to 1954-55 and several *Adivasi* families from West Nimar were settled down. (iii) Some persons who had to come temporarily at the time of harvesting were reported to have settled down permanently in some villages after 1951. (iv) The fact that the inhabited number of villages in Bagli tahsil increased by 24 during the decade 1951-61, can also be ascribed to the unprecedented growth in Bagli tahsil. The above explanation (except for iv above) holds good for the increase in Khategaon and Kannod tahsils also.

Sonkatch tahsil showed the highest growth in the District during the 70 year period 1901-71.

The fluctuations of population in the District and Tahsils do not appear to have followed any trend.

The table given below sums up the population variation of the District and tahsils during the 1901-71 period:-

Table No.III-4
Percentage Population Variation, 1901-71

State/	1901-71	1961-71	1951-61	1941-51	1931-41	1921-31	1911-21	1901-11
District/Tahsil								
Madhya Pradesh	+147.05	+28.67	+24.17	+8.67	+12.34	+11.39	-1.38	+15.30
Dewas District	+159.61	+32.99	+29.42	+5.85	+6.27	+14.37	-2.40	+20.11
Sonkatch Tahsil			+19.7	+26.1	+20.9	+7.8	+4.4	+19.4
Dewas Tahsil			+24.7	+13.2	+15.1	+5.2	+12.5	+10.0
Bagli Tahsil			+48.6	-17.4	-4.2	+30.1	-12.2	+22.1
Kannod Tahsil			+30.3	+0.1	+1.3	+22.8	-13.9	+28.3
Khategaon Tahsil			+34.9	+0.4	-5.7	+9.4	-4.9	+25.4

Source: Census Reports, 1961 and 1971

Density

The Density of the District, i.e. the number of persons per sq.km. is 85 as per census 1971. It recedes to 71 in the rural and increases to 3,560 in the urban areas.

Among the tahsils, according to 1971 Census figures, Dewas is the most densely populated tahsil with 159 persons per sq.km., almost double of the district density. It is because of the Dewas town of which the 1971 population is 51,866. Dewas tahsil is followed by Sonkatch tahsil with 112 persons per sq.km. Other three tahsils are comparatively sparsely populated. Khategaon and Kannod tahsils with 69 and 67 persons per sq.km. in 1971 are nearly equally dense. Bagli is the least populated tahsil with only 61 persons per sq.km. The following table shows the density of the District since 1901:-

Table No.III-5
Density, 1901-71

Year	Area in sq.km.	Population	Density per sq.km.
1901	7,008	228,938	33
1911	7,008	2,74,986	39
1921	7,008	2,68,396	38
1931	7,008	3,06,975	44
1941	7,008	3,26,221	47
1951	7,008	3,45,306	49
1961	7,008	4,46,901	64
1971	7,014	5,94,336	85

Source: Jila Sankhyiki Pustika, Dewas, 1974 and Census Reports, 1961 and 1971

From the above table it can be visualized that there has been no change in the area of the District during the first 60 years of the current century and only a nominal change was effected during the decade 1961-71, on account of the transfer of a few border villages.

There has been a small fall in the density during the decade 1911-21, thereafter the density has been increasing with the result that in 1961 it nearly doubled. In 1961-71, the rate of change of density has been most significant indicating industrialisation of the urban areas, especially Dewas city.

Sex Ratio

Sex-ratio is the number of females per 1000 males. According to census 1971, there were 929 females per 1000 males in the District, increasing to 933 in the rural and receding to 908 in the urban areas. This urban ratio is the index of the rapid industrialisation of the urban areas of the District. The number of females is less as compared to males in the urban areas because people come to the urban areas in search of employment all alone and bring their families only at a later stage when they get employment of a permanent nature.

When we study the change in the sex-ratio since the beginning decade of the century we come across a curious fact that there has been no consistent fall or increase in the sex-ratio during these decades both in the rural and urban areas.

This is clear from the following table:-

Table No. III-6
Sex-Ratio, 1901-71

Year	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	N.A.	N.A.	946
1911	986	988	945
1921	941	944	894
1931	946	948	918
1941	947	953	889
1951	960	962	949
1961	937	942	907
1971	929	933	908

Source:- Census Report, 1971

Migration

Out of a total population of 446,901, in all 396,021 persons were born in the District (267,669 in places of enumeration and 101,352 born elsewhere in the district). Thus, 77,880 persons were then reported to have migrated from elsewhere. Out of them a majority was of those (68,710) who were in other districts of the state.

The contiguous districts of Indore (13,719), Ujjain (9,506), West Nimar (8,877), Shajapur (5,852), Sehore (5,034), Hoshangabad (2,663) and East Nimar (1,882) were the birth place of 47,533 persons out of them and the remaining 21,177 persons migrated into the District from non-contiguous districts of the State.

The birth place of 7,793 persons was recorded to be in other states. Rajasthan (4,107), Maharashtra (1,581), Uttar Pradesh (1,203), Gujarat (423) etc., were the important ones among them. People migrated from those states during different decades in search of better employment opportunities and on account of sociological reasons.

The extent of emigration from the Districts is always difficult to find and needs a careful study of the migration tables of the surrounding districts. However, an idea of immigration and emigration during the seven decades 1901-71 can be gathered from the description of growth of population and that of the drift from the rural to the urban areas in search of employment in industrial or business sector.

Distribution between Urban and Rural areas

There are 7 towns and 1,035 inhabited villages in the District according to census 1971. In this Census 112 villages were reported to be uninhabited.

Apart from these, 3 villages of Dewas tahsil viz. Dewas Senior, Itawa and Balgarh were treated wholly as urban outgrowth of nearby Dewas city, the population of which has been classified as urban. Similarly, there are 2 such villages of this tahsil, of which the *abadi* portion is merged or included in the city but they exist in revenue record as uninhabited villages. Thus, actually as per revenue record, the number of inhabited and uninhabited villages is 1038 and 114 respectively, summing up the total number of village in the District to 1152. But for all practical purposes these 5 villages are not taken into consideration.

The towns cover an area of 26.8 sq. km. and the villages 6,987.2 sq. km.

There is no village in the District having a population of more than 5,000. However, Bagli is a headquarter town of Bagli tahsil having a population of 4,832.

The following table gives the number of towns and villages in the District tahsil-wise:-

Table No. III-7
No. of towns and villages, 1971

S.No.	Tahsil/District	Towns	Villages	
			Inhabited	Un-inhabited
1.	Sonkatch	2	231	14
2.	Dewas	1	231	7
3.	Bagli	2	240	70
4.	Kannod	1	169	17
5.	Khatagaon	1	164	4
District Total		7	1,035	112

Source:- Census Report, 1971

In Census 1951, the number of inhabited villages was 1,017 which increased to 1,039 in 1961 and decreased to 1,035 in census 1971.

There was only one town in the District in 1901, viz., Dewas (Senior). This state of affairs continued till 1931 when 2 towns were reported. In 1941, the number of towns rose to 4. There was one peculiar thing about this census. It shows for the first and last time the city of Dewas not as one but as two towns, Dewas (Senior) and Dewas (Junior). In 1951, because of reclassification, the number of towns in the District came down to only 2. However, in 1961 and 1971 the number of town increased to 7. Five towns are of the same name as that of the respective tahsils. Two other towns are Bhaurasa in Sonkatch and Hatpiplaya in Bagli tahsil.

As to their population, it can safely be said that except Bagli (4,832), all the other 5 towns are medium sized, having population between 7,000 and 10,000. Dewas city (51,866), however, has a population above 50,000.

The tahsil-wise rural-urban population composition of the District has been tabulated below:-

Table No. III-8
Rural-Urban Population Composition, 1971

No.	Tahsil/District	Total	Rural	Urban
1.	Sonkatch	145,061	130,505	14,556
2.	Dewas	160,609	108,743	51,866
3.	Bagli	118,041	105,505	12,536
4.	Kannod	94,545	86,124	8,421
5.	Khatagaon	76,080	68,585	7,495
District Total		594,336	499,462	94,874

Source: Consus Report, 1971

From the above table it is obvious that the ratio of rural to urban population in the District is 84.04:15.96. It is much near the state average of 83.71:16.29.

The size of the villages, according to population distribution, is a matter of interest in this connection. The majority of the villages in the District are of small size i.e. having population between 200-499. Very small village i.e. those having population between 1000-1999 and 2000 and above are comparatively less in number. The following table shows the percentage of such villages to total number of villages in the District along with the percentage of population residing in them to the total population:-

Table No. III-9
Percentage of Villages and Population, 1951-71

Year	Less than 500		500-999		1000-1999		2000-4999	
	Villa- ges	Popula- tion	Villa- ges	Popula- tion	Villa- ges	Popula- tion	Villa- ges	Popula- tion
1951	85.25	53.12	10.91	24.19	3.05	13.63	0.79	9.06
1961	77.86	46.50	17.04	31.69	4.04	14.77	1.06	7.04
1971	68.02	35.04	21.64	30.73	8.02	21.23	2.32	13.00

Source:- Census Report, 1971

From the above table it can be visualized that though the percentage of small villages has been gradually falling during the decades 1951-61 and 1961-71, still they are more than double of the remaining villages. However, the percentage of medium, big and very big village has been gradually increasing during this period.

Another fact is worth mentioning. The percentage of population in small villages has been falling during these decades proportionately with the percentage of fall in the small villages. But the percentage of population in big and very big village has been increasing and decreasing. Only the medium sized village behaved in accordance with the proportional trend during the period 1951-71.

No village has been reported to be in existence in the District so far beyond the aforesaid population limits. On the contrary there is a town (Bagli) having population less than 5000 (4,832) in 1971.

Names of Villages

Like other districts in the State, the names of villages in Dewas District also are generally based after some persons of importance (Akbarpur, Jiwajipura, Roshanabad etc.); names of Gods and *devies*, festivals or days (Dewas from *Deva-vasini*, Gordhanpura, Jatashankar Gandharv Puri, Gyaraspur, Shukrawasa etc.), and those derived from trees, fruits, vegetables, animals and castes (Khajuria, Imlipura, Karondia, Amla, Mendki chak, Bhanwra, Bamankhedi, Bhilkhedi etc.).

Villages are also named to signify the condition or position of the village or to signify some meaning as may be noticed in Nipaniya (without water), Panigaon (with plenty of water), Jhirnya (having streams), Patthar Guradia (full of stones), Panch Talab (with five tanks), Hoshiyari (signifying cleverness), Dostpur (Signifying friendship), Piplya Khari (With sour water), Lalpiplya (having reddish soil), Abhaypur (without fear), *Odni* (means a *saree*), *Kakadada* (on border), *Dehri* (entrance), Patrani (Chief among the queens), *Takdi* (scales, in Malwi dialect), Janoikhedi (sacred thread), Sutli (string), Randipura (after a widow) *Nikalank* (without a blot), *Kabadi* (a miscellaneous worker or a jack of all and master of none), etc.

Villages with feminine suffixes are generally smaller e.g. Sonkatchi is smaller than Sonkatch. Other examples are Gunera and Guneri, Anwalda and Anwaldi, Budhasa and Budhasi etc.

The name Tonk appears to be very popular in Sonkatch Tahsil and in order to distinguish one from the other, some different name is also added as will be seen in Karondya Tonk, Polai Tonk, Hamawada Tonk, Dehariya Tonk, Dhaturiya Tonk, Nipanya Tonk, Mundla Tonk and Tonk Khurd etc.

It will also appear that distinction is often made in two villages of identical name by putting the termination 'Bada', 'Badi', 'Kalan' or 'Buzurg' for bigger ones and 'Khurd', 'Chhota' or 'Chhoti' for smaller ones.

The common terminations of the villages in the District are 'Pur', 'Khedi', 'Garh', 'Pura', or 'Bad' all of which signify a village or a hamlet. It is not difficult to get a few villages in each tahsil with exactly identical names.

Urban Growth

There has been perceptible dissimilarity in the growth rate of the town of the District during the various decades. The growth rate of Dewas was naturally much higher than that of all other towns because its industrial development, especially during the decade 1961-71 when it touched a growth-rate of 49.07 per cent.

Sonkatch returned a population of 4,063 in 1931 and 4,222 in 1941 when the rate of increase was negligible. It was declassified in 1951. In 1961 its population was 6,540 and in 1971 it increased by 25.84 percent registering a population of 8,263.

Kannod had a population of 5,095 in 1941. Its rate of growth during the decades 1941-51 and 1951-61 remained only nominal i.e. 10.11 and 16.58 per cent respectively, but during the decade 1961-71 it increased by 23.30 per cent bringing the population to 8,064.

Hatpiplaya, Khategaon, Bagli and Bhaurasa were treated as towns for the first time in 1961 and they registered a growth rate of 37.08, 34.49, 32.82 and 29.31 per cent respectively during the decade 1961-71.

Thus, Dewas and Kannod were the only 2 towns in 1951 and there were 7 towns in censuses 1961 and 1971 in the District.

In 1951, Dewas Senior and Dewas Junior were merged to form Dewas Municipality as it exists now. All the seven towns have municipalities in them.

Drift towards Towns

Dewas was a very small town of fifteen to seventeen thousand population during the first four decades of the century when in 1941 and 1951 it returned a population of 22,949 and 27,879 persons respectively. The rate of growth, however, during the decades 1941-51 and 1951-61 was only 21.48 and 24.03 per cent respectively. This was a moderate growth.

But the industrial development of Dewas city during the decade 1961-71 has enhanced the rate of immigration from the nearby villages and towns to the city. This is borne out from the fact that the population of the town has increased tremendously

at the rate of nearly 50 per cent (49.07) during the decade. There was an increase of 16,968 persons on the 1961 population of 34,577, bringing the 1971 population of the municipal town to 51,545. The population of the Dewas urban area which includes three urban outgrowths was 51,866 in 1971.

Other towns, as seen earlier, have also attracted workers from the nearby villages but the drift in their case has been slow.

Displaced Persons

Consequent upon the partition of India people started coming in India from the then West Pakistan. In all 416 men and 375 women in 1947 and 460 men and 399 women in 1948, totalling 1650, were the major part of the influx. The years 1949 and 1950 brought only 61 and 12 persons when gradually the period of insecurity was over.

Three women were amongst the first displaced persons who entered the District at the end of 1946, just before the partition. Similarly, the then East Pakistan (now Bangla Desh) contributed only 3 persons in 1947 (one male and 2 females) and 2 (one male and one female) in 1948. Thus in all 1731 persons (919 males and 812 females) came in the District during the period 1946-51 as displaced persons.

A majority of them (1,430 persons, 733 males and 697 females) settled in the urban areas of the District, mostly in Dewas city in the beginning and only 302 (186 males and 115 females) preferred to go to the rural areas.

Being from the merchantile class, 425 men and 386 women were engaged in commerce and 296 men and 230 women in small industrial production. Agriculture, transport etc., attracted them the least.

The 1961 figures show a fall in their number indicating their emigration mostly to Indore and other surrounding districts in search of better business. They are reported to be only 1297 (723 males, 574 females) in that year. Out of them a majority was in urban areas (1,107) and only a small number (190) remained in rural areas. Thus it is evident that over one-third of those in rural areas left the District during the decade 1951-61.

Language

In 1901, about 70 per cent of the population of the erstwhile Dewas Senior was said to be speaking Malwi or *Rangri*, whereas in Dewas Junior as against 33,898 Hindi speakers, the number of Malwi or *Rangri* speakers was 3,323 only. Thus Hindi occupied a predominant position even then.

The position of Hindi was better during the Census of 1951. At that time 309,760 persons out of 345,306 (roughly 90 per cent) were shown as speaking Malwi.

But in 1961, about two-thirds of the District's population (66.8 per cent) were returned as speaking Hindi. Their actual number was reduced to 298,629, while another one-fifth (20.8 per cent) or 93,174 persons returned as speaking Malwi, which is akin to Hindi. It is possible that persons who used Malwi at home had indicated

Hindi as their mother tongue in 1951 but did not do so in 1961.

On the contrary, the percentage of Urdu speakers which was only 1.4 in 1951 rose to 3.39 in 1961. It appears that quite a good proportion of persons, including many displaced persons, who had not given Urdu as their mother tongue in 1951, did so in 1961.

The other important languages spoken in the District Gondri, Marathi, Nimari, Gujarati, Bhilali, Marwari, Rajsthani etc. It may be interesting to note here that Sindhi and Punjabi had been given separate status of mother tongue during 1961.

The percentage of Gondri and Marathi speakers was 2.89 and 1.27 respectively, while the other languages enumerated above did not constitute even one per cent speakers in each. Marathi, however, enjoyed the status of the State language in the erstwhile states of Dewas Senior and Dewas Junior.

The table given below shows the number of speakers of important languages in the District:-

Table No. III-10
Languages, 1961

S.No.	Language/Dialect	Number of speakers	Percentage to Total population
1.	Hindi	298,629	66.80
2.	Malwi	93,174	20.80
3.	Urdu	15,152	3.39
4.	Gondri	12,899	2.89
5.	Marathi	5,684	1.27
6.	Nimadi	3,761)	
7.	Gujarati	3,030)	
8.	Bhilali	2,879)	
9.	Marwari	2,772)	
10.	Rajasthani	2,363)	... 4.85
11.	Sindhi	1,463)	
12.	Punjabi	806)	
13.	Others	4,319)	
		446,901	100.00

Source:- Census Report, 1961

In all 46 languages and dialects were reported to be in use in 1961. But in rural areas Hindi (with its dialects Malwi and Nimadi) and Urdu were prominent. Gondri and Bhilali were the most spoken tribal dialects there.

Bilingualism

The Census 1951 throws enough light on the extent of bilingualism in the District. Out of a total number of 309,754 Hindi speakers then (284,433 rural and 25,321 urban) the number of bilinguals was only 6,311 (5,645 rural and 666 urban). Rajasthani (3,718), Gondri (1,123), Urdu (441), Marathi (337), Korku (228) etc., were the subsidiary languages spoken.

The number of Urdu speakers was 4,786, and 1,907. Urdu speakers were bilinguals. They mostly choose Hindi (1,871) as the second language.

Rajasthani was the mother tongue of 12,798 persons and about half of them (6,417) were bilinguals mostly using Hindi (6,417) as the second language. More than 50 per cent of the Marathi, Sindhi, Gujarati, Bhili, Punjabi etc., speakers chose Hindi as their second language, whereas majority of the Gondri (7,610 out of 8,060) choose Hindi as their subsidiary language.

Scripts Used

As elsewhere in the surrounding districts, viz., Indore, Ujjain, Dhar, Sehore etc., Devnagari is the most widely used script in this District also. The tribal and other dialects are spoken mother tongues and do not have scripts of their own.

Religion and Castes

Religion is an important and perhaps the basic cultural characteristic of the population. Hindus form the bulk of the population (89.71 per cent). Muslims, though much less in number, form the second largest religious group (9.31 per cent). Followers of all other religions are insignificantly small in number. The following table give the number of persons professing various religious along with their percentage to the total population:-

Table No. III-11
Religion, 1971

No.	Religious Community	Persons	Percentage to total Population
1.	Hindus	433,195	89.71
2.	Muslims	55,307	9.31
3.	Christians	393	0.07
4.	Sikhs	964	0.16
5.	Buddhists	122	0.02
6.	Jains	4,351	0.73
7.	Others	4	Negligible
8.	Religion not stated	-	"
	District total	594,336	100.00

Source: Census 1971, Paper 2 of 1972-Religion

Compared with 1961 figures it may be said that the percentage decadal growth rate during 1961-71 was 32.82 for the Hindus, 35.92 for the Muslims and 30.62 for the Jains, whereas the Christians and the Sikhs decreased by 7.96 and 2.43 per cent respectively. But the most significant is the extraordinary growth rate of the Buddhists in the District. It has been 1,425.00 per cent during this decade (1961-71). This is mainly due to the conversion of backward classes from the Hindu fold to the tenets of Buddhism.

The old Gazetteer states that the percentage of the Hindus and the Muslims in the beginning of the century in Dewas Senior and Junior Branch was 86 and 9 and 85 and 11 respectively. This shows that there has been no appreciable change with respect to these two important religions when they are compared with 1971 figures. However, there has been significant change in case of the Jains and the Christians. They respectively rose from 1498 and only 4 in 1901 to 4351 and 393 in 1971, three fold increase in case of the Jains and a hundred fold in case of the Christians. The animists have also been eliminated, most of them embracing the Hindu religion now.

General Structure

The caste structure of the Hindu society is very rigid. Brahmans, Banias, Rajputs, Sondhias, Gujars, Khatis, Kunbis, Malis, Balais and Chamars were reported to be predominant among the castes in 1901 and they still continue to exist with more or less the same inter-caste hierarchy. Leaving apart the upper castes, the rest are now a days classified under the backward classes or the scheduled castes and tribes.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes are those found in the 'Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order', promulgated in 1956. Gond, Korku and Sehariya were treated as Scheduled Tribes in the District in Censuses 1951, 1961 and 1971.

As regards the Scheduled castes, the new additions in 1961 were (1) Banchada, (2) Bhanumati (3) Dhed (4) Donk (5) Kotwal (6) Mang or Mang Garodi (7) Meghwal and (8) Zamral to the already existing 19 Scheduled castes.¹

In 1971 Bhambi and Mochi were included in the Chamars and the synonyms, reducing the number of Scheduled Castes to 25.

The total number of scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe persons in the District and their percentage to the total population in the District and tahsils since 1951 census is given in the Table below:

1. They were (1) Bagri (Bagdi), (2) Balai (3) Barahar or Basor (4) Bargunda (5) Bedia (6) Bhambi (7) Bhangi or Mehtar (8) Chamar (9) Chidar (10) Dhanuk (11) Kanjar (12) Khatik (13) Koli (14) Mahor (15) Mochi (16) Nat (17) Pardhi (18) Pasi and (19) Sansi.

Table No. III-12
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 1951-1971

District/Tahsil	Scheduled Caste Population			Percentage to total Population		
	1951	1961	1971	1951	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Dewas District	63,880	81,169	104,436	18.5	18.1	17.5
2. Sonkatch Tahsil		27,691	35,464	-	24.8	-
3. Dewas Tahsil		21,449	27,801	-	17.6	-
4. Bagli Tahsil		13,965	19,354	-	16.7	-
5. Kannod Tahsil		9,593	11,084	-	13.3	-
6. Khategaon Tahsil		8,471	10,733	-	14.6	-

	Scheduled Tribe Population			Percentage to total Population		
	1951	1961	1971	1951	1961	1971
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	26,746	34,747	41,673	7.7	7.8	7.01
2.	-	35	42	-	0.03	-
3.	-	362	131	-	0.30	-
4.	-	6,571	7,074	-	7.9	-
5.	-	17,685	21,450	-	24.5	-
6.	-	10,094	12,976	-	17.5	-

Source: Census Reports, 1961 and 1971

Scheduled Castes

From the above table it will appear that 17.5 per cent of the population of the District was Scheduled Castes in 1971 and also that although their number was increasing their percentage to total population was diminishing during the period 1951-71.

Sonkatch Tahsil has the largest concentration of Scheduled Castes (35,464), followed by Dewas (27,801), Bagli (19,354), Kannod (11,084) and Khategaon (10,733).

Considering the rural-urban areas, it will be seen that about 18.6 per cent of the rural population was formed by them whereas they were only 11.8 per cent of the urban population in 1971.

About 91 per cent of the Scheduled caste population resided in rural areas in 1961. The maximum number of them in the District (58 per cent) was of Balais, while

Chamar, Bairwa, Bhambi, Jatav, Mochi or Regar Constituted the next numerous ones (28 per cent). Bhangi or Mehtar and Koli or Kori constituted only a very small percentage (2 per cent and 1.8 per cent) each. Eighteen different remaining castes together constituted the remaining population of the Scheduled Castes in 1961.

The percentage of workers was 59.3 of their population and it was the largest in Balais (61.1). Of the workers again about 80 per cent were engaged as cultivators or as agricultural labourers and the percentage of Balais was highest (90 per cent).

About 8 per cent of the Scheduled Castes population was engaged in household industry, 6.4 per cent in services as Kotwars etc., and 4.6 per cent in mining, quarrying etc., in 1961. The participation in other categories was negligible. In the case of Chamar, 21.7 per cent were engaged in the traditional household industry of making of shoes, other footwears and leather accessories of agricultural implements.

About 56 per cent of the Bhangi or Mehtar were engaged in cultivation or as agricultural labourers but their participation was highest in other services, mainly in scavenging.

The highest percentage of those engaged in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities was from Nat closely, followed by Koli or Kori (12 per cent). However, participation in construction was highest in the latter (10.1 per cent). About 14.4 per cent of the total Nat workers was engaged in other services in 1961.

Villages Ramgarh and Award Sari (Bagli Tahsil), Banjari (Kannod Tahsil) and Khoyara and Mundikhedi (Sonkatch Tahsil) are inhabited almost entirely by Scheduled Castes.

Scheduled Tribes

Only 7.01 per cent of the population of the District was Scheduled tribes in 1971. They formed about 8.1 per cent of the rural and only 1.1 per cent of the urban population. From the table it is clear that their largest concentration was in Kannod Tahsil (21,450), followed by Khategaon (12,976) and Bagli (7,074). In the remaining two tahsil viz Dewas and Sonkatch, their number was negligible, especially in the latter. Thus it can be said that more than half of their population in the District was concentrated in Kannod tahsil, about one-third in Khategaon tahsil and about one-fifth in Bagli tahsil.

Almost all the Scheduled tribe population resides in rural areas. Gonds constituted 36 per cent and Korkus 63 per cent of the total tribal population in 1961. Sehariyas are numerically insignificant in the District.

On the economic side the participation rate in Scheduled Tribes is a little larger than in Scheduled Castes. About 62.2 per cent of them were reported to be workers and the rate was highest in the case of Gonds (63.1 per cent). About 89 per cent of the tribal population was engaged as cultivators or as agricultural labourers. In the case of Gonds this proportion was still more (about 92 per cent). More than 98 per cent of the Sehariyas were engaged as cultivators or as agricultural labourers. Participation of the tribes in other industries is not significant. A few of the Korkus (0.1

per cent) were reported to be engaged in construction activity in 1961.

Villages Kothedi (Khategaon tahsil), Danglapani, Tumdikheda, Jabalpur (Kannod Tahsil), Bawdikheda, Senwry Khurd, Kump, Rajgarh, Kothads and Salkhetya (Bagli tahsil) are inhabited entirely by Scheduled Tribes.

Villages Ambapani, Charbadli, Amodiya and Guradya Rao (all pertaining to Bagli tahsil) are inhabited mostly by Scheduled Tribes.¹

Religious Beliefs, Manners and Customs

The people in general are religious and propitiate shrines of Amba Mata, *Hardam* Lala (so named as the deity is always supposed to look after the care of villagers), Siila Mata, Pir-Baba, Bajrang or Khedapati, Chamunda, Siva Linga, Nandi, Laxmi Narayan 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 think that it would protect their village from any evil.

It is customary to propitiate the deities with dignity during festivals like Janmashtami, Dol-Gyaras in Bhadra (August/September) and Ram Navmi in Chaitra (March/April) in addition to daily worship.

Community worship of *Khedapati* or other Villages gods during epidemic or shortage of rains is another custom. The village is vacated and the inhabitants move to the forests, and not a trace of smoke comes from any house. The meals are prepared in the jungle.

Higher castes like Brahmans invariably take bath before taking meal and offer a little cooked food to the deity. No such hard and fast rule is observed by the lower castes.

Nomenclature

Hindus name their children after gods or famous person as is the practice in the entire Malwa region. The agricultural and lower classes are very fond of diminutives, such as Rama, Bherya, Sukha and the like.

Disposal of the Dead

The dead bodies of Hindus are burnt, except those of *sanyasis*, *bairagis* and infants which are buried. Cremation takes place by the side of the stream, the ashes being, if possible, conveyed to a sacred river, otherwise they are committed to some local stream. Muhammadans bury their dead.²

Inter-Caste relations

The traditional caste-system with its usual rigidity is still prevalent to some extent in the District. Castes of the upper strata regard themselves and are regarded by others as superior, this is demonstrated in their everyday interaction patterns. Among these are: (1) the adoption of distinctive titles and surnames, (ii) the mode of greeting and (iii) seating arrangements at communal gatherings such as the village

1. Dewas District Census Hand Book, 1961, p.LXii.

2. Dewas State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 15.

panchayat meeting or at village festivals. Thus Brahmans are respectively addressed by others as *panditji* (learned sir), or *Maharaji* (king of Kings), the Rajputs as Thakur (Lord) or Patel (headman) etc.

The mode of greeting reflects the relative caste status. The one belonging to the relatively lower caste greets the other person first by some such phrases as *pai-lagi* (I touch your feet), *parnam* (respectful greeting) or *namaste* (I bow to you). To this the other person (belonging to relatively higher caste) responds by saying *assirbad* or *Khus raho* (live happily).

In the village communal life, persons belonging to the lower castes have lower interaction with higher castes. In villages in which the process of social change has advanced further, this may not be exactly so.¹

New Religious Leaders and Movements

No specific movements and religious leaders are connected with the District. However, the Nimar saint Singaji is revered in the Khategaon tahsil wherein a week long fair is held in his honour. A one day fair is also organised at Tonk in Sonkatch tahsil by his devotees.

Atmaram Baba is another saint who is revered equally in Khategaon and Kannod tahsils. At Nemawar in the former and Satwas in the latter, week long fairs are organised to commemorate his anniversary. Ram Deoji Baba and Deodas Baba are other saints who are equally worshipped in these tahsils, and fairs and jatras are held in their honour at Vikrampur (4 days) and Kannod (8 days). Ramdeoji Baba's fair is also organised at Navda in Sonkatch tahsil.

Tejaji, a widely known name, was a Jat hero in whose honour a one day fair is held at Chayan in Dewas Tahsil. The devotees keep awake the whole night. Songs are sung in his honour and cooked rice, barley and fruits are offered. Tejaji is regarded as a legendary god and a curer of snake-bite.

The dedicated pure, and simple lives of these saints have enough influence on the ruralites social and religious behaviour. The urbanites, however, seem to be influenced by the Arya Samaj movement. The 'Samaj' launched vigorous attack on social evils like child marriage, untouchability etc., and its results are encouraging but evils like nukta ceremony (dinner after the death of a relation), casteism etc., are still continuing despite the repeated efforts of the samaj. However, in the field of women's education and widow-remarriage, its efforts have achieved some success.

SOCIAL LIFE

Property and Inheritance

The head of the family almost universally enjoys the sole right over the property. This is because of the existence of the joint family system.

Hindus and Muslims forming more than 97 per cent of the population of the District are governed by their respective traditional laws in which descent and inheritance are in father's line. Now in case of Hindus and those governed by the

Hindu Law, succession is to be regulated by the Hindu Succession Act, 1956. The transfer of property through wills is also found to some extent in rich families.

A couple who are without male offspring try to adopt a heir who then becomes eligible to perform the ritual duties of a born son and to inherit the property. He is chosen usually from amongst the near agnatic kin of the man (or alternatively his sister's son).¹

Daughters, as a rule, do not exercise any rights over the property of their paternal family, save in case of an express will executed in their favour. Legal enactments made in this respect e.g. the Hindu Women's Right to Property Act, etc., are yet to get social sanction.

Thus, after the father's death, the family lands, property and house are normally partitioned almost equally among the male siblings.

Marriage and Morals

As elsewhere in the Malwa region, Monogamy is the rule. Polygamy is out of vogue now though stray cases are still found only among persons of position and the lower classes such as Gaolis, Chhipas, Chamars, etc. Polyandry is not at all in existence.

Traditional Restrictions on Marriage Alliances-caste and Sub-caste, Gotra, etc.

Marrying with one's own caste is generally considered sacred rule which must not be violated. However, it is generally agreed that one should not marry a girl if any pair of the following eight clans are common-the boy's and the girl's natal clans, their mother's natal clans and both their maternal and paternal grandmother's natal clans. But these prohibited limits are sometimes transgressed, though it is rare. Such matches usually take place between the very poor (who may not be able to find another mate) or the rich (where financial considerations are paramount). In such castes which have shortage of girls, the boy's family may often be tempted to simplify the rules of exogamy. However, two brothers occasionally marry two sisters, or a brother and a sister marry a pair of siblings. On the whole, people of more or less equal status and wealth will marry their off spring in their group². Though it is the girl's father who makes the first advances to a prospective groom, though the wedding is held at the bride's house with the consequent extra expense and trouble and though the bride goes to live with her husband and is thereby delivered by her family as a hostage to fortune, one cannot say that marriage is between highly unequal parties.³

Normally the *gotra* is regarded an exogamous unit and marital relations within the *gotra* are considered to be sinful. No cases of *sagotra* marital realtions are konwn to the people in general.

Marriage Customs and Rituals

After taking into consideration factors like age, family and horoscope of the

1. K.S. Mathur, Caste and Ritual in a Malwa Village, p. 41.
2. A.C. Mayer, Op.Cit. pp. 202-05.
3. Ibid. p. 234.

1. K.S. Mathur, Caste and Ritual in a Malwa village, pp. 121-22.

boy and the girl, the match is finalized, a ceremony called *Sagai* or betrothal is held. The family priest fixes the date of marriage which is written on *pili chithi* or yellow letter and the parents of the groom are informed of it. In due course of time it is followed by *lagun patrika* which contains the detailed programme of the marriage ceremony. Well to do families send printed cards, *kum-kum patrika*. Generally the bridegroom is taken to the bride's place on mare's back with a musical band heading the procession. The rituals pertaining to marriage take place in *Shubh muhurat* fixed by the *gyotishi*. At the marriage ceremony proper, the pair circumambulate the sacred fire lit for the purpose seven times. The marriage then becomes irrevocable. The groom and party return the following day with the bride who, however, goes back to her parents after about three days, for a short visit.

So great is the importance attached to marriage in Hindu social practices that elaborate customs and ceremonies are prescribed by the scriptures and these are followed in the spirit and the letter. In villages particularly, people take great care not to violate the traditional rules and customs regarding marriage.¹ The main rites, as elsewhere, however, are *homa*, or offering in the sacred fire, *panigrahana*, or taking the hand of the bride, and *saptapadi*, the bride and the bride-groom going seven steps together. All these rites are essentially performed by a Brahman priest in the presence of the sacred fire and are accompanied by the Vedic *mantras*. They are necessary for the marriage to be complete, because when they or any of them are not properly performed, the marriage may be legally questioned. Hindu marriage is thus a sacrament and is irrevocable as it is complete only on the performance of the sacred rites².

The husband and wife are thus bound to adjust their tastes and temper their ideals and interests.

There are certain peculiar rites which are performed for marriage to be complete in the entire Hindu society, especially in this part of the Malwa region e.g. a *Kumhar* (the potter) is called upon to perform the inauguration of the marriage ceremonial. He digs up some clay and supplies it to the house in which the marriage is to take place. This clay is believed to be sacred.

Also, at a marriage, the village *Lohar* (the blacksmith) presents the bride or the groom with a *Kankan* (a small iron ring which together with several other things such as turmeric and a rag of red cloth is tied on the wrist of the bride or groom).

Similarly, at a marriage ceremony in a 'clean' caste house, the *pata* (wooden planks on which the couple sit during the ceremony) and the *marhwa* (the central wooden pillar for the marriage both) must be made out of fresh cut wood by a man of the *sutar* (the carpenter) caste.

Dowry

This social evil still persists in the middle and higher classes and there seems to be practically no impact of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, on the people as is

1. K.S. Mathur, Op.Cit. p. 45.

2. K. M. Kapadia, Marriage and Family in India, p. 168.

indicated by the nil report of registration of such cases during the period 1961 to 1975.

The dowry generally consists only of furniture, clothes, vessels etc., and is not inflated with jewellery or cash except in a few cases. It is followed by clothes for the relatives of the groom at the *paharavani*.

In the backward classes, however, it is the boy's side which is the sufferer. In almost all of them, bride-price is the rule.

Civil Marriages

Civil marriages are of very infrequent occurrence in the District. The Collector and Marriage officer of the District reported that only one case each was registered in the years 1968-69 and 1972-73 and both these marriages were solemnized under the provisions of the Special Marriage Act, 1954.

Another authority responsible for the regulation of civil marriages in the District is the Additional District and Sessions judge. He is authorised to do so under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. In all 30 cases for civil marriages were registered in this court during the sixtees, out of which only 5 marriages could be solemnized. The remaining 25 cases were rejected.

The following table shows an yearwise account of civil marriages in the District under the aforesaid Act:-

Table No. III- 13
Civil Marriages, 1961-69

No.	Particulars	1961	1962	1963	1966	1967	1968	1969
1.	No. of cases registered under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.	5	7	6	6	3	1	2
2.	No. of marriages solemnized out of them.	1	1	2	-	1	-	-
3.	No. of cases rejected	4	6	4	6	2	2	1

Source:- Additional District and Sessions Judge, Dewas.

From the year 1970 to 1974, in all 27 cases were reported to be registered with this authority.

Marital Age

Child marriage is prohibited by law in the country. Yet 3 per cent of the boys and three times of this i.e. 9 per cent of the girls are married in contravention of the law, i.e. before they attain the age of 14. A sudden drop in the sex-ratio in the District in the age group 10-14 to only 826 is an evidence of greater maternal deaths, which is an inevitable consequence of early marriages. In all 92 out of every 100 females

are married before completing the age of 19. In case of boys, however, marriages start with some frequency between the age of 15 and 19 and most of the males are married when they attain the age group 30-34. In view of the population problem late marriages appear to be a necessity and the District shows signs of progress in this direction according to census 1961 figures.

Widow-remarriage

Widow marriage prevails among the lower classes, and also in Rajputs and Khatis.

In the age-group 15-34, representing youths, 3 per cent of females were widowed. These widows of lower age pose a problem before their parents. The proportion of widowed persons goes on rising steadily more sharply in case of females than males. In the middle age group of 35-59, roughly one-third of the females lost their spouses and were not remarried according to Census 1961.

It shows the lack of social sanction to this practice, more so in the rural middle and upper classes. Remarriage is looked down upon, and the relatives of a first husband will not wish to meet the second husband of his widow or divorced wife.¹

Divorce

In many scheduled castes and tribes, less influenced by Hinduism, divorce is still practised frequently. This has a social sanction in them and the respective caste and tribe panchayats permit either of the partners to divorce the other on various grounds such as adultery, a quarrelsome disposition, carelessness in the management of household affairs on the part of the woman etc. However, the divorced woman does not enjoy social status and respect where these castes and tribes live freely mixed with the Hindu castes². They seldom go to the courts. However, other castes such as Rajputs and Khatis etc., called the 'natra' castes, also practice divorce, and sometimes resort to legal course. According to the information received from the Additional District and Sessions Judge, in all 20 cases were registered for seeking divorce during the period 1961-69, from the District, out of which only 3 were granted divorce and the rest refused as the grounds put up for them were not sound enough. Another 5 cases were reported to be registered at the rate of only one per year during the period 1970-74.

Thus the proportion of divorced or separated persons is negligible. It can be assumed that the people in the District on the whole are orthodox in this respect.

Economic dependence of Women and their Place in Society

The emancipation of women is a gradual process and there is a marked improvement in their participation in economic activities during the post-independence period.

However, the ratio of working women to the working men in the District in rural areas was roughly 1:3 whereas it was 1:6 in urban areas in 1971 showing that the

1. A.C. Mayer, op.cit., pp. 208-09.

2. M.P. Buradkar, Social Organisation of the Gond, p. 50

women in the rural, especially in the agricultural sector enjoyed greater independence than that in the urban areas. This is because of lesser number of employment opportunities for women in the towns and social inhibitions.

So the number of non-working women, both in rural and urban areas is about one and a half times the number of non-working men.

However, the field of work of the women in the District is wide and large and they are found participating in all types of economic activities. The following table shows their number in various occupations, both in rural and urban areas:-

Table No. III-14
Women workers, 1971

No.	Occupation	Total	Rural	Urban
1.	Cultivation	11,663	11,363	300
2.	Agricultural Labourers	30,202	28,678	1,524
3.	Live stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities.	300	289	11
4.	Mining and Quarrying	2	2	-
5.	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs			
	(a) Household Industry	1,306	1,030	276
	(b) Other than Household industry	312	160	152
6.	Construction	271	246	25
7.	Trade & Commerce	236	97	139
8.	Transport, Storage and Communications	16	4	12
9.	Other services	1,718	548	1,170
Grand Total -		46,026	42,417	3,609

Source:- Census Report, 1971

From the above table it may be concluded that agriculture attracted the

working women the most. 'Other Services' and 'Household industry' are the next in order.

Prostitution and Traffic in Women

The offences under this head are regulated by the provisions of the 'Traffic in Women and Girls' Act, 1956 under which not a single case was registered till 1974. This social evil does not appear to be widespread in the District and stray cases which came to the notice of the police or reported voluntarily by the people, are dealt with severely.

However, the Superintendent of Police informed the existence of 7 prostitutes at Dewas and 2 at Bhanwarasa.

Drinking

Prohibition Act was never extended to the District and it has always remained 'wet' with the result that drinking has been adopted as a habit by a few people belonging to the lower strata of the society. The Rajputs, the Khatis, the Gond, the Korkus, the Sehariyas are habituated to drink, more so on festivities. The country liquor, prepared locally by mahua flowers, is the usual stuff. Nearness of Indore from the Dewas town and other *Kasbas* connected directly by bus with this city also adds to the spread of this evil in the District. In towns foreign liquor is also profusely consumed.

Gambling

This social evil has always remained in the District though its magnitude has been varying.

A total of 630 cases were registered in all the police stations of the District during the 14 year period 1961 to 1974 both inclusive. The minimum number of cases was 2 in 1961 and there was gradual increase to 34 in 1969. Thereafter the rate of offences increased and the year 1974 saw the registration of 127 cases.

Its control thus entirely is in the hands of the police and it may be observed that as the police vigilance increased, the number of offences registered was proportionately increased. Gambling on *Dhan* fairs and during the entire series of *Diwali* festivals is considered a good omen by many and some people are fond of playing card-games with stakes, the whole night.

HOME LIFE

Types of Dwellings

The majority of the houses in rural areas are built of mud and tiles or grass is used for roofing. About one fourths of the houses in the rural areas of the District have grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo walls, though their percentages are different in different tahsils. Kannod (59 per cent) and Khategaon (54 per cent) having the largest proportion in this connection. Use of burnt bricks is not common in the rural areas. It was only about 4 per cent in 1961.

As regards the roof material in the rural areas, Kannod Tahsil the largest proportion of houses with grass, leaves, reeds thatch, wood or bamboo walls (viz.,

above 50 per cent). It was about 38 per cent in Khategaon Tahsil and about 20 per cent in Bagli Tahsil. The proportion was very little in the remaining two Tahsils.

The proportion of houses having roofs of corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets in the District was only 18 per cent in 1961. But the proportion in urban area was about 43 per cent then, while it was only 14 per cent in rural areas.

The decade 1961-71 has seen some modern cement concrete structures in towns.

The number of occupied residential houses in the District was 92,555 in 1971 in which 106,347 house-holds resided. Of them 11,338 houses were in urban areas in which 16,839 households resided indicating congestion in towns.

Among the towns, Dewas had the maximum number of houses (4,915) and naturally more congested house-hold (9,090) residing in them. The minimum number was in Bagli. It had 841 houses, inhabited by 928 households, the least congested smallest town of the District. Among the rural areas Sonkatch topped the list with 21,144 houses having in them 23,273 households. Khategaon was in this respect the smallest Tahsil having only 10,187 houses in rural areas inhabited by 12,515 households.

In this respect it is also interesting to know that the number of persons per occupied Census House was 6.34 in Dewas as compared to the State average of 6.06 giving an indication of thickly populated areas. Even the rural areas of the District (6.06) are thickly populated as compared to the State (5.99). The urban areas of the District are certainly more congested (8.34) as compared to the State average (6.38) of urban areas.

Dress

Ordinarily the dress of a male Hindu peasant, labourer or businessman in rural area consists of a *pagri* or *turban*, *bandi* (Small coat) and a *dhoti* (loin cloth). Some people have *pichhoda* of generally *Khadi* or handloom cloth which serves as kerchief. Hindu female dress there consists of a *lehenga* or *ghagra* (petticoat) of coloured cloth, *lagra* or *orni* (a sheet used as an upper garment to cover the face and upper part of the body) and a *kanchli* (bodice). *Pajama* which are worn by only Muslims in early days of this century are now a common wear of the youth. However, the *pajama* and *Kurta* of the Muslim women have not been adopted by the Hindu women in villages.

The days of old Maratha fashion, especially amongst the men-folk, have gone and the dress pattern has entirely changed in urban areas and various types of caps which used to adorn the head are vanishing gradually. People prefer to remain bare headed. The dress fashion has engulfed the elite youths and whatever they see on the 'screen' becomes their attirement soon after. Some of the school going boys and girls have their prescribed uniforms and the *Churidar Pyjama* or *Salwar and Kurti* (full and half sleeves) with *orni* or look attractive in it. *Orni* is the common dress of a muslim woman. This latter one serve the purpose of *Lagra*.

Foot Wear

Most of the urbanites are accustomed to wear company made leather shoes, sandals or *chappals*. Local shoe-makers also cater to their needs. Nylon, plastic and rubber foot wear are also very popular on account of cheapness. In villages, men's foot-wear is called *Pani* and *Munda* whereas that of women's is termed *Bana*.

Ornaments

Gold ornaments have become the proud possession of the richest in the society. A show of them is made at marriages and on social functions. Silver ornaments find place in middle classes and sometimes in poorer folds as well. Ordinarily they are satisfied with ornaments of German silver, *Katheer* (lead), Bell metal lac etc.

In chamars the female wrists are adorned with *kara*, *churi*, *qal* and *banigri*. They wear a black thread around the neck. This is called *suli*. Previously they were not allowed to use *kari* and *sakle* of silver by the *savarnas* but now they do wear them. Unmarried girls do not use *bichha* but use *tiki*. Traditionally, widows are prohibited from wearing *bichha*, *tiki* etc., which are the sings of a married woman.

In Lodhis, the complete set of ornaments of a married woman is as under:-

Part of the body	Local name	How used	made of
Head	<i>Bor</i>	Used as <i>Tikli</i>	Silver
Ear	<i>Karn-phul</i>	with Chain	Silver
Neck	<i>Pote</i>	Necklace	3 strings of black head's necklace.
Wrist	<i>Kara</i> <i>Churi</i>	Bangle	Silver
Finger (band)	<i>Anguthi</i> ring	Finger	Silver
Ankle	<i>Kari</i>	Anklet	Bell metal

In all the cates ornaments of baser metals adorn only the lower half of the body. Muslim women wear *pathani Khangali* (silver necklace with joint at back), *Churi* and *Kare* (bracelets).

Food

Juar, maize, wheat and gram along with minor millets on hilly regions are the staple food of the people. Commonly taken pulse is *tuar*. *Urad*, *mung*, *masur* and *chana* are also occasionally taken.

The ordinary food of the rich and middle classes consists of rice, *chapatis* (tnin cakes) of wheat flour, *tuar pulse*, ground-nut oil and *ghi*, vegetables and milk and sugar. The poorer classes including the peasantry, except on festive occassions, eat *rotis* (thick cakes) made of the coarser grains taken with pulse vegetables, uncooked onions, salt and chillies. Brahmans, Banias and other upper castes generally do not

eat flesh. The lower castes take goat, lamb, pig, she-buffallo, rabbit, *titar* (a kind of bird), chicken, egg, fish etc. Beef is not taken.

Morning tea has become a must in many families, and no village is found without a tea-stall. Betal leaves with or without tobacco have become a necessary accompaniment of tea taken away from home.

Amusements

The ordinary amusements in villages are drum-beating and singing and the recitinig of tales and poetry among grown up people on *panchayati chabutaras*.

Harmonium with *Dholak* and *Manjeera* is used in *Kasbas* for the community recital of Ramayana or some other *Katha* of religious importance.

In Dewas city and towns having cinema houses, seeing a film is considered to be the best source of entertainment. However, during *Nav-ratri* and other festivities, dramas, *Ramlila*, *Nautanki*, *kavi sammelans*, *Kawwalis*, exhibitions, etc., are some usual sources through which people derive amusement.

Dewas and Sonkatch are situated on Agra-Bombay Road and occasionally have the facility of circus or magic shows.

Festivals

The principal festivals are the *Dasahra*, *Diwali*, *Holi*, and *Gangor*. The *Gangor* (Chaitra, March/April and Bhadra, August/September) is confined to females only where as *Holi* and *Diwali* are general festivals. *Raksha-Bandhan* is also another important festival, celebrated by all Hindu families.

Dasahra (Asvina, September/October) is a relic of the old days when it heralded in the recommencement of forays. All the *sardars* of the erstwhile States attended the *Dasahra darbar* to pay their respects to the chief. Before the celebration of the festival all weapons were examined and repaired and arms together with horses, elephants etc., as forming part of a military force were worshipped. Even today people owning arms, worship them on this day. This public festival is observed with great enthusiasm by the killing of the demen king Ravana on the *Dashra* evening at a pre-decided place in all *Kasbas* and town.

On Ram Navmi and Hanuman Jayanti (Chaitra, March/April) and Janmashtami (Bhadra, August/September) births of Ram, Hanuman and Krishna are celebrated and *prasad* distributed to the assembled devotees.

On *Dol Egaras*, (Bhadra, August/September) a *dol* of paper is prepared and is carried by four men of higher castes from the temple to the well where Krishna and Jasoda are bathed. Then *arati* is performed and bhajans (devotional songs) are sung.

Makar Sakranti in *Pusa* (January). *Ganapati Chauth* in *Magha* (January/February) and *Bhadra* (August/September), *Akhatij* in *Baisakh* (April/May) and *Anant Chaudas* in *Bhadra* (August/September) are other important religious celebrations of the Hindus.

Dhan teras and *Rup Chaudas* immediately before Diwali and *Gobardhan pooja* and *Bhai Dooj* immediately after it are the religious festivities which provide grandeur to this series of festivals.

On *Gan-Gor* married women of all castes make clay images of Gaury-the mother goddess, and worship them for four days. On the last day, the images are taken out in procession and finally ceremonially immersed in the village pond.

As elsewhere, the Muslim festivals are *Bara Wafat*, *Shab-e-Barat*, *Id-ul-Fitr*, *Id-uz-Zuha* and *Muharram*.

Large processions are taken out by the Sikhs on the birth days of Guru Nanak and Guru Govind Singh with recital from *Guru Granth Sahab*.

Birth and *Nirvan* anniversary of Mahavir is celebrated by the Jains. *Paryuhhan Parva* and *Ashtanika* are their other important festivals.

Christmas is the most important festival of the Christians, celebrated, on the 25th of December everywhere. Good Friday and Easter are their other festivals.

Community Life

Pilgrim Centres and Jattras

A number of fairs and *Jattras* are held in the District and hardly a fortnight passes without any celebration of this kind.

Dewas Tahsil is on the top of the list with 29 *Melas* and *Jattras*¹. *Gal ki yatra* is organised at 11 places (some of them are Rajoda, Jaitpura, Jawasya etc.) in the tahsil, by respective Gram Panchayats for one day of *Chaitra Badi* (March/April), whereas *Shivji Ki Yatra* is arranged at Palnagar only, on *Chaitra Sudi 13*-(March/April). In the same month, on different dates, small *Melas* are held at 9 other villages for 1 to 3 days. They include Sirolia, Chapri etc.

The biggest fair is the *Chamunda Mata* fair, held on *Asadha Sudi 15* (June/July) for 2 days at Dewas town and is arranged by the Municipal committee. The Committee also organises an annual exhibition for 10 days during the period *Asvina Sudi 1-10* (September/October).

Maha Shivaratri fair at village Niklan for 8 days (*Vaishakh Sudi 2*, April/May), *Sravana Somvar* fairs at Bilawali for 4/5 days (*Sravana*, July/August), *Tejaji* fair at Chayan for 1 day (*Asvin Badi 10*, September/October), *Ramnavmi Mela* at Lasudia Chhatradhar for 1 day (*Chaitra Sudi 9*, March/April) together with a local *Mela* at Sannod for 8 days (*Vaisakh sudi 8-15* April/May) and another small *Mela* at Bangarda for 1 day (*Bhadra sudi 10*, August/September) are other important fairs of the tahsil.

The next in order is the Sonkatch Tahsil which is not far behind with its 20 fairs and *yattras*. It has the distinction of arranging three fairs of 10 days duration each. They are the *Ramnavmi* fair at Gandharvapuri (*Chaitra Sudi 1-10*, March/April), *Bhawannath Mela* at Bherasa (*Bhadra Sudi 10*, August/September) both arranged by Gram Panchayats and *Pipleshwar Mahadeo Mela* at Sonkatch (*Phalgun Badi*

1. K.C. Dubey, and M.G. Mohril, Fairs and Festivals of Madhya Pradesh, p.24.

13, February/March) managed by the local municipal committee.

One 9 day fair arranged by the *Mahant* of the temple of Iklera Mataji during *Asvian Sudi 1-9* (September/October) is also a speciality.

The Kendra Panchayat organises a 5 days' fair at Bhuleshwar Mahadeo on *Kartika Sudi 15* (October/November) and on the same day commences *shivji ki yatra* from Ramdhankhedi and continues for 3 days under the auspices of the local Gram Panchayat.

Gal Ki Yatra is again an important one day fair of the tahsil, as in Dewas tahsil, and is arranged at 6 places namely, chhapa, Dhaturiya, Tonk etc., in the month of *chaitra* (March/April) on different dates.

Shakti Mata fair at Tonk on *Chaitra Sudi 2* (March/April) is a two day's celebration, also arranged by Gram Panchayat. Tonk seems to be the most fair-loving village. Apart from this fair, it arranges *Gal Ki yatra*, as said above, on *Chaitra Badi 1* (March/April) and also witnesses the *singhaji* fair on the same day. The fourth fair on the same day. The fourth fair is that of Holi on *Chaitra Badi 3* (March/April). Thus the beginning of *Chaitra* (March/April) is full of colourful festivities in this small village. The Holi fair is also organised at Guruwa.

Ramdeo ji ka Mela at Navda (*Chaitra Sudi 2*, March/April), *Ramdeo ji ki Yatra* at Chidawad (*Chaitra sudi 9*, March/April), *Warshi Maharaj Ki yatra* at kalya (*Chaitra Badi 5*, March/April) and *Akepur Yatra* at Sonkatch on *Kartik Sudi 1* (October/November), all one day festivities, are other important fairs of the tahsil.

Bagli is a small tahsil and 7 *Jattras* and 3 *Melas* are arranged in it by the local bodies. All the *Jattras*, generally a two day affair, fall in the month of *chaitra* (March/April) on various dates and the villages associated with them are Metmore (one day), *Chapda*, Sambarkheda Dongar, Neori, and Kamalpur. The Seventh one is Hatpiplia which is now a municipal town. The *Jattras* at Kamalpur and Hatpiplia, however, last for 9 and 10 days respectively.

In the same month a two day *Ramnavmi* fair is organised at Borkheda (*Chaitra 10-11*, March/April).

Jata Shankar fair is a 5 days' celebration (*Phalgun Badi 13*, February/March) whereas *Sitla Mata Ka Mela* is a 7 days, affair in the same month, held respectively at Jatashankar and Pipari. The headquarter of the tahsil, however, is without any such festivity.

Kannod Tahsil has only 2 *Melas* and a *Jatra*, all held in the moth of *Chaitra* (March/April) on different dates. The *Deodas Baba Ki Jatra* at Kannod, the headquarter town of the tahsil, on *Chaitra Sudi 1* (March/April) for 8 days, the *Bhuwaneshwar Mahadeo ka Mela* at Bhuwaneshwar on *Chairtra Badi 5-9* (March/April) for 5 days and the *Atmaram Baba Ka Mela* at Satwas on *Chaitra Sudi 15* (March/April) for 7 days are these festivities. They are arranged by the local Municipal committee, the Gram Panchayat and the Mandal Panchayat respectively.

Khategaon Tahsil also organises an equal number of *Melas*, but in different months. *Ramji Baba Ka Mela* is arranged by the Gram Panchayat at Vikrampur on

Chaitra Sudi 9-13 (March/April) for 4 days. The *Atmaram Baba Ka Mela* at Nemawar on *pausa Sudi* 15 (December/January) for 7 days and the *Singaji Baba Ka Mela* at Sandalpur on *Magh Sudi* 15 (January/February) are arranged by the Mandal Panchayat.

From this vivid description of 65 *Melas* and *Jatras* organised in the various villages and towns of the District, one can but conclude that the District is full of religious zeal and enthusiasm and the months of March/April are the most colourful months there. This is the time when *Rabi* harvest is ready and the peasants of Malwa are happy enough to participate enthusiastically in these charming social functions.

Public Games

Hide-and-seek, *Gili Danda* (tip cat) and *ankhmichi* (blindman's buff) are popular among children and kite-flying in youths.

Kabaddi and *Khokho* are popular sports of the young boys and girls respectively. Students now have a preference for volleyball and football. In town and *Kasbas* where more facilities are available, table-tennis is the latest addition to the other traditional indoor games such as cards, chess etc. The choicest ones also may be seen playing cricket, basket-ball, badminton and tennis.

Economic and Professional Groups and Classes in Relation to Social Life, e.g. impact of the Abolition of the Zamindari System on Social Life

The *zamindars* were virtually the masters of the agriculturists. They were free to levy occasional taxes on their tenantry, such as 'marriage tax' 'tax for the purchase of animals', and forced girls on occasions of festivals. The *jagirdars* had much wider rights over their estate and tenantry. They had the magisterial powers and could decide all civil and criminal cases (short only of murder cases which were dealt by the exruler himself). Naturally the freedom in its true sense had not reached the peasantry.

The *Jagirs* and *Zamindaris* (feudal land holdings) were abolished in 1953 by an Act of the then Madhya Bharat Legislature, and most of the land so acquired was given to the resident cultivators at a nominal cost of ten times the annual land revenue. The remaining land was owned by the State which included pasture land, land under stream beds, pond and wells etc. The peasants were given *Mistar* facilities on this land too which was denied to them under the old system. During these two decades since then, it has definitely had noticeable impact on their social and economic status.

They have been feeling emancipated. This has resulted in their all round development.

Similarly, the labour class as such, both in the rural and urban areas, working in the agricultural and household industries sector, is now a days better off on account of the implementation of the various schemes for their economic upliftment.

CHAPTER - IV AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Economy of the District is mainly dependent on agriculture. The two categories of workers, cultivators and agricultural labourers, together constituted 78.36 per cent of the total working force of the District at the census of 1961. If we look to the working force depending upon agriculture in the tahsils, it will be noticed that except in Dewas Tahsil which had only 69.82. per cent workers in these two categories, all the other tahsils had a larger proportion of working force depending upon agriculture. It was highest in Sonkatch Tahsil where the percentage was 82.31. Kannod, Khategaon and Bagli Tahsils had also higher proportion with 81.39 per cent, 80.25 percent and 79.19 percent, respectively, depending on agriculture. Workers to the extent of 57.15 per cent were returned as cultivators and 21.21 per cent as agricultural labourers. In this respect too, the tahsils of Sonkatch and Bagli had 64.50 per cent and 64.39 per cent workers returned as cultivators. In the case of Kannod and Khategaon tahsils, there was a larger proportion of workers returned as agricultural labourers. This may be due to the large proportion of Scheduled Tribe population in these two tahsils. The percentage of agricultural labourers in these two tahsils was 29.97 and 28.40, respectively.

Results of the Census of 1971 show that the proportion of workers engaged in agriculture has not only been maintained, but in fact has increased marginally in comparison to 1961. In 1971, the percentage of workers deriving their livelihood from the agricultural sector was 79.4 (as against the figure of 78.2 in 1961).

Tahsil-wise, Dewas, with 63.7 percent, showed still less proportion in comparison to the earlier census, indicating increased activity of the industrial and business sectors around the District headquarters' area. In other tahsils, Bagli showed the highest proportion with 85 per cent of its workers in the agricultural sector followed by 82.7 percent of Kannod, 81.9 percent of Khategaon and 80.4 per cent of Sonkatch. Thus, as compared to earlier 1961 census, Bagli had displaced sonkatch from the top place in respect of agricultural population reflecting, probably, a greater urbanisation process in the latter Tahsil. As to the actual number of cultivators and agricultural labourers in the 1971 census, the former totalled to 96,513 as against 66,974 of the latter with their separate proportions among the total working population amounting to 47 and 32.4 per cent, respectively. The higher proportion of agricultural labourers was only due to a change in the census classification. The female participation among the cultivators came to 11,663 as against 30,202 for agricultural labourers.

The District is predominantly *kharif* area, the principal *Kharif* crops being *jowar* and cotton, wheat and gram are the important *rabi* crops. The four crops together dominate the cropping pattern of the District.

LAND UTILISATION

Statistics of land use classification from the year 1950-51 are given in Appendix-A. Statistics for the year, 1973-74, are presented in the Table below :-

1. K.S. Mathur, Op. Cit. p. 187.

Table No. IV-1
Land Use Classification 1973-74

S.No.	Land Use	Area (Thousand Hectares)
1.	Total area according to village papers.	672
2.	Forests	175
3.	Land not available for cultivation	46
3.1	Put to non-agricultural uses	30
3.2	Barren and unculturable	16
4.	Other uncultivated land	100
4.1	Permanent/and other grazing lands pastures	89
4.2	Miscellaneous tree crops and groves	—
4.3	Culturable waste	11
5.	Fallow lands	8
5.1	Current	5
5.2	Old	3
6.	Net cropped area	343

It may be seen from the table that in the year 1973-74, the total area of the District was 672 thousand hectares. Forests covered 175 thousand ha; i.e. little more than a quarter (26 per cent) of the total area. The area not available for cultivation amounted to 46 thousand hectares or 6.8 per cent of the total area. The area classed as such declined over the years. The two constituents of this land-use are land put to non-agricultural uses (30 thousand ha.) and barren and unculturable lands (16 thousand ha.) Other uncultivated lands comprising (a) permanent pastures and other grazing lands, (b) land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves and (c) culturable waste, covered one hundred thousand ha. or 14.9 per cent of the total area. This area has tended to decline /continuously largely due to a decreasing tendency in its important component culturable waste. The area under miscellaneous tree crops and groves is negligible, Eight thousand ha or 1.2 per cent of the total District area was attributed to fallow lands consisting of both current and old fallows.

Cropped Area

Cropped area is the most important land use not only on account of its significance for human existence and multifarious economic activities but also due to the large proportion of the area that it commands. In 1973-74 it covered an area of 343 thousand ha. a little more than half (51 per cent) of the total area of the District, and has continuously expanded. From 229 thousand ha. it increased to 281 thousand ha. in 1960-61 and 346 thousand ha in 1972-73. The year 1973-74 had reported a marginal decline. However, in spite of this increase in the cropped area, there has been a decline in terms of per capita net cropped area. From 0.65 ha. of per capita

net cropped area in 1960-61 the figure came down to 0.58 in 1970-71. Apparently, this has been due to the fact that the increase in cultivated area has failed to keep pace with increase in population. The total increase in the net area sown during the decade 1951-61 was 21 per cent while the comparable figure for population was of the order of 29.4 per cent. The same tendency was in operation during the subsequent decade as well.

Progress in double cropping is a real indication of advance in agricultural activities and expansion in irrigation facilities. Double cropped area which was as low as four thousand ha in 1950-51 and five thousand ha in 1960-61 went up to 18 thousand ha in 1971-72 and 21 thousand ha in 1973-74.

In almost the entire irrigated area, except where sugarcane is grown, two crops are taken. Even in unirrigated areas, cultivators take out gram, linseed or peas after the early variety of *kharif* crops. However, such areas are very limited. The yield falls down for want of adequate manures or moisture. Double cropping is generally restricted to paddy growing areas, where gram or peas are grown. In Sonkatch and Dewas tahsils groundnut is followed by a second crop. The cultivators in Bagli and Sonkatch tahsils also take onion, coriander and other vegetables in between sugarcane crop. Growing of bhindi is being encouraged along with sugarcane. Wheat is sown after the *kharif* crops of *jowar*, maize or after the crop of *moong*. Potato is also taken after maize.

Culturable Waste

Culturable waste lands represent an area of land which could be usefully utilised for increasing agricultural production. According to land record statistics, such lands aggregated 143 thousand ha. in 1955-56. They sank to bare 35 thousand ha in 1960-61. Perhaps this is due to a more scientific and rational classification of land rather than due to any real decline in land placed in this category. The area recorded as culturable waste has continued to go down, being 23 thousand ha. in 1965-66 and 11 thousand ha. in 1973-74. This reduction appears to be due to diversion of such land for economic use. However, it may be interesting to refer to the conclusions of the pilot Survey of culturable waste-land undertaken in Dewas District in 1958-59. The Survey revealed that the area under culturable waste land in the District was not so large as reported in the Tables of agricultural statistics. It was only one-half of what was given in these Tables. A great part of this area was either unculturable and barren or was already being put to useful exploitation. The major part of this area was found to be scattered in small blocks of less than six ha. in the midst of occupied holdings, the average area per block being 1.6 ha. Blocks of the size six ha. and below, comprised 96.3 per cent of the total number of blocks and accounted for 71 per cent of the total culturable waste area of the District. There were only 29 blocks of 40 ha. and more in the less cultivated tracts of the District. Out of these 29 blocks, 25 were located in Bagli Tahsil. Numerous reasons have prevented their cultivation. The chief reasons in descending order were found to be wild growth of useless vegetation, presence of ditches, soil erosion, intervening streamlets or nullahs, poverty of cultivators or want of settlement between owners

and cultivators, low fertility, absentee ownership and lack of supervision, floods, water-logging, *Kans* infestation, or want of demand of land for cultivation, scarcity of water, scarcity of labour, etc.

Most of the blocks were found to possess good black and *Khardi* soils but having remained uncultivated for many years grass has grown on it and they are used as pasture land. The soil being rich and fertile majority of the blocks could be exploited more profitably.

It was thought that the reclamation of the culturable waste for cultivation would call for heavy clearance, viz., of shrub jungle and land development work. Filling of ditches and levelling of land would be the next measure of reclamation. Almost the entire reclamation work (94 percent) would be possible with the help of ordinary country plough and local human and cattle labour, tractorization being required in only six per cent cases.

Filling up the ditches and levelling of ground would prevent soil-erosion in most of the blocks. Bunding would be necessary to check soil-erosion in 12 per cent of the blocks. Irrigation by wells and bunding of streams would be imperative for extension of cultivation in less than one per cent of blocks.

Most of the land thus reclaimed would be admirably suited to grow cotton and *jowar* in the *kharif* season and some wheat and gram in the *rabi* season.

Families of aboriginal and nomadic tribes and scheduled castes and ex-servicemen have been settled on some portions of the wasteland. This work was undertaken in the erstwhile Gwalior State portion of the District since the year 1903. These operations in the former Gwalior State and subsequently in the former Madhya Bharat state were carried out under the guidance of a wing in the Directorate of Agriculture. The whole work in the constituent units of the present Madhya Pradesh State received a fillip after it was placed under the charge of the Directorate of Land Records in October, 1957. In the Year 1959, families numbering 25 were settled in a colony in Keotapani on 101 ha of culturable wasteland. Such land was also allotted to agriculturists on individual basis. The land so allotted amounted to 851 ha during the three years 1956-57 to 1958-59. then under Central Scheme of resettlement of landless agricultural workers, 55 families were settled in Sonkatch Tahsil in the year 1964-65. The operations were continued and in 1969-70 and 1970-71, families numbering 17 and 13 were settled on 28 ha. and 17 ha. of culturable wasteland, respectively, in Bagli Tahsil. Forest land of 3,436 ha. in area was transferred to Revenue Department in 1972-73. From 1961-62 to 1973-74 forest land measuring 13,248 sq. kms was disforested, mainly for agricultural purposes.

IRRIGATION

Dewas is one of those Districts of Madhya Pradesh where irrigation facilities are poorly developed. In 1972-73 only 4.4 per cent of the gross cropped area of the district was in receipt of irrigation against the state average of 8.2 per cent. In absolute terms, out of 363 thousand hectares of gross cropped area, 15.9 thousand hectares were in the enjoyment of irrigation facilities. Progress of irrigation, when

seen over a span of 25 years does not create such a dismal impression. In 1950-51, gross irrigation area amounted to 3,830 ha. It increased to 4,749 ha in 1960-61. This area trebled when it was recorded as 15,908 ha in 1971-72. Further strides were made when the area came to 20,872 ha in 1973-74. The expansion in irrigation facilities has not only benefited the area already under cultivation, but has made it possible to bring virgin land under plough.

Sources of Irrigation

The sources of irrigation are canals, tanks, wells and 'others'.

Canal irrigation, with only 38 ha, was practically non-existent in 1950-51. This form of irrigation has made rapid strides-with 295 ha in 1971-72 and 896 ha in 1972-73, it rose to 1,277 ha in 1973-74.

Tank irrigation does not command that importance and its progress has also been slow. Area irrigated by tanks which was 591 ha. in 1950-51, increased to only 974 ha. in 1973-74.

Wells occupy the pride of place in the irrigation economy of the District. In 1973-74, they irrigated 15,785 ha. of land. In 1950-51, they irrigated only 2,843 ha. However, as in case of total irrigated area, they made significant progress only since 1971-72. This has been made possible by the increasing use of diesel and electric pumps for irrigation. The number of wells providing irrigation has also increased. The number of wells increased from 5.4 thousand in 1966-67 to 7.2 thousand in 1969-70 and 8.3 thousand in 1971-72. In the year 1968-69, tubewells, 13 owned by government and 14 private were also in operation.

Modes of Irrigation

Motes or leather buckets are extensively used for lifting water for irrigation. Their number was 5,506 in 1966. *Rahats* or Persian wheels are rarely used, being only ten in the same year. The water is lifted manually by pulley system when the area to be irrigated is small or the depth from which the water is to be lifted is shallow.

Irrigation pump, both diesel and electric are increasingly coming into use for lifting water for irrigation purposes. This has been made possible by the electrification programme launched by the State Government and availability of credit facilities to the farmers in increasing measure from various agencies. Their use has increased manifold. Diesel and electric pumps which were only 67 and 2, respectively in 1951 multiplied in numbers to 1,875 and 4,274, respectively, in 1974. this growth is particularly marked since 1966. Another notable feature is that electric pumps are getting more popular than diesel pumps.

There are still unexploited sources for irrigating a much larger of cultivated area in this territory. Wells can be dug almost every where. Lift irrigation schemes are possible along the banks of major rivers the Narmada, the Shipra and the Kalisindh. A number of feasible sites for construction of dams are available particularly in Kannod, Khategaon and Bagli Tahsils. However, the District forges ahead on the irrigation front and it is expected that by the end of the Fifth five Year Plan, about a quarter of the cultivated area will enjoy the gift of irrigation.

'Other sources' of irrigation were responsible for 2,592 ha. in 1973-74. Rivers, tanks and wells depend upon rainfall for the water they supply. In a year of short rainfall in the catchment areas of rivers and tanks, rivers do not carry their normal flow and tanks fail to fill up. Naturally the water supply from these sources as well as wells, is depleted. Thus they do not provide adequate protection in a year of draught.

Progress of Irrigation

Sonkatch Tahsil which had formed part of the erstwhile Gwalior State was the first to witness the creation of irrigation tanks as part of a definite policy of expansion of irrigation facilities. Momanpura tank was completed near about the year 1916 at a cost of Rs. 0.64 lakhs. The tank consists of an earthen embankment pierced by a sluice. It is about eight kms. south east of Sonkatch. It can irrigate 223 ha of land. Aghera tank came into existence in 1924 at a capital outlay of Rs. 0.47 lakhs. It has a capacity of irrigating 162 ha of land. Two other tanks, i.e., Bhutia and Siya were also created before the launching of the five year plans with combined irrigation capacity of 121 ha. but by and large the irrigation scene was then marked by a few old irrigation tanks and some private wells which irrigated less than one per cent of the cropped area. Development of irrigation was contemplated on a large scale with the ushering in of the planning era. Old tanks were renovated and repaired and new ones were constructed. Minor irrigation works embracing digging and deepening of wells and installation of pumping sets, etc., were also not lost sight of. Chandrakeshar pick-up-weir, Satwas tank and Pipalrawan tank were the gifts of the First Plan. Second Plan witnessed the emergence of Neori pick-up weir Baglis top Dam and Gandha wai Stop Dam besides a tank in the collector's sector. Irrigation capacity was further augmented with the completion of Chidawad tank and Padlia tank during the third plan. Subsequent years saw the coming up of Kaliadeh tank, Sadak pipalia tank and Jamner pick-up weir. All these works are in the category of minor works. A medium project Chandrakeshar dam and a minor work Bhorasa tank are in the final stages of completion.

A list of completed works or on the verge of completion is given in Appendix-A. Some works, viz., Lodhari Stop dam, Devgarh Stop Dam, Amalawati tank and Nagda tank are in various stages of construction¹. Some schemes concerning lift irrigation and renovation of old tanks are under survey and investigation.

Chandra Keshar Dam Project

This project, medium in category is the biggest irrigation project of the District, rather of the Indore Division and, as such, needs special mention.

The idea of the Chandrakeshar project was born as far back as 1946 when the floods in the Chandrakeshar river caused considerable damage and Kantaphod town was almost submerged. With a view to protecting the town from the flooded Chandrakeshar, a proposal, to build a dam across the river, about three km. to the

1. These works were later completed and the latest available list of irrigation works is given in appendix-C.

north of the town, was put forward. Besides providing protection against floods, it could also bring life-giving water to an extensive area of cultivated lands of about 24 villages and enable the land to grow more. Administrative approval for the project was given in 1957 and since 1970 the pace of construction had been accelerated and the project was reaching towards completion.

Chandrakeshar project is located in Kannod Tahsil, about 4.8 kms. to the north of Kantaphod town. The water of the river will be intercepted between two hills by constructing a dam 2,450.6 metres long with a maximum height of 18.9 metres. The width of the top of the dam will be 4.6 metres. The main canal will be 24.7 kms. long with distributories and minors 33.35 kms long. Likely to cost Rs. 284.62 lakhs the project will irrigate 6,070 ha of agricultural land growing mainly cotton, wheat and gram. The project will contribute in a significant way to the agricultural development of the district. The reservoir commanding 5.2 sq. kms will be developed into a recreation resort. It may be noted that benefits have already started flowing from the project. It provided irrigation waters for 607 ha in 1972-73, doubled the area during the next year and, further to 2,023.5 ha during 1974-75.

Crops Irrigated

The three crops that enjoy the largest share of irrigation benefits are wheat (12,583 ha in 1973-74), sugarcane (3,713 ha) and gram (2,011 ha.)

Minor Irrigation Works

It is one of the functions of the Department of Agriculture to undertake and maintain minor irrigation works. Such works comprise boring and deepening of wells, installation of persian wheels and irrigation pumps, etc.

The progress of minor irrigation programme is shown in the following table:

Table No. IV - 2
Progress of Minor Irrigation Works

S. No.	1950-51	Total first Plan	Total Second Plan	Total Third Plan	1966-67
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Construction of new wells, repair of old wells.	NA	96+ 339	124+ 229	1111+ 321	447 367
2. Installation of oil Engine pumps.	36	73	139	418	139
3. Installation of electric pumping sets.	2	8	-	233	215
4. Deepening of wells through boring & blasting	NA	-	299	-	366

(Contd.)

S.No.	1967-68	68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	686+	1507+	1539+	1992+	2113+	1704+	1534+
2.	367	641	210	350	33	902	1029
3.	104	283	365	401	410	598	328
4.	114	735	560	665	1221	775	481
5.	260	620	1,027	267	1027	1770	1640

With the availability of irrigation, transformation in cropping practices is taking place and long duration crops have been replaced by short duration crops and the single cropped area converted into double-cropped area.

Soil Conservation

Dewas District is mainly covered under the catchment area of the Narmada, the Kalisindh and the Kshipra. The land of Kannod and Khategaon tahsils is comprised within the catchment area of the Narmada and is comparatively more slopy. In other tahsils the extent of slope is much less. The principal reason of soil-erosion in the District is flowing water the velocity of which is accelerated during rainy season to a high degree. Naturally the fine fertile particles of soil are washed away.

Soil-conservation work is being carried out in the District since the year 1964-65. Contour bunding and other soil conservation measures have till June 1975 covered 30,211.40 ha of land at a cost of Rs. 27.7 lakhs. Villages 185 in number have benefited from these measures.

Till the year 1971-72, only contour bunding operations were undertaken. But since 1972-73, the scope of soil conservation measures has been expanded with due regard to the percentage of slope of land and cuts. These measures consist of nullah-bunding, gully-plugging (with a maximum depth of 1.5 metres and comprised within cultivated holdings), construction of stop-dams, land-shaping in irrigated lands and construction of water courses.

SOIL

The soils of the District are mostly medium black cotton soils interspersed with lighter type of soils near hill sides of rivers and nullahs. The colour and depth of the soils vary. The colour is light black to dark black. The soil is not very deep. The percentage of clay is generally between 30 and 55. Malwa and Nimar soils have a reputation for fertility and productivity. Excepting a part of Kannod Tahsil and whole of Khategaon tahsil, which have soils as in Nimar the remaining area of the District is covered by Malwa soils. The soils are calcareous in nature and sufficient calcium is available which helps in crumb formation. The soils are sticky when wet and hard on drying and from cracks owing to considerable contraction on drying. The structure of the soils is very favourable for crop production and is suitable for most of the crops especially wheat, cotton, sugarcane, *jowar*, groundnut, etc. On hilly areas in the south of the District, soils are lighter and more suited for *jowar* etc. Minor millets are also grown on the hills.

The management of these soils requires some practical knowledge and experience. Untimely operated soil leads to puddling and forms big clods which are very difficult to break. It requires an optimum condition to be operated. This optimum condition can only be understood by experience and practice.

Dewas Tahsil, parts of Sonkatch and Bagli tahsils forming part of Malwa plateau together constitute the most fertile parts of the District. Similarly, the part of the Narmada basin forming part of Khategaon Tahsil also represents the most fertile region of the District.

Samples of soil are taken every year for testing. Such soil tests reveal that soils are low in nitrogen, medium in phosphate and sufficient in potash. Though the deficiency of potash is not met with but where high yielding varieties of seeds are grown application of potash becomes essential for obtaining good yields. Results of all India soil survey have brought out deficiency of zinc also in the soils of the District.

CROPS

The cropping pattern of the District is similar to that of the other Malwa plateau districts. *Kharif* crops predominate, the proportion of *Kharif* to *rabi* being 63:37 (1973-74). Food crops predominate over nonfood crops, the proportion in this case also being almost like that of *kharif-rabi*, i.e., 66:34 for food and non-food crops. Non-food crops are comparatively of greater importance in *kharif*, apparently due to extensive cotton cultivation.

The Table given below will bring out the relative place of various crops that are grown in the District:-

Table No. IV - 3
Area and Production of Principal Crops (1972-73)

Name of crop	Area ('000 Hectares)	Out-turn ('000 Tonnes)
Kharif		
Paddy	4.2	1.2
Jowar	105.8	102.0
Maize	6.8	4.9
Groundnut	11.9	9.0
Sesamum	2.8	0.6
Cotton	53.3	34.8 *
Rabi		
Wheat	52.2	34.5
Gram	25.7	15.8
Tuar	20.6	14.9
Linseed	7.0	2.0

* Bales of 190 kg. each.

It will be seen from the table that *jowar* is the principal *kharif* crop while the non-food cash crop cotton is second in importance. The other less important *kharif* crops are groundnut, sesamum and sannhemp. As we go to the south and east, however, there is a gradual transition to the cropping pattern of the Narmada valley, where wheat is the principal crop. In case of Khategaon Tahsil, which adjoins Harda Tahsil of Hoshangabad District, wheat is the most important crop, while *jowar* and cotton occupy subsequent positions. Sonkatch, Bagli and Kannod Tahsils show a similarity of pattern in respect of *jowar*, cotton and wheat which are the main crops in these tahsils. In case of Dewas Tahsil the position is somewhat different.

Wheat is the main *rabi* crop. Kannod Tahsil has almost equal areas for *kharif*, and *rabi* while Bagli Tahsil is mostly under *kharif* except a small portion on the side of Sonkatch. The hilly portion on the southern side of the Tahsil is under maize and American cotton. Gram and linsed are the other important *rabi* crops which are grown in rotation with cotton and *jowar*. sugarcane and potato are important cash crops.

Jowar

Jowar is by far the most important agricultural crop of the district, and occupied 83.4 thousand hectares in 1973-74. However, this was the lowest level since 1960-61, as the statistics in Appendix- A will show. The highest area, i.e., 105.8 thousand ha was held in 1972-73. Area under *jowar* shows continuous expansion. *Jowar* is important in all the tahsils, but its cultivation shows greater concentration in Sonkatch and Bagli tahsils. The year 1972-73, witnessed a record yield of 102.0 thousand tonnes of *jowar*.

For the cultivation of this crop, the field is harrowed twice, first lengthwise then crosswise before the rains set in. It is then allowed to weather in the sun and is cleared of weed. After one or two good showers of rain the crop is sown with the *nai* or *phadak*. It is also mixed with *moong* or *tur*. The plants attain a height of eight inches in 15 days time. Then dora is passed between the rows of plants to remove weeds and admit moisture to the roots. Two weeks later when the plants are 20 inches in height, the process of dora is repeated and a week later the plants are thinned out to a distance of about 8"-12" apart. After this no intercultural operations are done. The crop is harvested in the month of December. Cobs are separated and stalks called *kadbi* are used in feeding the cattle. Perfectly dried and mature cobs are taken to the threshing floor. Husk or *bhusa* is fed to the cattle. People also enjoy roasted green cobs of *jowar*.

Hybrid *jowar* is also grown in limited areas, particularly in areas having assured irrigation. Package of practices recommended by the Agriculture Department is followed. Wheat or potato are sown after hybrid *jowar* has been harvested.

Groundnut

Groundnut was the most important oilseed crop of *kharif* season. It had also extended the frontiers of its cultivation. The area had gone up from one thousand ha in 1955-56 and 1960-61 to 12.4 thousand ha in 1973-74. It is extensively grown in Bagli Tahsil. Sonkatch and Dewas are the other important tahsils in that order. In 1972-73, an outturn of nine thousand tonnes was attained.

Groundnut is grown as a dry crop in the District. Field preparation is started in the month of May. The land is ploughed crosswise. About three-four *bakharings* are given. The seed is sown in June or July with *nai*. Seedlings appear within a week's time. Pod formation takes place in August and the crop is ready for harvesting by the first week of October. Pods are either taken out with the help of plough or hand-picking is done.

Cotton

Cotton is the most important commercial crop of the district. As the statistics in Appendix - A will show during the period 1950-51 to 1973-74, lowest area (49 thousand ha) was recorded in 1950-51 and the highest (68 thousand ha) was reached in 1955-56. Kannod and Khategaon are the main cotton growing tahsils. Dewas Tahsil has also some area under cotton. In 1972-73, production of cotton amounted to 34.8 thousand bales.

Cotton does not thrive in the deeper black soils of Malwa, but with good drainage and manuring higher yields are being obtained. The lighter soils of Sonkatch having porous substrata are better suited for cotton cultivation. But the deeper soils produce cotton of higher (quality) staple than the shallow soils.

For the cultivation of cotton land is prepared in the month of June. The land has to be well prepared before it is ready to receive seed. Seed is sown in lines by means of a seed drill. Inter-cultural operations are done from time to time during the growth period. Picking commences in November and is over by February. As the plants do not attain considerable height more weedings and earthing-up have to be done with the hoe or *khurpa*.

Sesamum

Sesamum is the other important oilseed crop but the area under this crop has stagnated over the years. It was three thousand ha in 1973-74. Its cultivation is concentrated in Kannod and Khategaon tahsils. Some sesamum is also grown in Bagli tahsil. In 1972-73, out-turn was only 600 tonnes.

Two varieties of sesamum are grown in the District white and black. It is sown in June mixed with other crops and harvested in the month of November.

Sugarcane

Sugarcane is an important cash crop of the District. It is supplied to sugar mills situated at Sehore, Dabra, Jaora and Mahidpur. Besides it is used for *gur* making and for extracting juice in the cities and towns. The cultivators of cane get handsome returns from their produce.

Area under cane is continuously expanding. The area from 875 ha in 1950-51 increased to 1,467 ha in 1960-61 and 3,713 ha in 1973-74. Bagli Tahsil accounts for more than half the area under this crop. Dewas and Sonkatch are next important producers of sugarcane. Kannod and Khategaon tahsils grow little cane. It is an irrigated crop.

For obtaining a rich crop of cane the land is ploughed thoroughly cross-wise. The tillage operation begins by January and a fine field is prepared by breaking the

clods by repeated ploughings and harrowing and levelling by *pathar*. Three budded seed cuttings (in sets), locally called *katla* are placed horizontally in a line along burrows, in February-March. Some cultivators also dip both the ends of cutting in melted tar in order to protect them from the attack of mites, etc. The cuttings are then pressed down into the loose earth to a depth of about ten cm. by men walking over them. The field is irrigated just after sowing of sets. More irrigations are then given till rains arrive. This is an exhausting crop hence a schedule of fertilizer application is followed. Weeding is done from time to time during rainy season. It takes about 12 months for the crop to ripen. When the leaves turn brown or become dry, it is an indication of the maturing of the crop.

Wheat

Wheat is the most important *rabi* crop and occupies the second place after *jowar* amongst the food crops of the District. The black cotton soil found in the District is best suited to wheat cultivation. Though the area occupied by wheat shows considerable fluctuations, but the trend is towards ascendancy, the area having gone up from 53 thousand ha in 1950-51 to 72.9 thousand ha in 1973-74. Dewas Tahsil has the largest area under wheat and Kannod Tahsil the least. Like the area, production also shows considerable variations over the time. However, in 1972-73 the production was recorded as 34.5 thousand tonnes against 67.5 thousand tonnes of the previous year.

The field meant for wheat is *bakhared* about five-six times during the rainy season and the final *bakharing* is given in the beginning of October. Wheat seed is sown with the *nai* in the second half of October or beginning of November. The crop is ready by the end of March and is harvested with a sickle. The crop, collected in bundles, known as *pulas* is carted to the threshing floor. The crop is grown both as irrigated and unirrigated. The application of fertilizers is becoming popular. The field is manured sometime before the sowing of seed. Cattle dung manure is applied before the rains.

Gram

Gram has the pride of place amongst the pulse crops grown in the District. The area covered by gram has also expanded going up from 15 thousand ha in 1950-51 to 36.3 thousand ha in 1973-74. Dewas Tahsil contributes the largest area and is followed by Sonkatch, Bagli, Kannod and Khategaon tahsils. Production has also likewise increased in over all terms, being 20.5 thousand tonnes in 1971-72 as against 6.1 thousand tonnes in 1950-51. It was 15.8 thousand tonnes in 1972-73.

Wheat and gram are interchangeable crops and require the same cultural practices. However, in case of gram one *ploughing* and one *bakharing* are considered sufficient as land-preparation measure. Gram can also grow on comparatively poor and shallow soils. It is also suitable for double-cropping or where land is not well-prepared as it has a well-spread root system and can as such establish itself. It is sown in October and germinates and develops very well in the soils of the District. Like wheat, it is ready for harvesting by the end of March, which is done by uprooting the plants.

Tur

Tur is the second important *rabi* pulse showing continuous expansion in area but following gram. In 1972-73, the area had steadily increased to 20.6 thousand ha,

but fell to 16.2 thousand ha in 1973-74. It is a favoured crop in all the tahsils. Production amounted to 14.9 thousand tonnes in 1972-73.

Linseed

Area under linseed, the *rabi* oilseed crop oscillated between ten thousand ha (1950-51) and 5.7 thousand ha (1970-71) during the period 1950-51 to 1972-73. The year 1973-74 witnessed the record area of 16.2 thousand ha. Dewas and Khategaon tahsils monopolise the area under linseed accounting for more than half of the area.

Linseed is sown in rich black soil either with gram or wheat in separate furrows, seldom by itself as a pure crop. It is a most delicate crop susceptible to various diseases. It is sown in October requiring neither water nor manure and is harvested in March or April. The plant is bushy in nature and not more than 0.6 metre in height. Linseed grown in the District is of two varieties white and red-brown. The white variety fetches high price in the market as it yields a higher percentage of oil.

Other crops

Certain other crops which occupy comparatively small areas may also be noted, viz, paddy (3,577 ha. in 1973-74), *bajra* (659 ha.), maize (6,247 ha.), *moong* and *moth* (4,241 ha.), urad (2,726 ha.), and *masur* (1,012 ha.). Among other nonfood crops of tobacco, drugs or narcotics category only tobacco is grown to a very small extent, occupying 40 ha. in 1971-72.

Fruits and Vegetables

The soil and climate of the District are favourable for the growing of fruits and vegetables. An additional incentive in case of Dewas District is the proximity of the big city of Indore, where they are in great demand. Potato commands the market in Bombay also. As a result, the cultivation of these crops is continuously increasing—the area which was 981 ha in 1960-61 increased to 1,708 ha in 1973-74. Potato along with onion and sweet potato covers well over half the total vegetable area. Majority of the fruit area is covered by mango while, among others grown in the District are included guava, orange, lemon and *papaya*.

Condiments and Spices

These crops covered 2,371 ha in 1973-74. The chief items grown in the District are chillies and coriander. The produce of the district is insufficient to meet the local demand and hence supplies have to be obtained from outside.

Agricultural Implements

The principal traditional implements in use in the District consist of the wooden *plough*, *dora*, *pathar*, *bakhar*, *khurpa*, *nai*, *phadak*, etc. The introduction of the iron plough, tractor, diesel and electric pumps for irrigation marks the beginning of modern era in agricultural implements. However, the pace of transformation is too slow. The iron ploughs increased from 57 in 1951 to 362 in 1974. The number of tractors came from four in 1951 to 81 in 1974. The progress in case of irrigation pumps was striking which in case of electric pumps was from two to 4,274 and in case of diesel pumps from 67 to 1,875 during the same period. It shows a distinctive preference for electric pumps. Preference for power driven machinery is also indicated by the expansion in the number of power sugarcane crushers from 11 in 1951 to 152 in 1974. At the same time bullock-driven cane crushers have stagnated. Decline in the number of *ghanis* also brings out the same trend. Other agricultural

implements which are coming into wider use are Indore ridger, power thresher and Mahakal seed-drill. The use of improved implements has found acceptance in areas adjacent to cities and towns. It will take time before their use spreads to the remote villages.

Statistics of some items of agricultural implements and machinery are given in Appendix - A.

Seeds

Improved seeds represent a very important input for raising the productivity of the fields. The gradual replacement of old varieties of seeds by new high yielding disease resistant and more nutritious varieties marks the wind of change sweeping agriculture.

The chief varieties of wheat that were grown in the District were *Malvi* or *Dhola* (the indigenous) one considered to be wheat of the best quality and the *pissi* or soft variety which came to be grown since about the beginning of the present century. The *Malvi* seed is generally sown in the best soil and *pissi* in comparatively inferior soils from which a rich harvest of *Malvi* could not be expected. Other varieties which were later introduced were No. 710, 711, 718, Hy. 11 and Hy 65, etc.

The cotton varieties commonly grown in the district were Bhoj and *Malvi-9*. a new variety 197.3 was introduced. It could not gain much popularity as it has shedding character and gives low yields, Then the Department of Agriculture came with a new variety *maljari*, a cross between *Malvi-9* and *Jarilla* and Indore-2. An American variety though not much suited to the conditions of the District, viz., CTI-421, considered to be long stapled and good yielder was tried at different farms.

Improved varieties that were evolved later and have been introduced from time to time during the last 14-15 years have been given below; wherever available years of introduction have also been indicated.

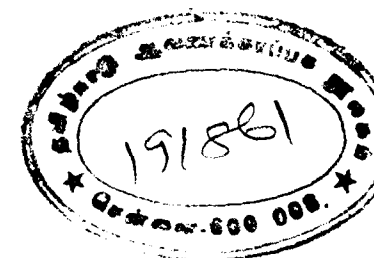
Wheat

N.P.404	
Narsingarh 111	
Farm-pissi	
Mexican varieties	1965-66
(Sonara-64, Larma-rohoja).	
kalyansona, S-227	1968-69
S-308, RR 21.	

Cotton

A-51-9	1959-60
Badnawar	1960-61
Khandwa-2	1968-69
Hy-4	1971-72

Jowar	Hy Jower CHS-1	1966-67
	Swarna CHS-2	1969-70
	Vidisha	1969-70
Maize	Deccan, Ranjit	1963-64
	Ganga-3, Ganga-5	
	Chandan	
	Jawahar, Ambar	1967-68
Soyabean	Soyabean Breg	1970-71
Sunflower		
	Ec-68415	1971-72



5
✓ 25323
N9332

Hybrid maize and hybrid *jowar* are taken in limited areas having the benefit of assured irrigation. These crops are followed by wheat or potato. The producers of these crops adopt the package of practices recommended by the Agriculture Department. Extensive areas have already been covered by improved varieties. Cotton area has been saturated with improved varieties to the extent of 70 per cent (A 51-9, 38 per cent and *maljari* 32 per cent) till the year 1973-74. The percentage of saturation achieved in other cases is oilseeds 38, *jowar* 24, wheat 14 and maize 16.

Manures and Fertilizers

Town and rural compost, cow-dung, green manuring, farm-yard-manure, etc., have been commonly used for increasing the fertility of the soil. About three-fourths of the cowdung finds its way to the fields and one-fourth to the kitchen. A scheme for popularising *gobar gas* plant has been put into operation. It is hoped that the gradual expansion in this scheme will mark a change in the pattern of use of cow dung. Villages comprising three *gram sevak* circles, situated on the banks of the Narmada are also benefited by the silt left by the river after the floods recede.

Application of chemical fertilizers started with the inception of the community development programme in the District in the year 1952. The fertilizers mostly in demand are ammonium sulphate, ammonium sulphate nitrate, superphosphate and urea. Other fertilizers have also come into use though not to the same extent. Their use shows continuous upward trend. Till the year 1968 their application was mainly limited to irrigated areas.

But afterwards their application to unirrigated areas bearing *rabi* crops like wheat and gram also began receiving attention.

Per hectare use of N.P.K. which was 3.19 kg. in 1970-71, increased to 5.15 kg. during the next year. A table showing the consumption of fertilizers since the year 1950-51 is given below:

Table No. IV-4
Consumption of Fertilizers in terms of Nutrients

(In tons)			
Years	N	P	K
1950-51	—	—	—
Total I Plan	54	7	—
Total II Plan	46	11	—
Total III Plan	311	146	15
1966-67	115	51	1
1970-71	632	425	76
1972-73	1,562	415	850
1973-74	1,540	93	200

In the later years the consumption in one single year often exceeded the consumption of first, second and Third Plans taken together.

Rotation of Crops

Rotation of crops, leaving the land fallow and improved farm practices are the other methods which replenish or conserve the fertility of the soil. Incidentally they do not involve financial outlay also.

The common rotations in the District are cotton-jowar groundnut and cotton-jowar-wheat. The crops included in the latter pattern of rotation are non-leguminous and are exhausting to the soil. But with the increased use of fertilizers in the District, the fertility of soil is not depleted. Since the time the cultivation of groundnut came into prominence, the most frequent rotation had been cotton jowar-groundnut. In places where wheat is grown as the principal crop other rotations, viz., wheat-gram-cotton and wheat-gram are also followed. Sugarcane and potato have become popular in the irrigated area. Sugarcane is followed generally by potato. Other rotations are jowar-fallow, cotton-fallow, groundnut-wheat-gram-gram, soyabean-wheat, maize-wheat/potato, sugarcane-fallow-sugarcane (ratoon), moong/urad-wheat-gram-wheat, jowar+arhar or moong/urad-fallow, cotton+arhar-fallow, cotton+jowar-groundnut, cotton+jowar-wheat and groundnut-potato-sugarcane.

Agricultural Diseases and Pests

Dewas District is no exception to the various diseases and pests that attack agricultural crops. Wheat and jowar are sometimes attacked by rust and smut. Rust is not so frequent but smut is more frequent in its appearance and affects considerable areas under jowar and wheat. For controlling rust, resistant varieties like hy-65 in case of wheat have been evolved.

Smut is locally known as *kavama*. It is a seed-borne disease and control measures on a wider and effective scale have to be adopted. It is not possible to apply

effective remedies in the advanced stage. For controlling this disease Hot Water Treatment is followed. Another control measure is Sun Heat Treatment. Strains of seed resistant to smut, as N.P. 710 for wheat have been introduced. Chemicals like agrosan, cereson and sulphur dust are used for seed treatment. Precautions are taken to remove infected plants immediately as soon as detected from the fields to prevent further infection.

Caterpillars and aphids are most damaging to beans and *bhindi* and are controlled by the use of B.H.C. 10 per cent or, D.D.T. 5-10 per cent.

To combat the attack of aphids on chillies and brinjals, D.D.T. 50 per cent has to be used.

Cotton is attacked by aphids, jassids and sometime by boll borers. D.D.T. 50 per cent is used as a control measure in this case. Pests of stored grain are no less damaging. Wheat is protected from the attack of these pests by disinfecting with B.H.C. 5 Per cent or by fumigating with ethylene dichloride. Rats are controlled by the use of a poisonous chemical zinc phosphide.

Pyrilla and borers are the common insects of sugarcane for which Entrex containing 50 per cent D.D.T. is applied.

Plant Protection

Department of Agriculture provides facilities for exterminating various insects and pests. Plant protection section is always prepared to extend help in this direction. Government forecasts the appearance of locusts and advance action is taken to destroy this formidable foe of the farmers.

Plant protection work done during some recent years is shown in the following table:

Table No. IV-5
Plant Protection Programme

(In '000 Hectares)					
Year	Seed Control	Crop Protection	Rat Control	Weed Control	Safe Storage
1969-70	9.5	10.2	3.6	4.6	15.8
1970-71	0.2	14.7	6.7	2.8	3.2
1971-72	5.3	22.3	4.1	5.0	89.5

Activities of Agriculture Department

District Agricultural office is working to carry out all the work of agricultural development in the District. It includes conducting agricultural research, demonstration and maintaining seed multiplication farms located in the District. Much emphasis has been placed on improved agricultural techniques. Priority is given to the distribution of improved seeds and fertilizers while planning the agricultural programme.

Agricultural fairs are organised from time to time where charts, models, etc. are displayed for disseminating information about improved agricultural techniques.

There is one seed multiplication and demonstration farm at Balagarh in Dewas Tahsil of the District. It was started in 1957 and extends over an area of 56 ha.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

In the year 1974, the total livestock population of the District was estimated to be 5.90 lakhs. This shows an increase of about 1.75 lakhs over the livestock population of 1951. There was continuous growth in the livestock population during the years 1951-1972. There after slightly declining tendency set in. Cattle constitute the main category of livestock and numbered 3.91 lakhs in 1974. Cattle increased by about a lakh over their number in 1951. The next important category is that of buffaloes which numbered 1.16 lakhs in 1974. The growth in their number since 1951 was of the order of 34 thousand. Goats constitute the third numerically important category. Goats were estimated at 0.76 lakhs in 1974. Their number almost doubled during the aforesaid period.

The District is not situated within any tract of recognised breed of cattle. So the cattle-wealth does not possess any distinctive features. However, Cross-Malvi, Jersty, Thari and other crosses of sahiwal and Nimari breeds are available in the District. Size of the cattle varies from 115 to 165 cm and the weight is in the range of 270 kg. to 590 kg.

Fodder and Grazing

Cattle feed is obtained as a by-product of agricultural production, like *bhusa*, *kadbi*. Cattle forage for themselves in the forest areas open for grazing, culturable wastelands, pastures and in the fields after the crops have been removed. It may be interesting to note that during the quinquennium 1961-62 to 1965-66 the average area of grazing land comprising permanent pastures and other grazing lands and culturable waste came to 1.53 lakh ha which was equivalent to 22 per cent of the total area of the District. Thus a little more than 0.4 ha of grazing area was available per head of livestock population. This was the highest figure amongst the Districts of the state. Evidently the District is well-endowed with grazing facilities. They are also easily accessible. Gram, groundnut cake, other oilcakes, chapad, chunni, cotton seed are the other items of cattle feed. Resourceful cattle-owners also give readymade cattlefeed to their animals. About 20 varieties of indigenous grasses grow in the District. Out of these some varieties, viz., *phali gondrali*, *pohurbusi* and *ponea* are more important that grow in abundance. The Government has undertaken a programme for the development of feed and fodder resources with greater emphasis on the latter. For the development of fodder cattle breeders and farmers are given seeds of improved varieties of fodder on subsidised rates alongwith subsidy for fertilisers applied in producing the fodder crops and full technical guidance. The programme is being pursued vigorously in the cattle development project areas and key village blocks of the District. Other parts of the District have, however, not been ignored.

It is due largely to the efforts of the Veterinary Department and a new consciousness amongst the cattle keepers that adequate attention to cattlefeed is being paid and the area under fodder crops is constantly increasing. In 1968-69, the

fodder crops were grown in 34,355 hectares. It may be noted that earlier for the quinquennium 1961-62 to 1965-66, this average worked out to 806 ha only. The Department has recommended improved grasses like berseem, lucerne, chari-M.P. for the District. Their cultivation which started in about the year 1960, had by 1974 spread to over 100 ha.

Stall-feeding was not popular, but the cattle breeders in urban areas were gradually adopting this practice.

Dairy Farming

About 36 cooperative milk supply societies were formed in the District for the supply of milk from time to time. But this experiment did not appear to have met with any worthwhile success, for only nine or ten societies had continued to function.

There were no pasteurization arrangements in the District.

With a view to providing incentive to the private cattle breeders to obtain high yields of milk, milk yield competitions are organised at the time of District cattle show and during the Gosamvardhan week. Yield of 4.5 litres of milk in case of cow and 5.8 litres in case of buffalo, per milking has been obtained.

Sheep and Goat Breeding

Stock of sheep and goats are maintained as a matter of traditional profession by some communities. They are maintained mainly for milk and mutton. Wool of an inferior quality is also obtained in some quantity. Their droppings are utilized for enriching the fertility of fields. The animals were of non-descript type. They do not belong to any recognised breed.

Poultry Farming

There had been remarkable growth in the number of poultry found in the District from 15 thousand in 1951 their number increased to 67 thousand in 1972, it more than quadrupled within a span of 21 years. There-after a slight decrease in their number was noticeable, Poultry keeping in the District was scattered, and unorganised and was in small units. The birds were *deshi*. There were only five or six big poultry-farmers each maintaining more than hundred birds.

What improved birds can mean for poultry industry can be seen from this fact alone that the egg-laying capacity of a *deshi* bird is only 80 to 120 per year against 150 to 180 of an improved bird. So the veterinary department has been continuously striving to develop the industry on improved and scientific lines. An improved bird white Leghorn, which was found suitable for district was introduced as early as 1958. But so far this bird is confined to big farms only. The stock of small poultry keepers is mostly of *deshi* birds and graded specimens of improved birds.

Amongst other measures adopted to improve the industry are various inducements provided for establishing back-yard poultry units, distribution of balanced readymade poultry feed on no profit no loss basis by the poultry project, Indore, and supply of day-old chicks from the poultry farm, Indore. Arrangements have been made for sending interested poultry keepers to the Poultry Training Centre, Rewa, with provision of a stipend of Rs. 40/- per month and actual travelling expenses. For

protecting the birds from various poultry diseases regular treatment is provided by the veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, besides administration of preventive inoculations throughout the year.

Measures to Improve Quality of Breed

The breeding policy adopted by the Government for Dewas District is to upgrade cows with Thari and Jersey breeds and buffaloes with Murrah breed. For upgrading the stock both natural and artificial services are utilized. In case of upgrading with jersey breed only artificial insemination service is possible. The two artificial insemination centres are functioning at Dewas and Sonkatch. Stockmen sub-centres, 24 in number, are attached to the A.I. Centre, Dewas. Eight key village units are under the A.I. Centre, Sonkatch. There are two A.I. units at Kannod and Khategaon. For providing natural service, 11 cattle breeding units have been established in different parts of the District. An intensive Cattle Development Project has been started in Dewas Block.

Cattle Diseases

The two principal diseases that afflict the cattle of the District are haemorrhagic septicaemia (*gal ghotu or jaharbad*) and black quarter (*pharra*). Appearance of rinderpest (*mata*) and anthrax (*chakkar-ki-bimari*) is rare. The District has been singularly free from the incidence of these maladies during the years 1973 and 1974, thanks to the various curative and preventive measures taken in previous years. The traditional remedies in all such cases consist of firing with hot iron. Except in very interior areas, this practice has fallen into disuse.

Amongst the non-contagious diseases worms are common and the traditional treatment is the use of *kamela* and *baibadang*. Protozoon and parasitic diseases are very rare.

Besides providing treatment to the ailing animals, preventive measures are taught to the livestock keepers. Rinderpest eradication programme is followed regularly and no case has occurred during the five years 1970-1974. Vaccination against rinderpest is carried out by the staff of the Veterinary Department throughout the year. Strict vigilance is maintained to prevent the infiltration of the disease in the District from outside.

Veterinary Hospitals

The first Veterinary hospital came into existence in 1930 at Sonkatch. However, it is only after independence that veterinary hospitals and dispensaries have been started in quick succession. Till the end of 1974 there were seven hospitals and 19 dispensaries. The hospitals were at Dewas, Sonkatch, Bagli, Kannod, Khategaon, Tonk-khurd and Kamlapur. The dispensaries are at Akbarpur Vijayganj mandi, Barotha, Nemawar, Harangaon, Saidalpur, Kantaphod, Simdrel, Satwas, Baijagwada, Udainagar, Punjapura, Hatpiplia, Devgarh, Tappa Suklia, Pipalrawa, Agrod, Sawarsi and Chobaradhira.

Fisheries

The District potential in the field of pisciculture is represented mainly by the

rivers like Kalisindh, Kshipra and Narmada alongwith their tributaries and also by some bigger and well managed tanks. However, even smaller seasonal ponds may, now-a-days, turn out to be good fish-catch resources with the Departmental schemes under which fast growing fish-seed are supplied for the purpose. Actually, the departmental activities in the planning years after Independence have done much to make the hitherto rather dormant and haphazardly pursued profession of fisheries into a more scientifically pursued and rapidly growing prospect of business.

The progress has been clearly noticeable since the fifties as a result of the introduction of exotic fish varieties as well as adoption by the local fishermen of the new improved means and methods of fishing under the aegis of the Department. All this naturally brought forth multiple increase in the fish catch of the District as well as its production. Thus besides the local fish, it was in the year 1955, that the first exotic fish, namely, *labeo-rohita* was introduced in the District. Among the other varieties, the common carp came to the District later, in 1968. Similarly, in the field of fishing equipment, cast nets were being formerly used by the local fishermen while, the fisheries Department from the very start encouraged the use of the gill nets and the drag nets which have continuously grown in popularity. Further, the nylon ropes have also long replaced the ordinary ones in uses, in most cases, with the District fishermen.

As for the annual fish catch, though no exact figures could be obtained, it was, apparently, large enough to supply even the neighbouring markets. Thus, roughly estimated, it came to as much as 2,000 tonnes, a year. For better management and implementing scientific pisciculture on a larger scale, in addition to the direct departmental activities, two cooperative societies were formed for a beginning. At their disposal were placed 10 tanks, leased out to them for conducting pisciculture with fish seed supplied by the department. Fish caught by the members is marketed through these societies. Besides, one deep freeze had also been provided by the District Machua sangh for the establishment of a modern shop.

FORESTRY

Forests which are found scattered throughout the District have a great bearing on its economy. The District possesses some very valuable forests. Agriculture, the principal occupation of the District, depends upon forests in many ways, viz., timber for *agricultural* implements and fodder and grazing lands for the agricultural cattle, besides supplying many basic needs of the agriculturists. The *adivasis* inhabiting the forests derive their livelihood from the forests. They collect gum, *tendu* leaves and other minor produce from the forests. They also work in the forests for felling timber and fuel. Some small scale and cottage industries depend upon forests for their raw materials. *Tendu* leaves obtained from the forests of the District not only feed the *bidi* industry of the District but also of other areas.

Forests make a sizeable contribution to the revenues of the State. They even earn valuable foreign exchange. The revenue from forests which amounted to ten lakh rupees in 1950-51 increased to Rs. 50.6 lakhs in 1967-68, Rs. 93 lakhs in 1972-73 and over rupees ten million in 1973-74

Forest Produce

Though the forest grow all over the District but the most valuable forest tract lies in the south of the District, mostly in Kannod and Bagli Tahsils.

The main items of forest produce are timber, fuel and charcoal, grouped as major forest produce and bamboo fodder grasses, *kullu* gum *dhavda* gum, *tendu* leaves, tyssa, oil, mahua, kulu as minor forest produce. In the year 1973-74 value of timber obtained from the forests amounted to Rs. 62.8 lakhs, of firewood Rs. 45 thousand, gums and resins Rs. six lakhs, grasses Rs. 1.3 lakhs and leaves were valued at Rs. 32 lakhs.

Teak and *salai* timber exploited from the forests of the District are considered to be of good quality and fetch higher prices in the market. *Kullu* gum and *tendu* leaves are also given high rating in quality and are sold at handsome prices.

Almost the entire forest produce both major and minor is sent to Indore from where it goes to different markets in the country. *kullu* gum even fetches foreign exchange.

There are many plants to which one or the other medicinal property is attached, but they are mostly of local interest and no commercial exploitation is done. However, *harra*, *bahera* and *aonla*, the three constituents of *triphala* are collected and sold in the market. The other species of importance are *neem*, *bel*, *amaltas*, *safed*, *musli*, *aak* and *dekamali*.

There is no research centre or school in forestry in the District.

STATE ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURE

In Kannad and Khategaon tehsils, which at one time formed part of the Holkar State, prior to the year 1908, provisions for making available assistance to agriculture by the state were insignificant. From the year 1908, *taccavi* loans began to be advanced to the cultivators, under various heads like, bullock *taccavi*, niwan; *taccavi*, *bandhan taccavi* and for subsistence. Generous assistance was given for the development of minor irrigation works.

In the Nimanpur Pargana of the erstwhile Dhar State, *taccavi* was advanced according to the provisions made in the Revised Abadi Rules of 1921. These Rules had exempted the Sahukars, advancing loans to cultivators from the payment of court fee, etc.

As regards Sonkatch and Bagli tahsils, merging from Gwalior State, agricultural banks had been established in each *pargana* since the year 1901 as a matter of state policy. These banks provided financial assistance to the cultivators for agricultural purposes, viz., purchase of seed, ploughs, bullocks, manure and construction of wells. Cooperative Societies were also providing financial assistance to the cultivators but by and large these facilities were limited to a few big cultivators and the mass of poor cultivators could not avail themselves of them. They had to resort to the moneylenders who charged heavy rates of interest.

In Dewas (Senior) the state enlarged the scale of financial assistance to agriculturists since the famine of 1899-1900. *Taccavi* advances were made in cash

repayable in instalments over a period of two to five years to enable the farmers to deepen, clean or repair the wells and purchase bullocks. Loans of grain were given in kind. Gratuitous relief was also provided to the poor agriculturists when in distress.

In the erstwhile Dewas (Junior) State, advances were usually made to the agriculturists in cash to enable them to purchase seed, manure and bullocks and for the construction of wells and houses. The advances were made with or without interest according to the circumstances of the cultivator. The rate of interest varied from six to nine per cent. Seed *taccavi* was also made available. Cultivators mispending the *taccavi* were severely punished.

Since the formation of the Madhya Bharat State, *taccavi* advances have been regulated by the provisions of the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 and Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884. Loans under the former Act are intended to encourage the cultivators to undertake land improvement measures. Loans under the latter Act are intended primarily to relieve distress and to assist the cultivators in financing their agricultural operations.

Loans are granted for short or medium term according to the purpose of the loan. Short term loans are granted for maintenance, seed, weeding and manure and are repayable ordinarily within a year. Medium term loans are granted for making improvement on land or for the purchase of bullocks or agricultural machinery or construction of bunds and are repayable within five to seven years.

Transactions under the Agriculturists Loans Act have been small except in the years of famine. Perhaps the most important function fulfilled by this Act was the mitigation of the worst features of seasonal calamity by providing the people with money for their immediate agricultural necessities at a time when local credit contracted to the narrowest limits.

Scope and content of *taccavi*, have since been enlarged. Besides ordinary *taccavi*, *taccavi* is also available under the heads Development *Taccavi* and Grow More Food *taccavi*. Thus more and more funds are being placed at the disposal of the agriculturists for financing their agricultural operations and effecting improvements of a durable nature.

A table showing distribution of *taccavi* advances is given in Appendix.

FAMINES

The District, in normal years receives well distributed rainfall, and famine or scarcity rarely raises its ugly head. But in some years, the precipitation is scanty or excessive. While scanty rainfall may affect adversely the prospects of a good harvest in all the tahsils, excessive rainfall takes toll of human life and property in some villages situated on the banks of the Narmada in the Bagli and khategaon tahsils.

Famine of 1899-1900

There was a total failure of the rains during the year 1899-1900 which resulted in the total failure of *kharif* and *rabi* crops, and a terrible famine occurred in its wake.

Many people died of starvation and many more suffered from serious epidemics. The former ruler started relief operations and distributed foodgrains and

clothes and medicines to the sufferers.

The Peaceful years 1901-1964

The District was singularly free from the visitations of any failure of crops of a serious nature on account of vagaries of monsoon from 1901 to 1964. Except for sporadic occasions, when the district was visited by floods or scarcities which were tided over with ease, there were no years of severe stress or strain calling for relief operations on large scale.

Scarcity of 1965-66

After a long gap of 64 years of comparative ease for the peasantry, the District was faced with scarcity. The major problem that arose as a result of scanty rainfall was the shortage of drinking water for human beings and cattle alike. Therefore, besides providing employment to the scarcity stricken people on road-works, programmes for augmenting water supply were pushed through vigorously. An amount of Rs. 27,295 was spent on deepening of old wells. Another amount of Rs. 33,574 was spent on 13 irrigation tanks. In addition, the Government sanctioned grant-in-aid to the tune of Rs. 77 thousands to the municipal committee, Dewas, for taking various measures for meeting the problem of water scarcity. These measures comprised construction of tubewells and water stands for cattle, repairs of old wells and installation of hand pumps.

The need for improving water supply in the urban and rural areas of the District was still felt and a sum of Rs. one lakh was spent in the District under the Head Famine Relief during the year 1967-68. These works consisted of cleaning and deepening of old wells, repairs to roads, and *nistari* and irrigation tanks.

The year 1972-73

There was no significant deviation from the normal quantum of rainfall but it was not evenly distributed over the year. The result was that the nullahs and rivers almost became trickles after November. The ensuing water scarcity posed a formidable problem not only for the production of crops and grasses but also of drinking water for the human beings and the cattle. The hailstorm of November severely hit eight villages of Udainagar Revenue Inspector's circle of Bagli Tahsil causing heavy damage to standing *kharif* crops and the emerging *rabi* crops. The people of the affected area were left destitute.

Insufficiency of rainfall created scarcity of drinking water both in urban and rural areas. Water level in the Kshipra the main source of water supply to Dewas sank to very low limits. Water shortage of a very serious nature, even in the town was apprehended. With a view to conserving water supplies in the river, irrigation from the river was completely stopped. For increasing the supply of water 20 tubewells were sunk out of which 16 were successful. This measure alleviated the suffering of the local population. Regular water supply schemes were executed at Kannod and Khategaon. For stepping up water supply in Hatpiplia, Bhorasa and Bagli towns, the State Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1.66 lakhs out of which Rs. 75 thousand were sanctioned as grants-in-aid under the Head "Famine Relief".

Various schemes, viz., bunding of nullahs, deepening of wells, digging of new wells, and repairs of *nistari* tanks were implemented for augmenting water supply in rural areas. Works on *nistari* tanks and forest roads were taken up for providing employment to the people were stricken by the hailstorm.

The position of allotment and utilization of funds for implementing the scarcity works during the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 is indicated in the following table.

Table No. IV- 6

Year	Allotment Received	Amount spent	Work Done
1972-73	61,500	36,375	231 nullahs bunded
1973-74	65,000	29,608	work done on 1 <i>nistari</i> tank 1 forest road providing employment for 5,870 mandays. 25 old wells repaired and 1 new well constructed giving work for 4,979 mandays.
1974-75	1,25,000	33,476	79 nullahs bunded, 3, <i>nistari</i> tanks repaired.

CHAPTER - V

INDUSTRIES

Known for the confluence of art, music and literature, Dewas District is endowed with rich black-cotton soil. It has, thus received agricultural predominance in heritage, which still engages a majority of the working force. But having shaken off the heavy yoke of princely rule in 1948, Dewas lately has awakened to the need of industrial and commercial expansion. Growing into the vicinity of a sprawling industrial district of Indore, Dewas is now heading fast towards the goal of a mini-industrial centre. The prized projects, such as M/s. Tata Exports Limited (Leather Processing and Finishing Industry), Gajra Gears, Bank Note Press, etc., have pushed Dewas into prominence on the industrial map of the State.

Population Dependant on Industries

If population dependent on industrial activities is any indication of industrial backwardness, Dewas has been certainly so, though not to the extent as Dhar, Jhabua, and West Nimar (Khargone) districts of Indore Division are. Category 'A', amongst the industrially backward districts of the State, the Government grants special fiscal and other incentives to attract new industries to this District. Predominantly an agricultural district, 79.1 percent of the working population in 1971 was still dependent on agriculture, either as cultivator or as agricultural labourer. Of the rest, 43,216 or 20.9 per cent of the total workers, industrial categories account for 20,567 or 9.95 per cent of workers, earning their livelihood from 'live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities, mining and quarrying'; 'house-hold industry' and manufacturing 'other than house-hold industry'.

Taking a period of preceding two inter-censal decades, one does not find any appreciable change from the traditional dependence on agriculture to other modes of subsistence, particularly on industrial activities. Though on account of territorial and conceptual differences in the classification of occupational divisions from census to census, a strict comparison of figures is rather hazardous, yet the roughly estimated number of workers, engaged in industrial activities, confirms the above contention. From 16,771 in 1951,¹ the number of industrial workers increased to 26,386 in 1961 but then declined to 20,567 in 1971. In other words, the workers in industrial activities have declined from 10.92 percent in 1961 to 9.95 percent of the total working force in 1971. Assigning reasons for the decline in the number of workers over the past decade, the Census Report, 1971 remarked that the classification of a person as 'worker' or 'non worker' on the basis of his main activity was rather responsible for it.²

Old Time Industries

Except for cloth and fine muslin, no industry of any significance, peculiar to this area existed in Dewas. But as is true of other areas, the usual village industries

associated with the occupational structure of the society functioned here also in the past. Besides those mentioned below, lac bangles, toys, bamboo-work, leather industry, gold-smithy, black-smithy, weaving, pottery, etc., flourished in the past and are still found in the villages of this area. Weaving, pottery and leather industry have suffered a setback to some extent with the introduction of machine-made goods. But the launching of cooperative movement saved them from complete extinction. Cooperative societies were organised to give them a sound financial base and helped them improve their method of working. In more recent years, the goods produced by the cottage and house-hold industries have found favour in foreign and local markets also.

Mining Industry

No minerals were found in Dewas till the beginning of this century. A few stone quarries were however reported working during this period.¹

Art and Manufacture

Cloth and fine muslin industry had been famous during the past. Concentrated in Sarangpur (now in Rajgarh district), the north-eastern pargana of former Dewas State, its cloth was exported to important markets of the country. But, since 1875 it started decaying rapidly owing to the availability of fine yarn from Calcutta and Bombay, which was stronger, finer and cheaper than the local variety. It is interesting to note that *Katiya*, who were engaged in this famous industry used to grow their nails of the thumb pierced with holes of requisite degree of fineness. Through these the threads of clean cotton were made to pass to obtain necessary degree of fineness.² *Khadi* and blankets were made at various places. Printed cloth was also woven at some places.

Factory Industry

Amongst the factory industry, two ginning factories were working in the Senior Branch of Dewas State at village Gopalpura near Sarangpur and Alot. Gopalpura factory established in 1888 had 10 gins.³ Three cotton presses and one ginning factory were also established in the Junior Branch of the then Dewas State. The presses were located in the *parganas* of Bagaod (1896), Ringnod (1895) and Dewas (1900).

The gining factory was located at Dewas proper. In busy season about 1,000 maunds of raw material was consumed and 160 bales turned out daily. The bales were exported to Bombay and Ahmedabad. The industry provided employment to 589 workers in 1906-07. The largest factory was that of Junior Dewas, with 43 presses and gins and employed 152 worker.⁴

Power

The principal sources of energy are coal, petroleum, thermal and hydro-electric power. During the early years of industrial development in Dewas, it appears

1. The number of workers engaged in industrial activities in 1951 is calculated on the basis of a note in Appendix I, Census of India, Paper No. I of 1962.
2. Census of India, 1971, Pt. II - B (i), M.P., p. (i).

1. Dewas State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 28.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid. p. 29
4. Ibid.

diesel was used by a few power driven cotton ginning and pressing factories. Later a number of factories were started till the mid 'thirties and they were mostly either manually operated or driven with diesel engines. But gradually after the introduction power generation plants during the 'thirties, in both the parts of the former Dewas State, the industries increasingly resorted to electric power from the local power plants.

The history of power generation in the District dates back to 1937, when the first power house was installed in Dewas State (Junior). Three years latter, a power house was also established in Dewas Senior. Brief history of each is given below :

Yashwant Electric and Water Works, Dewas (Junior)

Established in 1937, the power house catered to the domestic, commercial and industrial needs of Dewas (Junior) township. During the year 1943-44, the power house generated 2,70,426 kwh of electricity and distributed 2,68,405 kwh of energy. The number of consumers during that year was 324 against 298 in 1942-43. The principal consumers were the Water Works, and industrial establishments flourishing during those days. The former accounted for 47.15 per cent and the latter 41.82 per cent of the generated electricity. Palace lighting and public lighting accounted for only 7.97 per cent and 3.06 per cent of the electricity sold by the power house.

Managed by the Bharat Electric Supply Company, Dewas (Junior), the power house had 2 sets of 40 KW each and one set each of 110 KW and 62.5 KW. The total generating capacity thus was 252.5 KW. During the year 1950 the power house generated 0.325 million kilowatt hours and sold 0.270 million kwh of power. The demand for industrial power low and medium voltage was only 0.064 M, kwh during this year. The principal power consumption was for public water works (0.101 M.kwh) and domestic light and fans (0.090 M.kwh). Public lighting consumed 0.015 M.kwh of power.

The undertaking was later taken over by the Madhya Bharat State and finally by the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board, Jabalpur. Owing to the uneconomic running of the power house, it was closed down in the year 1955. The bulk of the local supply was, however, met from Indore power house,¹ During the said year, 0.615 M. kwh of energy was received and 0.538 M. kwh was sold for different purposes. Industrial demand for low and medium voltage amounted to 0.155 M. kwh followed by Public Water Works - 0.134 M. kwh. Energy was also supplied for commercial light and fans - 0.039 M. kwh, public lighting etc. - 0.041 M. Kwh and irrigation purposes - 0.010 M. Kwh in 1958.

Dewas Electric Supply Company Private Limited,

Dewas (Senior)

Established in 1940, with 2 generating sets of 64 KW each, the power house had a generating capacity of 128 KW only. In the year 1950, the power house

1. Dewas Darshan, 1960, p. 13.

generated 0.332 M. kwh of energy and sold 0.292 M. kwh for various purposes. The principal consumption was in public water works (0.078 M. kwh), Industrial power low and medium voltage (0.063 M. kwh) domestic light and fans (0.070 M. kwh), commercial heat and small power (0.012 M. kwh), and public lighting (0.021 M. kwh) during that year.

By the year 1958, the power house had 3 generating sets of a total generating capacity of 288 KW. The following table shows the segregation of demand.

Table No. V-1
Segregation of Demand, 1958
(Dewas Electric Supply Company, Pvt. Ltd., Dewas)

Power House	Total Generated	Total Sold	(In Million kwh) Purpose	
			Domestic heat small Power	Domestic Light and Fan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Dewas Electric Supply Company, Pvt. Ltd., Dewas (Senior)	0.594	0.514	0.008	0.0136
Purpose				
Commercial Heat and Power	Water Works	Industrial Power, Low and Medium	Public Lighting	Irrigation
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0.013	0.093	0.131	0.049	0.016

Source : Madhya Pradesh Electricity Statistics, M.P. Electricity Board.

Current Position

With the availability of power from the Chambal Hydel Power system in 1960 through Ujjain, Dewas no longer faces dearth of power for industrial development. The power houses in Dewas Senior, run by the Dewas Senior Electric Supply Company Private Limited, was also taken over ultimately by the M.P. Electricity Board, Jabalpur in September, 1974 At the time of its taking over, the power house had 19 workers. The number of consumers of L.T. power was : domestic 1605, bulk consumers 9, house-hold industries 90, industrial establishments 18, agricultural pumps 9 and public lights 604.

Segregation of Demand

It may be seen that with the expansion of electrification of the area the demand for power in almost all the sectors increased manifold during the past ten years. The following table shows the growing consumption of electricity in different sectors.

Table No. V-2**Segregation of Demand**

Year	Type and No. and capacity in K.W. of generating sets	Total No of consumers	Domestic Lights & fans	Industrial power low & medium Voltage	Industrial power High Voltage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1965-66	-	516	312175	218223	116382
1970-71	-	3284	828828	1275370	99266
1971-72	-	6705	994391	8167283	145917
1972-73	-	8784	1160978	2611481	419588
1973-74	-	9883	1224415	2574060	592102
1974-75	1440.8	14694	1810550	3048529	683000
Public Lighting	Irrigation	Public Water Works & sewa pumping	Distribution line	Domestic and small power	
7	8	9	10	11	
51674	127416	92294	-	7538	
236732	1833707	119732	-	59124	
227232	3464595	169680	-	567806	
397025	4768134	150996	-	106192	
373026	5190974	175687	-	144113	
391560	4430193	111838	26 km.	163459	

Source :- Divisional Engineer, M.P. Electricity Board, Dewas

With a total capacity of 1440.3 k.w. in 1974-75, the District registered about a three-fold increase in the number of consumers and six fold increase in industrial consumption, using high voltage. Similar increase was registered in other sectors of consumption as well.

Rural Electrification Programme

In order to extend the benefit of electricity to rural areas, and to achieve the objective of integrated development, the M.P. Electricity Board took up the work of rural electrification on a vigorous scale after its formation in 1956.

Where as the number of villages and towns electrified in 1961 was 6, their number increased to 75 in 1965 and to 95 in the year 1969-70. In 1970-71, 27 additional villages were electrified bringing the total number to 122 in that year¹. By March, 1972, the percentage to villages electrified in Dewas was 14.2 which shows the magnitude of the task ahead. In Indore Division, Dewas ranked sixth in this respect, Indore District headed the list with 41.00 per cent of villages electrified in March, 1972.

Energisation of Irrigation Pumps

Under the World Bank project, the Agriculture Department has accelerated the programme for the construction of wells and providing pump-motor sets to the farmers for lifting water for irrigation. The M.P. Electricity Board has also been asked to speed up the energisation of pumps for which funds were to be made available to it.

Where as by the year 1960, 1,563 pumps in the District were energised, their number gradually increased to 6,168 by the end of March, 1974. This works out to 1,038 pumps per lakh of population. In this behalf the District stands next to Ratlam (1,221). In March, 1972 the average was 975 pumps per one lakh of population. Only Indore (1,045) and Ratlam (1,040) being ahead of it.

INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURE**Mines and Minerals**

The District seems to be poor in mines and minerals, though the possibility of mineral deposits cannot be ruled out as the area lies entirely in the Deccan Trap and presents feature common to this area.

The Industrial Survey conducted by the Industries Department of Madhya Pradesh in Dewas during the early years of 'sixties of this century revealed that copper ore, lime, *kankar*, white-clay, *murum*, sand, silica-sand and barytes are found in the District. It, however, recommended for a detailed survey of minerals in the area.

The production and value of a few minor mineral extracted since 1966-67 is given in the following Table :

1. District-wise Economic Indicators, 1961-71, pp. 21-22 (Directorate of Economics and Statistics, M.P., Bhopal).

Table No. V-3
Principal Minerals, their Production and Value

(Qty. in M. Tonnes)

(Value in Rs.)

Mineral		Year				
		1966-67	1969-70	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Silica-Sand	Qty	231	1,704	2,828	2,934	2,717
	Value	37,056	27,264	48,076	51,450	50,818
Barytes, Quartz	Qty.	-	-	-	163	33
	Value	-	-	-	8,398	2,348
Sand	Qty.	4,875	19,284	-	36,592	34,284
	Value	29,250	1,15,704	-	2,92,736	2,74,272
Stone	Qty	9,044	3,158	-	38,307	80,912
	Value	54,264	18,948	-	3,06,456	6,43,296
Earth	Qty	3,095	1,012	-	295	3,424
	Value	9,285	3,036	-	1,180	13,696
Murum	Qty.	253	80	-	1,855	12,314
	Value	759	320	-	7,420	61,570
Lime, Kankar	Qty.	8	-	-	-	-
	Value	-	-	-	-	-

Source : Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, 1974 (D.E.S.)

According to Census, 1961, mining and quarrying (alongwith live-stock), etc., accounted for 4.19 percent of the working force in the District. But a very insignificant proportion was found to be engaged in mining industry. The position in 1971 remained the same. Only 22 workers were returned in this category. This shows almost a complete absence of major mining activity in Dewas.

Industries During the Princely Rule

In this section, it is proposed to give an account of the industries which existed in the District during the Princely Rule. The closing years of the last century, mark the beginning of the establishment of factory industries in the Dewas State and their number increased in the succeeding decades.

Printing Press

The opening of a private printing press in Dewas town (Junior) in 1905-06, marks the beginning of this industry which used to do mostly the State work. It expanded its activities in due course of time and catered to the printing requirements of both the States (Junior and Senior). In the year 1914-15, another printing press also came into being in Dewas State (Junior). The former press continued to work

efficiently during the subsequent decades. In the year 1944-45, the total receipts of the unit amounted to Rs. 23,666 and expenditure Rs. 10,437, which shows its sound financial position. In the same year, lithography section was added to it.

Ginning and Pressing Industry

In 1905-06, the Gopalpura Factory did a brisk business and paid Rs. 2,023 as royalty to the State (Senior). Another unit at Alot was also started in this year. In Dewas State (Junior) the Alipur Ginning Factory and Cotton Press yielded a profit of Rs. 20,000 in 1904-05. A ginning factory at Ringnod village and a cotton press at Padia in Bagode worked well. By the year 1934-35, Dewas State (Junior) had 7 ginning and pressing factories. Important centres were Sarangpur, Najibabad, Malhar, Ringnod, Gadgucha and Padia. With 92 *charkhas*, the factories employed 349 workers daily on an average in 1937-38. The out-turn of the factory in that year amounted to 71,258 maunds, priced at Rs. 4.29 lakhs. Considerable produce of these factories was exported. The number of these factories using power by the year 1940-41 was 9. Though in that year, only 6 factories worked, they produced 3,50,423 maunds of cotton and employed 193 workers.

Weaving Industry

Sarangpur weaving industry had been famous for the manufacture of *pagdi*, *duppta*, *feta*, etc., a reference of which has already been given earlier. Khadi blankets were also manufactured and also cloth of fine texture in early years of this century. During subsequent decades also this industry lived up to its reputation and fame. State also granted patronage to it and aided the industry when two cooperative weavers' societies were formed at Sarangpur in the year 1914-15. During the subsequent decades also the industry flourished inspite of competition from mill-made cloth. The State took keen interest in developing this industry of ancient fame.¹ Its fine textured cloth had an India-wide market. Ahmednagar, Nasik and Bombay were the chief centres where the exports were directed. In the year 1944-45, the income from exported goods amounted to Rs. 16,384.² M/s. Standard Mills, which was established at Dewas in the year 1941-42 in due course of time became a large scale unit and has been discussed in the following pages.

Palm Sugar Industry

A reference to the existence of a Palm Sugar Factory in Dewas (Senior) is also found. It was launched at Khajuria village in the early years of this century on an experimental basis. But it appears, it was not able to make any profit for many years and the experiment did not succeed. During the 'thirties of the century, a sugar factory was working in Dewas (Junior). For the first time its produce came to the market in the year 1937-38. The market price was fixed at Rs. 8=00 per Bengal *maund*. During this year it worked for 66 days and manufactured 206 *maunds* of sugar, of which 160 *maunds* was exported. It employed 20 workers. A cane crusher was added to the unit and in the year 1940-41, the sugar factory purchased 7,107

1. Dewas State Administration Report, 1934-35.

2. Ibid. 1944-45.

maunds of sugar cane, and manufactured 240 *maunds* of sugar during this year. It worked for 66 days. Maharani Parwati Sugar Mills, as it was perhaps known, crushed 20,257 *maunds* of sugar cane during 1944-45 and manufactured 23,913 *maunds* of *gur*. The factory earned a profit of Rs. 1,50,000 during the year.

Carpet Industry

In the year 1911-12, Dewas State (Senior) started a carpet industry in the Central Jail of Dewas State. The prisoners were trained for the work with the objective of providing vocational training so as to enable them to start an honourable and stable life after their jail term, as also to get the manufactured articles for sale. It produced *niwar* worth Rs. 102 in 1914-15. It also produced *durries*, towels, dusters, blankets and various other articles. The quality of products was well appreciated. A hosiery machine was further installed in the year 1914-15.

Kerosene Oil Refineries

An important industry was launched for refining the crude oil during the late 'thirties of the century. Two units, namely, Srikrishan Kerosene Factory, Malaharganj, Dewas (Junior) and Alipur Oil Refinery, Alipur Dewas (Junior) were established. The annual output of the former factory was 10,244 tins in 1937-38.¹ It was worked with hand pumps and exported most of its products to other parts in that year. The output of Alipur factory was 21,565 tins, the bulk of which was exported. It was mechanically operated. In the year 1938-39, the factory located at Gadgucha was dropped out because of the exchange of territories and a new refiner at Sarangpur (now in Rajgarh district), named as Shree Yashwant Oil Refinery was opened. Later, owing perhaps to the outbreak of World War II, lack of crude oil affected their working in 1940-41. The Alipur factory remained closed during the year, while Yeshwant Refinery, Sarangpur in Dewas (Junior) produced 9,096 tins and exported 8,808 tins.

Besides, from time to time, references of other working factories are also available, which worked in the former State. There was a Rubber Remoulding Factory and a Soap Factory. They were not working satisfactorily during the 'thirties. A reference to the existence of an Ice Factory, Bakery unit, Biscuit Factory, Tannary, Chemical Industry, Brick and Tiles Factory, Starch Factory and Linseed Fabrics Industry, the first of its kind planned in Dewas (Junior), is also found in the records of the State relating to the year 1943-44. There was a Motor Transport Company also which plied buses between Indore and Dewas during 1914-15, but was later closed.

Post-Independence Industrial Development

From the above description it is clear that efforts were made to start new industries in this area during the Princely rule, but still the District remained industrially backward. The post-Independence era, however in general and the last 10 years in particular, witnessed the emergence of Dewas as an important mini-industrial centre. A number of large, medium scale and small scale industries of all-India importance were started both in the public and private sectors. The establishment of Tata Exports, an export-oriented unit, the proposed Bank Note Press and a

1. Dewas (Junior) State Administration Report, 1937-38, p. 46

Chemical and Fertilizer plant have brought Dewas District on the industrial map of the State.

The growth of the existing industries have been discussed in the following pages. Industries covered include those units which are registered under the Indian Factories Act, 1948, and also those which are registered with the Industries Department of the State for the grant of special facilities etc.

Large and Medium Scale Industries

Amongst the large and medium scale units, the important industries working in the District in the year 1975 have been described below.

M/s Standard Mills Company Limited, Dewas

The first large scale unit to be established in Dewas was a textile mill in 1941-42. Formerly a state concern, it was subsequently owned by the Mafatlal group of Industries. With an invested capital of Rs. 97.50 lakhs the mill had 15,240 spindles and 300 looms and produced yarn and finished cotton cloth worth Rs. 1.92 crores in 1968. The production increased to Rs. 2.19 crores in 1971 and to Rs. 2.50 crores in 1972. Its production since 1970-71 to 1974-75 amounted roughly to about Rs. 14 crores. In the year. 1950-51, the average daily employment of the mill was 840 workers which number declined to 696 in 1955-56. In 1970-71, the average daily employment was 778 but then again declined to 687 in 1973-74. The wage bill, however, showed continuous increase from Rs. 51,151 in 1950-51 to Rs. 2.14 lakhs in 1970-71 and to Rs. 2.86 lakhs in 1973-74.

Dewas Flour, Oil and De-oiled Cake Factory, Dewas

One of the pioneering industry in the State in the field of oil extraction and oil-cake manufacturing, this unit was started in 1959 with a fixed capital of Rs. 19.50 lakhs and a working capital of Rs. 10.00 lakhs.¹ With an installed capacity to produce 100 M.T. of oil-cakes per day, the unit manufactured 2,051 M.T. of de-oiled cake during the year 1963. The unit also manufactured til-oil and carried on the purification process of oil. During that year, purified oil production accounted for 2,831 M.T. Most of the products of this unit were exported outside the District. In 1964, the factory exported cakes worth Rs. one crores.² In 1971, the unit employed about 44 workers.

New Precisions (India) Private Limited, Dewas

This factory was established in the year 1960 with an installed capacity of casting 90 M.T. of pig-iron and producing 5 irrigation pumps per day. In 1960 it employed 40 workers, which number increased to 151 in 1962, and 398 in 1968. In 1972, the average employment, however, declined to 347 and further to 328 in 1974-75. The invested capital of the factory in 1970-71 stood at Rs. 24.90 lakhs. In the year 1968, the production of diesel engine pumping sets and casting worth Rs. 46.11 lakhs was recorded. But by 1972, the production declined to Rs. 36.34 lakhs worth of goods. During the early sixties, alongwith other places the unit received orders for manufacturing cylinder heads of diesel engines from Varanasi also.

1. Industrial Potentiality Survey of Dewas District, 1970-71, Appendix-A.

2. *Audyogik Vikas Ki Sambhavanayan*, 1965, p. 7.

M/s. Kirloskar Brothers Limited, Dewas

With an investment of Rs. 91.56 lakhs, Kirloskar Brothers started this factory for the production of pumps and agricultural implements in 1962. With two furnaces and 244 workers in 1962, the factory had the capacity of casting 12 tons of agricultural implements. It is one of the major industries of the area, manufacturing centrifugal pumps for lifting water for agriculture and industrial purposes. In 1974-75, the factory employed 627 workers on an average. Since 1970-71, the factory has manufactured goods worth Rs. 5 crores. This includes the manufacture of diesel engines, centrifugal pumps, castings and machinery parts.

M/s. Gajra Gears Private Limited, Dewas

An outstanding unit producing precision gears for industrial and other purposes, Gajra Gears Factory was established in 1962. The factory has an invested capital of Rs. 52.85 lakhs with a capacity to produce 210 gears daily. Casting was being done in the factory itself and forging at Bombay. Producing precision gears, valve guides and other components for diesel oil engine, tractors and automobiles, it has turned out goods worth about Rs. 8 crores since 1970-71, and employed on an average about 520 workers.

M/s. Nand Vanaspati, Balgarh, Dewas

The unit started production of vanaspati oil in the year 1969-70. With an investment of Rs. 26.00 lakhs, Nand Vanaspati employed 31 workers in that year. Later, in 1970, the average employment of the mill increased to 50 workers. In 1975, the unit was reported to have remained closed.

M/s. Rahul Steel Forging Private Limited, Dewas and**M/s. S.H. Gears Private Limited, Dewas**

Apart from these, two more large industrial units were established in Dewas, namely, M/s. Rahul Steel forging Private Limited, Dewas and M/s. S.H. Gears Private Limited, Dewas. The former with a capital investment of Rs. 12.00 lakhs was established in 1970 and employed 60 workers. Since then, it is estimated that the unit has turned out Rs. 90 lakhs worth of equipment. The other factory, manufacturing crownwheels etc., was established in 1974 with a capital investment of Rs. 78.41 lakhs. The out-turn amounted to Rs. 40 lakhs approximately since then, and it engaged 150 workers on an average.

Three medium scale industries, namely, M/s. V.P. Solvex Products, Private Limited, Dewas, M/s. Nylon Yarn Private Limited, Dewas and M/s. Hind Filters Private Limited, Dewas were also established in 1974-75. The former two with a capital investment of Rs. 25 lakhs and Rs. 15 lakhs, respectively, and the third unit involving a capital out-lay of Rs. 30.00 lakhs were engaged, respectively in solvex products, crimping of nylon yarn and cigarette filter manufacturing. Employing 100 workers on an average, the Solvex Products approximately manufactured goods worth Rs. 00.40 crores and Nylon Yarn Unit with 10 workers turned out goods worth Rs. 00.05 crores since their establishment.

Apart from these, the following two very important Industries are also being set-up in Dewas, which deserve a special mention.

The Tata Exports Limited (Leather Processing and Finishing Industry), Dewas

As a large scale project, this is an export oriented industry which is being set-up here at a cost of Rs. 5 crores. The unit has been granted a loan of Rs. 190 lakhs by the Madhya Pradesh Audyogik Vikas Nigam, Bhopal. The unit is estimated to produce 13.59 million sq.ft. of finished leather, and 1.20 lakhs units of leather clothes annually. The unit is likely to commence production in late 1975. Sixty percent of the finished leather and 75 percent of leather clothes are earmarked for export to different countries.

Dewas Chemicals and Fertilizers Manufacturing Company Limited, Dewas

The project is being set-up in the Industrial Area on a plot of 1.8 hectare. Registered with D.G.T.D. as a medium scale industry it is expected to go into production late in the year 1975. The total out lay of the project is estimated as Rs. 35 lakhs as fixed capital investment and Rs. 1.17 crores as working capital. The rated capacity of the plant is 45,000 tonnes per annum. In the year 1974-75, the Dewas Chemicals was granted financial participation to the extent of Rs. 2.5 lakhs by the Audyogik Vikas Nigam, Bhopal. The employment potential is estimated as 150 workers.

Small Scale Industries

Besides those industries discussed in the foregoing section, a large number of small scale industries are also functioning in the District. Though small in size, they play a distinct role in the District's economy, and in fact make great contribution in the overall industrial capacity and output. These units manufacture a variety of goods such as rope and twine, leather and leather goods, vegetable oils, metal containers, plastic goods, agricultural implements, etc.

During the year 1969, Dewas District had 568 industrial units of all types, of these, 20 urban units were unregistered small scale industries employing more than 5 workers (i.e. 5 to 9, if using power and 5 to 19 if not using power). The rest 548 were registered under the Factories Act or unregistered small units, with less than 5 workers. Under centrally sponsored scheme, the State Industries Department conducted a survey of all these urban industrial units. The detailed information about these 20 urban units can be seen in the Appendix. A variety of goods such as *charas*, *rahat*, *tepelas*, plastic goods, tanned hides, gun powder, oil, etc., are being produced by these units.

An idea of increase in the number of industrial establishments in subsequent years can be gathered from the returns of Census 1971, Based on House Listing Date, the Census 1971 recorded the existence of 862 such units, of which 48 were registered industries under the Indian Factories Act, 1948. The rest 814 were unregistered units. The number of workers engaged in manufacturing industries in 1961, was. 3,392.

Factories Registered under the Factories Act, 1948

A few of the registered industries, classified as large or medium scale have already been discussed earlier. The total number of factories registered under the said Act, including the Small scale, classified under 2 m(i) (factories using power) and 2m(ii) (factories not using power) ranged between 50 to 64 during the past decade. In 1961, of the 57 such units, 52 worked and 5 remained closed. The largest number of closed units were recorded in 1964 and 1965, when out of 61 units 17 remained closed.

In the year 1970, apart from 5 units under 2 m(ii) (not using power) and 12 units under section 85, the number of registered units under 2 m(i) (using power) was 54. In 1974 the number of factories was 70 of which 6 were registered under Section 85.¹ The estimated employment in these factories was 2,606 workers and average daily employment was 2,037 in 1974.

Industry-wise Break-up

Of the 71 registered units in the year 1970, a few have already been discussed under the section relating to large and medium scale industries. The rest are small scale industries which can be classified as under :

Table No. V-4
Industry-wise Break-up and Employment, 1970

Name of the Industry	No. of Units	Location	No. of Workers	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Under Section 2 m(i)				
1. Grain Mill Products	1	Dewas	10	
2. Manufacture of other Edible Oils	7	Khategaon Bhawarasa Dewas	128	
3. Cotton Ginning, Cleaning and Bailing etc.	37	Dewas Sonkatchh Khategaon, Kannod, etc.	1,391	3 closed
4. Manufacture of Electrical and Industrial Machinery	2	Dewas	73	
Under Section 2 m (ii)				
5. Metal products and Parts - Iron Works	2	Dewas	20	1 closed

(Table Contd.)

1. Factories covered under the Act by special declaration.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Under Section 85				
6. Manufacture of Edible Oils etc.	3	Dewas	60	
7. Sawing and Planning of Wood-Saw Mills	12	Dewas Sonkutchh	240	

Source : List of Industrial Establishment in M.P. (1970), Registered under the Factories Act, 1948

Cotton Ginning and Cleaning and Bailing

In 1970, the largest number of units were of cotton ginning, cleaning and bailing industries, i.e., 37 employing 1,391 workers on an average. In 1970, except for three units, all the factories were running. The concentration of these units is noted in khategaon (6), Sonkutchh (5), Hatpipla (7), kannod (3), Dewas (4), and Loharda (4). The largest units were Indore-Malwa United Mills (Ginning Factory), Kannod, employing 138 wokers; Shriniwas Radha-Krishan Ginning Factory, Kannod, employing about 100 workers and Swastik Ginning Factory Khategaon, employing 100 workers. Other notable units were Swaroop Chand kukum Chand Ginning Factory, Kannod (81 workers) and Ratanlal Indorilal Ginning Factory, Sonkutchh (15workers).

Manufacture of Edible oil

In 1970, 10 industrial units were engaged in the manufacture of edible oils, employing 188 workers, located at Khategaon (2), Dewas (7), Bhawarasa (1), two factories of Dewas and Khategaon combined ginning with oil milling. Dewas unit combined flour milling with oil manufacturing. Vijay Oil Mill and Ginning Factory, Khategaon was the largest unit employing 38 workers on an average. Dewas Oil and Flour Mills, Dewas (3) and Vijay Oil Mills, Khategaon (20) were other bigger unite. Vijaya Oil Mill and ginning Factory reported closed in 1975 as far as oil milling was concerned.

Manufacture of Electrical and Industrial Machinery

Two registered units of this industry were functioning in the District in the year 1970. Electrical Fans and Fractional Factory, Dewas had an average employment of 63 workers and Dewas electricals, Dewas, a State Government under-taking, had an employment of 10 workers.

The unit seems to have been established as a Government training-cum-production centre of electric motors and fans some where in the Sixties. By February, 1964, the unit manufactured goods worth Rs. 93,370 and its sales amounted to Rs. 15,385. In March, 1964, the centre was handed over to the Madhya Pradesh Laghu Udyog Nigam,¹ and eventually in April, 1971 the units seems to have been transferred to Madhya Pradesh State Industries Corporation Limited, a State

1. Dewas Zila Audyogik Vikas Ki Sambhavanayen, 1965, p. 8.

Government under-taking. Dewas Electricals had a working capital of Rs. 3.50 lakhs in 1971-72, which increased to Rs. 7.00 lakhs in 1974-75. Employing on an average 40 workers per day, the unit disbursed an average of Rs. 8,000 per month as wages. All types of ferrous and non-ferrous casting and fabrication are being done in this factory.

Grain Mill Products

One unit of this industry was working at Dewas in the year 1970. With an employment of 10 workers, it was a flour mill run on proprietary lines.

Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products

Two registered units of iron works were also located at Dewas in the year 1970. They worked without power. One of them remained close in that year and the other unit namely, Asgar Iron works, Dewas employed about 20 persons.

Sawing and Planing of Wood

In the year 1970, 12 units of saw mills were functioning in the District, registered under Section 85 of the India Factories Act, 1948. Of these, 10 units were located at Dewas and two at Sonkutchh. The estimated employment of each one of these units was reported to be 20 workers in that year.

Cottage and House-hold Industries

The majority of industrial activity in the District still revolves round the age-old cottage and house-hold units. The traditional caste structure still largely subscribed to the type of industry the house-hold is running. The hereditary vocational skill stands them in good stead. In order to encourage their industrial and occupational skills, efforts have all along been made, ever since the planning era started, to organise them on cooperative lines.

Based on House Listing Data, the Census 1971 recorded 5,571 house-hold industrial establishments in the District, accounting for 86.6 percent of total establishments (6,433).¹

According to Census 1961, 12,253 or 5.27 percent of workers were engaged in house-hold industry. The proportion being highest (6.05 percent) in Khategaon and lowest (4.32 percent) in Kannod tahsil. In 1971, the number of these workers declined to 8,978 or 4.3 percent of the total workers. As the figures are not strictly comparable, no reasons can precisely be assigned for the decline in number. The principal house-hold industries returned in Census, 1961 were as follows :

Table No. V-5
House-hold Industries, 1961

Description	Percentage of total workers in the category
1. Leather and leather products	25.38
2. Manufacture of wood and wooden products	18.97
3. Non-metalic mineral products other than petrolium and coal	13.66
4. Textile and miscellaneous	12.08
5. Food stuffs	8.06
6. Livestock and hunting	7.33
7. Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipments	5.98
8. Cotton textile	2.46
9. Chemicals and chemical products	1.66
10. Other manufacturing industries	3.22

Source : Dewas District Census Hand Book, 1961, p. LV.

The traditional workers in leather industry are Chamars, amongst whom 38.2 percent are workers, and of them 12.6 percent are engaged in this industry. The earthen utensils and making of structural clay products like tiles and bricks is pursued by Kumhars. It has been reported that 60 units of weaving, employing 92 workers; 146 of oil-crushing, employing 207 workers; 20 units of blacksmithy with 351 workers; 57 units of carpentry, employing 1,087 workers; 60 units of leather tanning employing 100 workers; 6 units of bricks and tiles, employing 123 workers; 5 units of bamboo works with 115 workers; 61 units of cobblers with 1,195 workers; 3 units of bangle making with 67 workers and 6 units of mat-weaving with 149 workers, existed during the sixties of this century.

Madhya Pradesh Khadi Gramodyog Parishad

The Madhya Pradesh Khadi and Gramodyog Parishad has been actively associated with the production, exhibition financial aid and training of personnel for handloom and cottage industries. During the year 1971 to 1975, a sum of Rs.16,560 was disbursed as loan and Rs. 5,560 as grants-in-aid by the Parishad. The production and sale figures of individual units and industrial cooperative societies aided by the Parishad is given in the following table :

1. Industrial Statistics, 1973, p. 23.

Table No. V-6
Production and Sale of Aided Units

Year	Production (In Rs.)	Sale (In Rs.)	Employment	
			Part-time	Full
1971	71,600	85,900	189	35
1972	89,941	1,23,894	124	41
1973	39,900	48,650	49	12
1974	82,000	1,01,050	112	22
1975	59,776	76,072	34	4

Source : The Assistant Director of Industries, Dewas

Industrial Cooperatives

Way back in 1914-15, Dewas State (Junior) for the first time recognised the need of organising the famous weaving industry of Sarangpur on cooperative lines and two weavers' cooperative societies were formed, which were financed by the Central Bank of the State and aid was also extended by the State. Sarangpur, however, no longer belongs to Dewas but is a part of Rajgarh District.

Since the beginning of Planning era, effort have been made to organise the industrial cooperatives to provide them a sound financial base and to protect the old-time, famous cottage industries from languishing. In 1950-51, the number of societies was 4, which increased to 21 in 1955-56 and to 56 in 1960-61. But again the number declined to 47 with 957 members in 1965-66 and to 32 in 1973-74 with 573 members. In the year 1974-75, there were 68 weavers' and industrial cooperative societies, of which 33 societies were almost defunct owing to one of the other reason. Of the rest 35 societies, 3 were weavers' societies and 32 other industrial societies. Only 7 of these industrial cooperatives were active and the rest were either not functioning or were being activated. In this behalf the State Government has given financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 74,000. But still most of the societies are facing liquidation.

Table No. V-7
Financial Assistance to Industrial Cooperatives, 1974-75

Particulars	No. of Cooperative Societies	Amount of Aid (in Rs.)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Basic Financial Aid	3	20,000
2. Small Engineering Schemes	2	4,000
3. Organisation Grant	19	22,400

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)
4. Loans to member for Share Capital	2	6,000
5. Capital Subsidy	2	6,000
6. Share Capital	4	14,700
Total :	32	74,000

Source : Assistant Registrar Co-operative Societies, Dewas

The largest number of societies were formed in leather industry, i.e., 14 of which the earliest to establish was in 1956 at Nagda. The brick and lime industry had 5 societies, oil-industry 4, general engineering 3, dal and rice industry, weavers, fishery industry two each and one in date-palm gur industry in June, 1975. Of these, 25 stood liquidated on 30.6.1975

During the 'sixties of the century, the State Government, in order to attract new entrepreneurs established an Industrial Estate and Rural Work-shed in the District. Unemployed Engineers are also now encouraged to take advantage of this facility. An Industrial Area was also developed. The details of these are given below :

Industrial Estate, Ujjain Road, Dewas

The Estate was established on a site extending to about 20 hectare in December, 1965. Six sheds were constructed in this Estate. The following industries have been allotted sheds :

Table No. V-8
Units in Industrial Estate
(Rs. in Lakhs)

Industrial Unit	Capital Investment	Workers	Products
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. M/s. Ruhel Steel Forgings Private Limited	12.00	60	Auto-forging
2. Chemical Engineering Enterprises Private Limited, Dewas	7.00	12	Chemicals
3. Marketing Society, Dal Mills, Dewas	3.00	30	Dal Mill
4. National Industries, Dewas	0.30	6	Tower Bolts and Rings
5. Agriculture Industries, Dewas	6.00	20	Cylinder liners
6. Chaudhri Precision Engineers Dewas	3.00	20	Auto-parts

(Contd)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
7. M.K. Industries, Dewas	0.20	2	Tape-Recorders
8. Fibo (India), Dewas	0.30	8	Fibre Glass Helmets
	31.80	158	

Source : The Assistant Director of Industries, Dewas

Industrial Area, Bombay-Agra Road, Dewas

This is the second Industrial Estate, established on about 300 hectare of land, situated on Bombay-Agra Road. It was established in 1973 and is being developed. A provision of Rs. 12 lakhs was made for the purpose in the year 1973-74. Nearly 30 industries are likely to be established in this Estate, involving an out-lay of about Rs. 20 crores. It is likely to provide employment to about 2,000 workers. For the establishment of industries in this Estate, about 40 applications were received in the year 1973-74. Nearly 85 plots have been demarketed, of which 30 plots are being allotted. The following industries are being considered for allotment:

- (1) M/s. Tata Exports, Limited
- (2) M/s. Gajra Gears
- (3) M/s. Rolta Industries
- (4) M/s. Indore Oil and Steel Cast, Limited
- (5) M/s. Oriental Palimars
- (6) M/s. Hukum Chand Mills
- (7) M/s. Hind Filters
- (8) M/s. V.P. Solvex Products
- (9) M/s. Priemere Extraction, etc.

Rural Work-Shed, Sonkatchh

During the Third Plan period, there was a proposal for the establishment of a rural work-shed at sonkutchh, for which 2.23 hectare area was acquired. A shed was constructed consisting of 3 compartments. A silk centre is running in this work-shed. During the year 1971-72, silk yarn worth Rs. 5.30 lakhs was produced. In subsequent years silk yarn worth Rs. 6.40 lakhs in 1972-73, Rs. 5.47 lakhs in 1973-74 and Rs. 4.62 lakhs in 1974-75 was produced at the centre.

Industrial Training Centre

An industrial training centre was established at Dewas in January, 1974 to impart training in various trades such as typing and stenography, leather work, goldsmithy and electricians' work. In 1974-75, 86 trainees were under training.

State Aid to Industries and Special Incentives in Backward Areas

Declared as industrially backward by the Government, Dewas has been placed in category "A" for the purposes of granting special fiscal and other incentives to the new industries. Development Blocks of Dewas and Tonk-Khurd were covered under this, and have been approved for 10 percent capital subsidy for setting up new industries. Concessional rates were offered to new industries in respect of allotment of land, water, electricity, octroi, etc. Other facilities include concessional sales tax rates, loan to unemployed engineers for the establishment of new industry; priority allotment of scarce and controlled raw material; machinery, etc., on easy instalments, and the like. For the purpose, the industries are required to be registered with the Industries Department of the State. In the year 1967, the number of registered units with the Department was 131, which number increased to 339 in 1971 and to 607 in 1973. The combined fixed investment of these units similarly increased manifold. From Rs. 36.17 lakhs and an employment of 969 persons in 1967, it increased to Rs. 1 crore and employment to 2,299 persons in March, 1971. In 1973, the respective figures increased to Rs. 4.52 crores as fixed investment and employment to 6,649.¹

Under State Aid to Industries Act, no loans were granted to industrialists during the years 1970-71 to 1973-74. During the year 1974-75, however, one unit (unemployed engineer) was granted Rs. 10,000 as loan for fabrication work. During the year 1974-75, 12 units were sanctioned 15 percent capital subsidy amounting to Rs. 24.62 lakhs. Besides, a sum of Rs. 1.24 crores was also sanctioned to the various industrial establishment by different financial institutions.

Industrial Arts

Manufacture of artistic products, which transcends purely utility and commercial considerations, are rather non-existent in Dewas. However, mention may be made of artistic lac bangle industry of kannod and Khategaon.

Industrial Potential

Though lacking in basic minerals, Dewas District with its rich black cotton soil and forest resources, holds out bright prospects for the development of new industries. Situated on Agra-Bombay National Highway in the proximity of industrially and commercially rich Indore District, Dewas is well connected with Ujjain and Indore with broad gauge railways and all weather roads. As said earlier, with the availability of power from Chambal Hydel System, Dewas promises adequate power supply to the new industrial units.

Large and Medium Scale Industries

Village Navadia Rasalpura (Gandhi Sagar Farm) has been tentatively selected by the Government as a possible site for the location of large and medium scale industries in Dewas.² Private land measuring about 400 hectares is available here. The Kshipra river, which can supply 5 lakh gallons of water per day, shall fulfil the

1. Industrial Statistics, 1973, p. 55.

2. *Audhyogik Vikas Ki Sambhavanayen*, 1965, (Directorate of Industries, M.P.)

requirements of new industrial complex. The place also provides easy access to the railway or main road which is hardly 1.5 km. away.

In the early 'sixties of the century, the Industries Department conducted the potentiality survey of Dewas District. Visualising bright prospects for the establishment of two large and medium scale industries, the report also listed some 30 units of small scale and 10 units of the cottage and house-hold sector for establishment in Dewas. They are described in the following pages.

Sugar Factory

The District offers favourable conditions for the establishment of a large scale sugar factory. The climate of the District is suitable for the production and further extension of acreage under sugar cane. The area under sugar-cane since 1960-61, has already gone up from 19,359 hectares to 36,322 hectares in 1973-74. The production also has increased from 4,000 M.T. to 6,420 M.T. during the period.

Cattle-Feed and Straw and Hard Board Factory

The afore-mentioned survey has also visualised the establishment of these factories in Dewas. Based on minor food crops such as jowar, bajra, maize, etc., a cattle-feed factory catering to the needs of the district, as well as of adjoining areas, could be started here. The availability of wheat-chaff and grass, bamboo, etc., from the forest, also holds out prospects for the establishment of a large unit of straw and hard board factory at Dewas.

Other Units

Apart from these, further expansion of the existing large scale units, namely, a cloth processing unit of the Standard Mills; Oil and De-oiled Cake Factory and Kirloskar Brothers has also been visualized in the said Report of the Industries Department.

Small Scale Units

Based on agricultural and forest resources, the establishment of fresh units of atleast 30 new industries have been visualized under small scale sector. These included a wood-seasoning plant, catacu factory, bone mill, sodium salicate factory, barium compound, etc., Need based units of readymade garments, sport goods, soap, powder, etc., were also visualized in the said Report. A list of all prospective small scale industries is given in the Appendix.

The said Report also visualized the establishment of ancillary industries of the existing large or medium scale units. The ancillary units of M/s. Kirloskar Brothers, M/s. Gajra Gears, etc., could be started at Dewas. These may include the manufacture of nuts and bolts, brass works, keystands, keys, funnel pressed units, plough hands and safe bolts.

Ten units of cottage and house-hold industry, which has been recommended in the said survey were - (1) wooden toys, (2) wire nails, (3) washers from scrap iron, (4) iron buckets from iron-scrap, (5) iron hinges, (6) steel springs, (7) small parts of cycles, (8) rubber seats, (9) wood-pattern workings; and (10) plastic buttons.

By the end of the 1961-70 decade, the resource availability and other considerations attracted big industrialists as well as new entrepreneurs towards Dewas. A number of proposals for the establishments of new large or medium scale industries were received by the Industries Department. The proposed items of production were mild steel tubes, oxygen and acetylene gas, glass bottles and containers, synthetic detergents, ring gears and differential gears etc. The parties connected with these industries have already conducted market and resource studies for their products. A list of such proposals pending consideration in 1970-71 is given in the Appendix.

The Small Industries Service Institute, Indore, which had undertaken the Potentiality Survey in the District, in 1970-71, also endorsed these large and medium scale industries on the basis of future scope.¹ Considering the developing demand from the State and outside markets, the Institute further recommended a number of small scale and cottage industries. The Institute classified these prospective units in the following categories :-

- (1) Agro Industries;
- (2) Automobile Industries; and
- (3) Consumers Goods Industries.

Agro Industries

Recommendation for establishment of the following units have been made by the Institute :

Granulated Mixed Fertilizer

A plant to manufacture 300 tons of mixed granulated fertilizer could be started with an investment of Rs. 1 lakh on land and building, Rs. 4.33 lakhs on plant and machinery and Rs. 4.67 lakhs on working capital requirements for 3 months. One unit of this type, if located at Dewas can have bright prospects in view of growing agricultural activities in the State.² A reference to the establishment of such a unit in 1974-75 has already been made earlier.

Tractor-Drawn Agricultural Implement

Anticipating an increase in the number of tractors, there is likely to be a scope for a unit manufacturing tractor drawn implements like cage-wheels, cultivators and levelers. With an investment of Rs. 1.60 lakhs on machinery and equipment and Rs. 1 lakh on working capital for 3 months, a unit for the manufacture of 25 cage wheel sets, 25 cultivators and 15 levelers can be established at Dewas. An employment potential of 35 persons has been visualized.³

Plant Protection Equipment

With an investment of Rs. 1.70 lakhs on machinery and Rs. 1.60 lakhs as working capital for 3 months, a unit to manufacture plant protection equipment such

1. Industrial Potentiality Report of Dewas District, 1970-71, p. 22

2. Ibid. p. 24

3. Ibid.

as dusters and sprayers has been recommended. Employment potential of 10 persons has been visualized.¹

P.V.C. Pipes and Tubes

A unit to manufacture plastic pipes and tubes has been recommended and promises adequate scope. It can be established with an investment of Rs. 50,000 in land and building, Rs. 2.10 lakhs in machinery and Rs. 1 lakh as working capital. With an installed capacity of manufacturing 5,000 kgs. of pipes and tubes per month, the unit can be established at Dewas.

Automobile Based Industries

The Survey Report of the Institute further visualized adequate scope for the establishment of new units or expansion of the existing ones of the following ancillary units at Dewas :

- (1) Automobile Radiator;
- (2) Clutch Plate;
- (3) Rubber moulded goods;
- (4) Automobile Battery Containers;
- (5) King pins, gudgeon pins, cotter pins;
- (6) Scooter and moped tyre; and
- (7) Tool room shop

Consumer Industries

A part from these a host of industries can also be started, producing consumer goods, the demand of which is evergrowing. The Institute recommended the following units for Dewas.

Table No. V-9
Prospective Consumer Goods Industries in Dewas

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Industry	Installed Capacity	Capital Investment	
		Plant, Building, Machinery	Working Capital
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Leather cloth or rexine	2,000 yds. per day	2.0	4.3
2. Rubber moulding goods	-	2.0	3.0
3. Carbon paper and stencil paper	-	-	-
4. Moulded P.V.,C. footwear	3 lakhs pairs per year	5.0	3.0

1. Ibid. p. 25.

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5. Plastic containers (10 litres)	12,000 kgs. of material	6.0	3.5
6. Paint and varnish (100 tons of stiff paints, etc.)	-	5.0	7.0 (3 months)
7. Hand tools	Dike pliers, screw-drivers	2.4	1.0
8. Empire cloth 1.5 lakhs	Yellow varnish insulating cloth	1.0	2.5
9. Collapsible tubes	-	6.0	-
10. Fire hoses	Hose pipes (specially manufactured circular- looms are necessary for it)	1.7	-
11. Hoop iron	853 M.T. of hoopiron	1.5	4.0
12. HDPE woven bags	55,000 bags (packing bags for fertilizers) per month	7.0	-
13. Craft paper and tissue paper	-	9.5	-

Source : Industrial Potentiality Survey of Dewas District, 1970-71, pp. 23-24 (S.S.S.I, Indore).

Labour and Employer's Organisations

As far back as in the year 1919, Dewas (Junior) established an organisation, namely, Central Marketing System. The main objective of the organisation was to ensure to the producers of the commodities a maximum price for their product.¹ This marks perhaps the beginning of such organisations in Dewas.

Although the factory industry had its beginning early in the 20th century, the trade unionism had not made its appearance in any field. The earliest reference to be found is that of the formation of Weavers' Association in the 'thirties, with the objective of improving the conditions of weaving class. They were subjected to exploitation at the hands of local money lenders. The State came out with liberal assistance to the members of the Association and put forwarded a scheme to revitalize the famous weaving industry of Sarangpur.² Sarangpur now lies in Rajgarh District.

1. A Brief Account of the Constitutional and Administrative Progress in Dewas State (Junior) upto 1939, p. 7.

2. Ibid. p. 29.

A reference to the reconstitution of the Chamber of Commerce is also; to be found in 1940-41. With a membership of 80, its working committee consisted of 12 members, of which 11 were nominated. The main objective of the body was to promote the welfare of the commercial and industrial class of the former Dewas State.

Welfare of Industrial Labour

Although factory establishments in Dewas had made its beginning much earlier, but voluntary efforts neither by the employers nor employees were made for the welfare of industrial labour. Statutory measures, of course were adopted by the former State and a few Central Legislations were adopted. After the integration of States in 1948, and later Reorganisation of Madhya Pradesh in 1956, brought the area in the regular stream of welfare measures adopted or enacted by the State from time to time. A number of statutory labour welfare legislations were made applicable to practically all the industries in the organised sector.

As in December, 1971, 28 Central and 17 State Labour Acts were in force in the State. A comprehensive list of the same is given in the Appendix. They are largely protective in nature so as to avoid exploitation of labour class in the hands of industrialists and commercial class.

A part from these statutory obligations, the State Government has also launched many welfare schemes for them. Labour Welfare Centres were opened at various places by the Department. The activities of these centres included the provision of facilities such as library, sports, entertainment, children parks and staging of cultural programmes for the labourers. Radio sets are also provided to these centres. Such a centre was opened at Dewas during the First Plan period and a sum of Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned for it during the year 1954-55. The annual grant-in-aid was raised to Rs. 2,500 during the second Plan period. The Centre functioned during the Third Plan period also, and a sum of Rs. 3,110 was granted to it.

Under the subsidized industrial Housing Scheme, 114 industrial hutments were constructed in Dewas by the year 1972.¹

Welfare activities undertaken by the industrial establishments under the various statutory legislations are discussed below :

The Indian Factories Act, 1948

The Indian Factories Act, 1948 was made applicable in Madhya Pradesh in 1949. The Act seeks to cover all factories employing 10 or more workers with power and 20 or more workers without power. In the year 1974, there were 64 registered factories in Dewas (excluding 6 factories, registered under Section 85), employing on an average 2,037 workers daily.

The Act seeks to regulate the working conditions in the factory and guarantee a few basic facilities such as dining, sheds, rest-sheds, drinking water facilities, proper covering of machines, etc.

1. M.P. Labour Statistics, 1972, pp. 184-85.

Shops and Establishment Act, 1958

The Act seeks to regulate the service conditions of employees engaged in the unorganised industrial sector, such as shops and establishments in towns. Of the 59 towns in the State, in which it was made applicable till December, 1971, only. Dewas town was covered in the District. By the end of the year 1971, the number of registered working establishments in Dewas town was 1,044, employing 424 workers.¹

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

Under the provision of this Act, initially in 1949-50, the minimum wages were fixed for the workers in oil mills, cement factories, potteries and transport services.

Payment of Bonus Act, 1965

All factories covered under the Factories Act, 1948 and all establishments employing 20 or more workers are covered under the provisions of this Act.

Bidi and Cigar Workers (Condition of Employment) Act, 1916

Bidi workers were generally left out from the purview of the various labour legislations owing to certain limitations and special employment conditions. A separate Act, therefore, was enacted by the Centre in the year 1966, which came into force in Madhya Pradesh in April, 1968. It guarantees to the workers, the benefit of paid holidays, right to appeal against termination from services, maternity benefits, etc. The wages in the industry are already covered under the provisions of Minimum Wages Act. The wages of the bidi and cigar workers were fixed in January, 1959. In this District, only one establishment at Khategaon was covered under this Act which employed 13 labourers in December, 1971.²

Employees State Insurance Act, 1948

Wherever Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 has been made applicable, it covers the benefits to the workers under Workmens' Compensation Act also. In 1971-72, one centre was covered under this Act, namely Dewas proper. Ten Industrial units are covered under the Act, benefiting about 3,500 workers and 3,700 number of family units. Medical benefit to this centre was extended in November, 1961 to various categories of industries. At Dewas Centre, a sum of Rs. 63,843 was distributed during the year 1973-74. This included Rs. 12,749 on account of temporary disablement, Rs. 41,587 for sickness, Rs. 4,630 for extended sickness, Rs. 588 for maternity benefit, Rs. 3,062 for permanent disablement and Rs. 300 for funeral benefit. The rest of Rs. 930 was distributed for other miscellaneous benefits. Largest number of payments were made in case of sickness benefit amounting Rs. 4,418.

Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952

It seeks to guarantee financial help to the dependents of the deceased workers. Both the workers and employers are required to contribute in the fund. In 1974-75,

1. M.P. Labour Statistics, 1972, pp. 50-51.

2. I bid p. 119.

it covered 20 establishments and 1,904 workers. Two units of banks, 9 units of cotton ginning and pressing, 3 units of electrical engineering products, 4 units of textiles and one unit each of sugar and dal milling were covered. The number of subscribers to the fund were 1,038. The largest number was that of electrical engineering industry, i.e., 854.

The Employees' Family Pension Scheme was started in 1970-71, and was made compulsory for all who became members after March, 1971. The existing members were given option to join the scheme. It grants protection to the families of the member - workers who die prematurely while in service. The scheme provides for payment of lumpsum life assurance benefit in such cases.

CHAPTER-VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Economically the District is mainly dependent on agriculture. More than 78 per cent of the workers were engaged in agricultural activities and only 2.13 per cent of the workers were in Trade and Commerce in 1961. Agriculture being predominant in the District's economy, trade and commerce occupy a tertiary position. In the recent years a number of large and medium scale industries have been established in the District but agriculture continues to occupy its predominant position.

History of Indigenous Banking

No banking history of the District is available, apart from the general trade practices prevailing in the erstwhile States, which are the components of present Dewas District. Due to paucity of old records it is difficult to trace precisely the emergence, growth or decline of various financial systems in the District. In former days, banking business was mostly carried on by the local money-lenders. By the end of 19th century, there were many wealthy persons in the erstwhile Dewas State, who had a capital varying from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 75,000. Number of persons who had a capital of Rs. 75,000 and over was three or four only. These persons were either merchants or moneylenders or both¹. *Malwi Brahmans* were mostly *sahukars*. Some of the *Bania* retail traders were also engaged in moneylending and made advances to the cultivators at the time of sowing, collection of the revenue and marriages etc. High rates of interests on these loans were charged by them². In order to prevent the money lenders from taking undue advantage of the ignorance of the cultivators, the Money Lenders Act was passed by the former Dewas State Junior in 1942-43, by which licensing of money lenders, keeping separate accounts of borrowers in prescribed forms and providing receipts for payment received by them was made compulsory³. Thus, the age-old institution of moneylenders has traditionally been the main agency meeting the credit needs of the district's economy in the past and it continued to enjoy a prominent position even today.

Indebtedness

Account of indebtedness in the rural and urban areas of Dewas District is not available in old records. No estimate can be made of the volume of indebtedness in the District but something can be gathered from the steps taken to reduce, by conciliation, the burden of debts on cultivators. In 1943-44, 4 Debt Conciliation Boards⁴ functioned in former Dewas Junior State, under the Debt Conciliation Act of 1350 Malwi (1942-43). The number of cases instituted and decided by these Boards were 729 in Dewas, 246 in Sarangpur, 158 in Rignod and 359 in Padlia. The amount involved in these cases was Rs. 1,88,817 in Dewas, Rs. 2,276 in Sarangpur, Rs.

1. Dewas State Gazetteer, 1907, p.30.

2. Ibid. p.29-30.

3. Dewas State (Junior Branch) Administration Report, 1943-44, p.20.

4. Ibid.

46,660 in Ringnod and the amount involved in Padlia cases is not available.

General Credit Facilities Available

The credit needs of the district's economy are, now met, by both the organised and un-organised agencies. The organised sector consists of the Joint stock banks, cooperative banks and credit societies and other specialised financial agencies. The un-organised sector is largely made-up of un registered and registered money lenders.

Money-lenders

As is evident from the foregoing description, money-lenders had a prominent position in the rural economy of the District. The non-availability of institutional credit and extravagant habits of cultivators were the main factors which helped the money lenders to dominate the credit economy of the District and compelled the small traders, cultivators and other needy persons to approach the money lenders. Exorbitant rates of interest were charged in the past. After the formation of Madhya Bharat legislative measures were made to regulate their business but very few of them got themselves registered. The number of un-registered money lenders in the District is not available but this is estimated to be very large. Tahsil-wise number of registered money lenders in Dewas District is given in the Table below:-

Table No. VI - 1

Registered Money-lenders in Dewas District

Year	Dewas	Sonkatch	Bagli	Kannod	Khategaon
1969-70	53	29	14	52	42
1970-71	50	24	27	54	43
1971-72	47	28	28	65	47
1972-73	54	29	27	60	13
1973-74	75	23	23	77	62

Source- District Registrar, Dewas

Joint Stock Banks

Commercial banks in the District transact all type of banking business, except deposits from the public and lend money to traders, cultivators, industrial units, professionals, and to their depositors. These banks were generally located at places of agricultural marketing and trade, which are mainly the characteristics of urban or semi-urban centres in the District. But after nationalisation, these banks are keen to serve the backward and weaker sections of the society in unbanked rural areas of the District.

History of Commercial Banking

Modern banking institution came into existence in Dewas District in 1936, when the Bank of Dewas was established, with their registered office at Dewas.

Later, it opened a branch office at Sarangpur. It was a limited liability bank established under the Dewas State (Junior Branch) Company's Act, 1914. At the time of establishment its authorised share capital was rupees one lakh. Later, in 1941 Dewas Senior Bank was incorporated with registered office at Dewas. These banks stopped functioning after 1950.

Among commercial banks the credit for ushering modern banking in the District goes to State Bank of Indore, which started its first branch office at Dewas in 1962. Later, it opened its branches at Kannod and Sonkatch in 1965, Bagli in 1968, Khategaon and Bhorasa in 1970 and at Bank Note Press, Dewas in 1975. Central Bank of India and Bank of Maharashtra started their branches at Dewas in 1967 and 1969, respectively. Bank of India opened its first branch at Dewas in 1968. Subsequently it opened bank offices at Hatpipaliya in 1970, Tonkkhurd in 1971 and at Kataphod, Kshipra and Sonkatch in 1973.

Branch Expansion

There were 4 branch offices of commercial banks in Dewas District by the end of 1967, of these 3 were of State Bank of Indore and 1 of Central Bank of India. The banking activities in Dewas District spread in 1968 and particularly after nationalisation in 1969. By the end of 1970, the number of banking offices in the District increased to 10, of these 6 were of State Bank of Indore, 2 of Bank of India and one each of Central Bank of India and Bank of Maharashtra. This number further increased to 14 by the end of 1973 as the Bank of India opened 4 new banking offices in the District. In 1975, State Bank of Indore opened a new branch office at Bank Note Press, and the total number of banking offices increased to 15 in Dewas District. Apart from these, Central Cooperative Bank is also transacting normal banking business in the District.

Spread of Banking

By the end of December, 1967, average population per banking office in Dewas District was 1,33,000, while the state average was 1,31,000. With spread of banking, the average population per banking office in the District was reduced to 79,000 and the State average was also reduced to 1,16,000 persons per banking office at the end of June, 1969. After nationalisation of commercial banks branch expansion activities in the District gained momentum and the district average again reduced to 57,000 by the end of September, 1970 and to 54,000 by the end of June, 1972.

At the end of September, 1970, Dewas District ranked 119 in average population per banking office in district-wise data arranged in ascending order of population served.

Volume of Business

The working of the commercial banks in the District, during the past few years, has shown progress in all the important fields of their activities, viz., branch expansion, deposits and advances, finances to priority sectors etc. After nationalisation, improved performance of banks in their operations is also reflected in the spread of

banking facilities in rural and back-ward areas of the District. The number of banking offices and their deposits and advances in Dewas District are given in the Table below:-

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

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year (end of June)	Functioning Offices	Deposits		Advances	
		Reporting Offices	Amount	Reporting Offices	Amount
1970	10	9	1,03	9	80
1971	10	10	1,16	9	1,01
1972	11	9	1,11	9	96

Source:- Reserve Bank of India, Bulletins

In all, 11 banking offices of commercial banks were functioning in Dewas District by the end of June, 1972, of these 7 were in rural areas and 4 in semi-urban areas. Bank deposits and advances reported by 6 banking offices in rural areas were Rs. 33 lakhs and Rs. 18 lakhs, respectively. In semi-urban areas during this year, Rs. 78 lakh and Rs. 78 lakh were reported as deposits and advances, respectively, by 3 banking offices. These banks can be expected to make their presence felt in the District by extending more finances to the neglected sectors needy of institutional finance.

Out-standing Credit

As at the end of June, 1972, out-standing credit of 10 reporting banking offices in Dewas District amounted to be Rs. 95.75 lakhs, of which Rs. 15.61 lakhs were reported to be in agriculture and allied activities, Rs. 3.65 lakh in trade, Rs. 1.93 lakh in personal accounts, Rs. 4.97 lakh in other occupations and Rs. 69.60 lakh in industries (including Rs. 24.37 lakh in small scale industries). Total outstanding credit in industries included Rs. 0.02 lakh in electric, gas etc., Rs. 1.50 lakh in transport, storage and communications, Rs. 0.95 lakh in other services and Rs. 67.13 lakh in manufacturing industries.

Finances to Priority Sectors

The banks now adequately meet the genuine needs of the cultivators, medium and small industrial units and also those of small traders. Special efforts continued to meet the credit needs of the neglected sectors of the district's economy. As on 30th June, 1975, Bank of India disbursed loans of Rs. 28.03 lakhs to agricultural sector and Rs. 33.51 lakh to other priority sectors in Dewas District. Hatpipliya branch of Bank of India advanced Rs. 19,86,796 to agriculture and other priority sectors as on 30th June, 1975. Of these Rs. 7.51 lakh were advanced to agricultural sector, Rs. 0.58 lakh to business enterprises, Rs. 0.99 lakh to professional and self employed

persons, Rs. 1.60 lakh to retail traders, Rs. 0.04 lakh for fertilisers, Rs. 0.15 lakh to transport operators, Rs. 0.05 lakh under differential rate of interest scheme and Rs. 8.93 lakh to small scale industries. On this date Central Bank of India, Dewas advanced loans of Rs. 11.59 lakh, of these Rs. 10.56 lakh were advanced to agriculture, Rs. 0.62 lakh to small industrial units, Rs. 0.16 lakh to transport operators and Rs. 0.25 lakh to agro service centres. In January, 1975, out-standing loans of State Bank of Indore, Sonkatch were Rs. 0.06 lakh in agriculture, Rs. 0.08 lakh in small industries and Rs. 0.67 lakh in other priority sectors.

Lead Bank Scheme

Under this scheme Bank of India was 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. It has been organising meetings amongst the various organised credit institutions in the District to promote a better coordination among them and to discuss plans and projects for a more rapid economic development of Dewas District. The Bank is expected to act as a consortium leader for opening of new branches as well as for meeting the credit requirement. From 1968 to 1973, the Bank opened 6 branches in the District, of these 4 branches were opened at unbanked centres.

COOPERATIVE CREDIT

History of Cooperative Credit

The cooperative credit movement started in Dewas District during the first decade of the present century. In 1913-14, 15 cooperative societies were registered in the erstwhile Dewas State. At the close of the year, their membership and deposits were 227 and Rs. 549 only. In 1914-15, 25 new societies were registered in Dewas State and the total number of societies increased upto 44. Their membership and working capital, during this year, were 587 and Rs. 1,73,434, respectively.

The cooperative credit movement gradually gained momentum and in 1919-20, primary agricultural credit societies were registered in Kannod and Khategaon tahsils of the erstwhile Holkar State and Sonkatch tahsil of the erstwhile Gwalior State. During the year 1920-21, 76 primary co-operative credit societies were functioning in Dewas District. Their number increased to 182 in 1940-41 and to 193 in 1946-47.

In 1940, Janta Primary Cooperative Bank was opened in the erstwhile Dewas Senior State. It is said that, during Second World War period the erstwhile Dewas Junior State distributed Rs. 3,000 to agriculturists in order to encourage the cooperative movement in the State and attempts were made to establish a cooperative bank in the State. The establishment of the Kannod Cooperative Bank was also an important event of this period. This bank financed loans to agricultural credit societies in Kannod and Khategaon tahsils, while agricultural credit societies in Sonkatch tahsil were financed by the Ujjain District Cooperative Central Bank.

After independence, need was felt for the organisation of a central cooperative bank at the district level. Thus, the Dewas Central Cooperative Bank was registered

in 1950, which started working in 1953. For long-term credit the Dewas District Land Development Bank was established in 1962.

Presently, the cooperative credit structure for short and medium term credit in Dewas District includes a Central Cooperative Bank at the district level and primary credit societies at the base. The cooperative banks and non-agricultural credit societies are functioning mainly in urban areas, while agricultural credit societies are in rural areas. For long-term credit there is a Land Development Bank in the District.

The Dewas Central Cooperative Bank Ltd., Dewas

The Dewas Central Cooperative Bank, Dewas was registered in 1950 and started functioning in 1952. It opened two branches at Bagli and Khategaon. Apart from this, the Kannod Central Cooperative Bank and a branch of the Ujjain District Central Cooperative Bank were operating in Kannod, Khategaon and Sonkatch tahsils, respectively. During the second Five Year Plan period, the Kannod Cooperative Central Bank was merged into the Dewas Central Cooperative Bank and Sonkatch branch of the Ujjain Central Cooperative Bank was also transferred to it. Thus, at present the area of operation of the Bank is whole of the Dewas District, with headquarters at Dewas. In 1972, 12 branch offices of the Bank were functioning in the District. These branches were located at Dewas, Double-Chouki, Vijayaganj-mandi, Bhonrasa, Tonk Khurd, Sonkatch, Satwas, Kannod, Khategaon, Hatpipalia and Bagli. Though the bank deals in all type of banking business, its main function continues to be to finance agricultural operations through its affiliated cooperative societies. The Table given below depicts the progress made by the Bank since its inception.

Table No. VI - 3
Progress of the Dewas Central Cooperative Bank, Dewas
(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Membership	Share Capital	Deposits	Working Capital	Loans Advanced	Loans Outstanding
1953-54	280	0.07	2.51	3.10	1.10	1.46
1955-56	627	0.32	4.49	9.95	2.28	3.12
1960-61	1529	6.02	24.33	56.40	49.33	43.31
1965-66	1284	10.16	36.61	107.83	81.53	85.96
1970-71	1182	36.40	59.11	278.38	205.38	230.03
1971-72	1182	41.68	57.56	296.32	215.68	252.31
1972-73	1182	45.56	63.86	333.95	235.71	269.57

Source:- The Dewas Central Cooperative Bank, Dewas

The bank provides short-term loans to cultivators and member societies and also transacts normal banking business. The bulk of the advances goes to agricultural sector through the affiliated, primary credit societies. Non-agricultural

sector financed by the Bank consists of marketing, industrial and consumers cooperative societies. Though the Bank accommodates cultivators for medium term loans also, its main function is to meet their short term credit requirements. As on 30th June, 1973, short term and mid-term loans advanced by the bank stood at Rs. 203 and Rs. 0.32 lakhs, respectively. During the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 a total of Rs. 59,13,190 were advanced by the Bank for agricultural operations. of these, Rs. 28.49 lakhs were advanced for digging of new wells. Rs. 1.75 lakhs for repairing of existing wells, Rs.14.03 lakhs for purchasing oil-engines, Rs. 14.12 lakh for electric-motors and Rs. 0.74 lakhs for other agricultural works.

The Dewas District Land Development Bank Ltd ; Dewas

The Dewas District Land Development Bank was established on 1st July, 1962 with headquarters at Dewas. The area of operation of the Bank is whole of the Dewas District. The Bank has six branch offices at Kannod (1967), Hatpipalia (1968), Sonkatch (1970), Tonk khurd (1970), Dewas (1971) and Khategaon (1972). The Bank has authorised share capital of Rs. 20 lakhs divided into 2 lakh shares of Rs. 10 each. It is catering to the long-term and mid-term needs of cultivators in the District. The main statistics regarding progress and working of the Bank are given in the Table below:-

Table No. VI-4
Dewas District Land Development Bank, Dewas
(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital	Deposits	Loans Advanced	Loans Outstanding
1961-62	6,164	0.27	0.27	0.01	-	-
1965-66	1,753	1.03	18.09	6.53	6.41	15.76
1970-71	3,940	6.87	105.42	8.75	36.18	97.70
1971-72	4,962	8.85	130.80	7.26	29.36	118.59
1972-73	5,995	13.94	164.55	7.65	47.02	150.90
1973-74	6,980	16.92	199.34	1.04	51.60	183.95
1974-75	6,618	22.04	250.61	1.00	45.29	217.01

Source:- Dewas District Land Development Bank, Dewas

The bank provided loans to cultivators for capital expenditure of permanent nature to be incurred primarily on agricultural operations. From 1962-63 to 1974-75, Rs. 9.06 lakhs were advanced for agricultural improvements, Rs. 0.85 lakhs for repairing of wells, Rs. 5.74 lakhs for repayment of old debts, Rs. 219.37 lakhs for digging of new wells, Rs. 42.22 lakhs for purchasing of oil-engines and electric motors, Rs. 22.30 lakhs for purchasing of tractors, Rs. 2.51 lakhs for construction of tube-wells and Rs. 6.89 lakhs for other agricultural purposes. Year-wise distribution of loans for these purposes is given in the Table below:-

Table No. VI-5

Loans Advanced by the Dewas Land Development Bank, Dewas

(In lakhs Rs.)

Year	Agricultural improvements	Repairing of wells	Repayment of old debt	Oil-engine and electric -motors	Dig- ging of new wells	Tract- ors	Tube wells
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1962-63	0.39	-	0.62	0.13	0.01	-	-
1966-67	1.10	-	1.09	0.19	1.76	-	-
1970-71	-	-	-	3.19	26.66	0.75	0.90
1971-72	-	-	-	4.24	23.93	3.23	0.91
1972-73	-	-	-	7.04	37.54	1.60	0.70
1973-74	-	-	-	9.77	39.48	1.47	-
1974-75	0.04	0.85	-	7.66	20.69	13.50	-
		Others	Total Loans advanced				
		9	10				
		-	1.15				
		-	4.14				
		0.56	32.06				
		1.35	33.66				
		1.13	48.01				
		0.88	51.60				
		1.96	44.70				

Source:- Dewas District Land Development Bank, Dewas

Out of Rs. 44.70 lakhs advanced for various agricultural purposes in 1974-75, Rs. 26.58 lakh were advanced under the World Bank Project, Rs. 1.18 lakh under Agricultural Refinance Scheme and Rs. 16.94 lakh were advanced as general loans for agricultural operations. Apart from these, Rs. 47.48 lakhs were advanced under the world Bank Project for small irrigation schemes in Dewas District.

The Janta Primary Cooperative Bank Ltd ; Dewas

The Janta Prathmik Sahkari Bank was established in the erstwhile Dewas Senior State in 1940, under the Bombay Cooperative Societies Act. Prior to enforcement of the Banking Regulation Act in 1966, this Bank was functioning as a credit society. The Bank has an authorised share capital of Rs. 5 lakh, divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 10 each. At the time of establishment it had a membership of 29, which increased up to 3,437 in 1974-75. In the same way working capital of the

Bank was less than Rs. 50,000 which increased to Rs. 28.54 lakhs in 1974-75. The progress of the Bank for the past five years is given in the Table below:-

Table No. VI-6
Progress of Janta Primary Cooperative Bank, Dewas

Year	Membership	Sahre Capital	Working Capital	Deposits	Lonas out-standing
1970-71	2835	1.88	19.11	15.13	11.60
1971-72	2818	2.51	20.30	15.06	14.06
1972-73	2543	3.61	22.75	16.17	14.12
1973-74	-	3.84	24.70	17.71	15.81
1974-75	3437	4.16	28.54	20.49	15.42

Source:- Janta Primary Cooperative Bank, Dewas

The Bank provides short and medium term loans to small traders and entrepreneurs, depositors and it's members. During the year 1972-73, the Bank advanced short-term loans of Rs. 5.43 lakhs and medium-term loans of Rs. 6.28 lakhs to small traders, small entrepreneurs and wage earners. Apart from transacting normal banking business, the bank is promoting thrift by implementing Daily Compulsory Accounts Scheme. Under this scheme the bank employees collect deposits at account-holder's residence or place of business. About 1200 wage earners and small traders were benefitted under this scheme in 1974-75.

The Vikram Sahkari Sanstha Ltd., Dewas

The Vikram Sahkari Sanstha, Dewas was established in December, 1966, with a share capital of Rs. 4,500. The main object of the Society is to provide short term and small loans to its members for their family expenditure viz. education of children, marriage and other ceremonies, purchasing of foodgrains etc. The society provides loan's to it's needy low-paid members upto the maximum limit of Rs.750. In 1967-68, share capital of the Society was Rs. 22,330 which increased to Rs. 48,430 in 1973-74. In the same way, saving deposits, fixed deposits and compulsory daily saving deposits of the Society increased from Rs. 43,737 in 1967-68 to Rs. 1,81,589 in 1973-74. The out-standing loans of the society were Rs. 1,93,251 in 1973-74 of these Rs. 1,24,850 were advanced during 1973-74.

Primary Cooperative Credit Societies

The basic unit in the short-term cooperative credit structure is the primary credit society at village level. In 1920-21, 76 primary cooperative credit societies were functioning in Dewas District, which increased to 115 in 1930-31, 182 in 1940-41, and to 193 in 1946-47. Number of primary credit societies in the District further increased 215 in 1950-51 and to 419 in 1960-61. The activities of the cooperative credit societies were formerly confined mainly to provide short-term credit to their producer members for productive purposes. In recent years, these societies also undertook the work of distributing mannure and fertilisers on agency basis. These

societies may be grouped into two types- Agricultural and Non-agricultural credit societies.

Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies

The objects of agricultural cooperative credit societies includes the borrowing of funds from the members and other sources to be utilised for advancing loans to member cultivators and promotion of thrift. Some of these societies are also working as agents for the joint sale of agricultural and domestic requirements of their members, and for hiring of implements and machinery. Their progress can be gauged from the Table given below.

Table No. VI-7
Agricultural Credit Societies in Dewas District
(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Number of Societies	Member-ship	Paid-up Capital	Deposits	Working Capital	Loans Advanced
1960-61	412	14,000	6.35	0.52	47.98	85.13
1965-66	247	24,000	13.08	4.56	111.54	70.16
1970-71	111	32,000	41.54	8.98	288.63	164.81
1971-72	111	35,000	45.88	9.05	366.60	182.28
1972-73	111	34,000	49.38	8.99	369.26	177.85
1973-74	111	38,000	52.26	8.70	376.08	186.99

Source:- Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Credit Societies, Dewas

The facts given above indicate that agricultural credit societies have made considerable progress. To make them more effective in operation, efforts were made to reorganise these societies in a more sizeable and better organised shape. This has resulted in decreasing the number of these societies from 412 in 1960-61 to 247 in 1965-66 and 111 in 1973-74. But the membership and working capital of these societies has increased from 14,000 and Rs. 47.98 lakhs in 1960-61 to 24,000 and Rs. 111.54 lakhs in 1965-66, and 38,000 and Rs. 376.08 lakhs in 1973-74. In 1973-74, out of 111 functioning agricultural credit societies in Dewas district, 31 were in Sonkatch tahsil, 25 in Bagli tahsil, 24 in Dewas tahsil, 20 in Kannod tahsil and 11 in Khategaon tahsil.

Non-agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies

Non-agricultural cooperative credit societies in general may be divided into banking societies of large and small size, which aim at doing banking business for providing finance to small traders, entrepreneurs and other individuals, and the other societies are of salary and wage earners. The main statistics regarding these societies in Dewas District are given below:-

Table No. VI-8
Non-Agricultural Credit Societies in Dewas District
(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Number of Societies	Membership	Working Capital
1960-61	7	2431	26.51
1965-66	13	3462	110.83
1971-72	29	7525	336.60
1972-73	29	5079	369.30

Source:- Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Dewas

In 1973-74, 29 non-agricultural cooperative credit societies were functioning in Dewas District, of these 21 were in Dewas tahsil, 4 in Sonkatch tahsil, 3 in Kannod tahsil and one in Begli tahsil.

Other Financial Institutions

Small Saving Schemes

The organisations attracting and mobilising the savings in the District are Post Office Saving Schemes and Life Insurance. The small saving schemes which continued their operations in Dewas District are (1) Post Office Saving Bank Account, (2) 12 Years National Plan Certificates (3) 15 Years Annuity Certificates (4) 10 Years Treasury Saving Deposits, and (5) Cumulative Time Deposit Schemes. The gross and net deposits in these schemes in Dewas District are given below:-

Table No. VI-9
Post Office Saving Schemes in Dewas District
(Amount in lakhs Rs.)

Year	Progressive Totals		Yearly Net Target
	Gross	Net	
1967-68	10.77	1.50	5
1968-69	12.64	1.39	10
1969-70	15.23	4.00	5
1970-71	19.79	3.05	6
1971-72	20.83	4.85	7

Source:- Regional Director, National Savings, Indore

The small saving per capita at the 1971 population was Rs. 0.82 in 1971-72.

Government Finance

Under the Agriculturist's Loans Act and the Land Improvement Act, the Government advances loans to cultivators for agricultural purposes in the form of taccavi. The Industries Department of the State also extends financial assistance to small-scale industries and cottage industries under State Aid to Industries Act, 1958.

Details regarding these have been given in the preceding chapters. Apart from these, the Madhya Pradesh State Financial Corporation is also catering to the financial needs of the small scale industries in the District.

Madhya Pradesh State Financial Corporation

The District is being served by the Madhya Pradesh State Financial Corporation (Indore). As on 31st March, 1972, the Corporation sanctioned loans of Rs 3.53 lakh to 6 small scale industries and Rs. 68.50 lakh to 2 other industrial units. The amount disbursed on this date was Rs. 2.87 lakh to small scale industries and Rs. 25.09 lakh to other industrial units.

Stock Exchange

There is no stock exchange in Dewas District.

Currency and Coinage

The erstwhile Dewas State never had a mint but made use of the currency struck in the mints of the States in the neighbourhood. All transactions were carried on in the coinage of erstwhile States of Indore, Ujjain, Partabgarh, Bundi and Kotah. These coins received special marks on them called *tappa* from the State gold smiths before going in to circulation in the State. The mark made at Dewas town on *Hali* coins was called as *Jaladhari* being the image of the *Shivlingam*. The mark made at Alot and Gadgucha was a circular emblem representing the figure of the Moon. The copper coins current in the State were called *Baradi* (i.e. from Berar) pice. In 1876 *hali* was made legal tender and remained so till 1895¹.

Copper paisa, however, are known to have been struck locally at Alot in Dewas (Senior Branch), which appear to have been issued for some considerable period, and were issued even till 1904. The contracts for their manufacture were given to the local bankers. Apart from these, in 1888 copper coins, for both the Senior and Junior branches of the State, were struck at Calcutta by the Indian Government². In 1895, the British rupee was made legal tender. *Hali* and all other coins have disappeared since the introduction of British coinage³. British copper coins were used, surcharged with the words "Dewas State" and the initials "S.B." or "J.B."⁴.

The decimal system of currency is in operation since 1957 and all transactions are being carried on in the new currency.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Old Time Trade

Upto the end of the 19th century, trade of Nimanpur *pargana* of the former Dhar State was insignificant for want of the communication facilities. It only exported timber and fuel wood and imported all the necessary commodities of daily use through petty traders from Dhar. Being a backward area there were no trade centres

1. Dewas State Gazetteer, 1907, p.42-43.
2. Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, p.297.
3. Dewas State Gazetteer, 1907, p.43.
4. Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol.XI, 1908, P.278.

of importance in this *pargana*. Trade of the Kannod and Khategaon tahsils of the former Holkar State was almost purely agricultural. Main commodities exported from these tahsils were grain, linseed, *ghee*, and cotton etc. Main imports were rice, salt, sugar, hardware, paper, cloth, kerosine etc. Main centres of trade in these tahsils were Kannod, Khategaon, Kataphod and Satwas. Chief articles of export from Sonkatch tahsil of the former Gwalior State were foodgrains, cotton, opium and *ghee*, and necessities of daily life like metalware, cloth, tea and drugs were imported to Sonkatch tahsil. The main centres of trade in this area were Hatpipaliya, Bagli and Sonkatch.

The trade in the former Dewas State was generally confined to the importation of commodities of local consumption and exportation of grains and other agricultural produce. The principal exports of the erstwhile Dewas State were grain, cotton, oil seeds, poppy, crude opium, coarse cloth and tobacco etc. The chief articles of imports were rice, cloth, sugar, salt, spices, metals, kerosine, timber, leather and piece goods¹.

The chief centres of trade in the former Dewas State were the State capital and headquarters of the *parganas* in each Branch. Dewas town was the most important trade centre². Passing of the Nagda-Mathura Railway through the Gadgucha part of the Ringnod-Gadgucha *pargana* tended to increase trade in this area³. But before opening of the railways Indore was the only important trade centre for both imports and exports of Dewas. Grain trade of this State was also carried on with Indore, Ujjain, Ratlam, Jaora, and the commodities were imported from Indore, Ujjain and British Indian territory⁴.

The principal castes engaged in trade in the former Dewas State were *Banias*, *Bohoras* and *Malwi-Brahmans*. *Banias* were either opium merchants, corn dealers, cloth merchants or *sarafs*. *Bohoras* were generally dealers in timber, oil and hardwares, while *Malwi Brahmanas* were mostly engaged in money lending. A class of Muhammedan hawkers, called *vilayaties* was coming yearly from Afganistan to sell the goods consisting chiefly of cloth, spices and dried fruits. They generally dealt in villages. Almost every village in the erstwhile State had at least one shop of a *Bania* who dealt in articles of daily use⁵.

Present Day Trade

Persons Engaged In Trade and Commerce

According to 1951 Census, 12,745 persons were engaged in "Commerce" in Dewas District, of these 6,395 persons were engaged in Dewas tahsil, 2,506 in Sonkatch tahsil, 1,465 in Kannod tahsil, 1,226 in Bagli tahsil 1,153 in Khategaon tahsil. Of the total 12,745 persons in Commerce, 6,653 were in rural areas and 6,092 in urban areas of the District. According to 1961 Census Survey, only 2.13 percent

1. Dewas State Gazetteer, 1907, p.29.
2. Ibid.
3. Administration Report of Dewas-2, 1912-14, p.16.
4. Dewas State Gazetteer, 1907, p.29.
5. Ibid. pp. 29-30.

of the workers were engaged in 'Trade and Commerce' in Dewas District. Number of persons engaged in trade and commerce in the District was 4,949 (1,981 rural and 2,968 urban). Of these 4,949 persons in trade and commerce 2,241 were in Dewas tahsil, 839 in Sonkatch tahsil, 727 in Bagli tahsil, 580 in Kannod and 562 in Khategaon tahsil. Almost 90 per cent of the workers in trade and commerce in the District, were in retail trade, while 5.80 per cent were engaged in miscellaneous trade activities and the rest were in wholesale trade.

Course of Trade

Agriculture being the base of the district's economy, its produce like food grains, pulses, oil seeds, Juar, and cotton are exported from the District. The imports into the district include iron, cement, medicines, cloth, kerosine, sugar and other necessities of daily life. Since the individual economic entity of the districts and places is fastly disappearing with the increase of means of transport and communication, it is not possible to mention in absolute terms the volume and value of exports and imports of the commodities from and to the District. Inward or outward figures of some important mandies and municipalities may however be dealt with.

Exports

Regulated Markets

The Main object of the market regulation is to regulate the sale and purchase of agricultural produce and to ensure a clean deal to the producer in mandies. Regulated markets have come up to solve many problems of agricultural marketing by making it more orderly at assembling points. By the year 1974, Dewas, Sonkatch, Bagli, Hatpipaliya, Kannod and Khategaon mandies were regulated and, Tonkkhurd and Bhorasa were sub mandi contres.

Krashi Upaj Mandi, Sonkatch

Krashi Upaj Mandi, Sonkatch was established in 1923 and was regulated in 1960. Juar, wheat, gram, urad, groundnut and cotton are the main commodities traded in this mandi. Out-ward figures of some important commodities from Sonkatch mandi are given in the Table below:-

Table No. VI-10
Out-ward of Commodities from Sonkatch Mandi
(In Qnts.).

Year	Juar	Wheat	Gram	Urad	Ground nut	Cotton
1970-71	27,275	2,980	4,508	1,936	17,030	21,112
1971-72	27,961	7,673	8,293	4,948	16,424	15,277
1972-73	21,619	1,860	2,571	1,656	22,807	2,499
1973-74	2,575	2,489	8,046	1,307	17,015	9,283
1974-75	9,239	1,012	274	1,793	28,712	16,098

(1st Oct.
to 31st Jan.)

Source:- Krashi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Sonkatch

During the Year 1973-74 and 1974-75 3,754 and 7,237 qnts. of black soyabean was sent out from this mandi.

Krashi Upaj Mandi, Kannod

Krashi Upaj Mandi, Kannod was established in 1930, as Cotton Market, by the former Holkar State. In 1953, it was converted into Grain and Cotton Market and in 1960 it started functioning as a regulated mandi. Main commodities traded in this mandi are wheat, Juar, tuar and cotton. Outward figures of Kannod mandi are given in the Table below:-

Table No. VI-11
Outward of Commodities from Kannod Mandi
(In Qnts.)

Year	Wheat	Juar	Gram	Cotton
1965-66	1,596	12,540	178	57,180
1970-71	935	681	341	47,685
1971-72	879	1,003	688	19,216
1972-73	1,118	1,258	1,407	82,160
1973-74	1,015	928	2,590	17,168
1974-75	71	359	2,310	42,114

(Up to July,
1975)

Source:- Krashi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Kannod

During the year 1973-74, 1,693 qnts. of *tuar*, 521 qnts. of *alsi* and 148 qnts. of *tilli* were exported from the Mandi. In 1974-75 export of *tuar* increased to 4,268 qnts. , while 145 qnts. of *tilli* and 217 qnts. of *alsi* were exported from the Mandi.

Krashi Upaj Mandi, Dewas

Dewas is the biggest mandi of the District for agricultural commodities. It was established in April, 1954. Main commodities traded in this mandi are Juar, wheat, gram, *tuar*, *alsi*, *gur*, and *urad* etc. Inward figures in Dewas Mandi are given in the Table below.

Table No. VI-12
Inwards in Dewas Mandi
(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Juar	Wheat	Gram	Tuar	Ground-nut	Alsi	Gur	Urad	Black Soya-bean
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1960-61	15.23	30.35	11.22	0.67	5.17	6.98	1.08	0.63	-
1965-66	5.59	4.65	7.92	1.59	17.27	7.83	1.33	2.60	1.32

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1970-71	13.86	24.91	20.02	15.46	66.47	15.15	4.00	5.55	3.18
1971-72	17.55	35.93	50.26	7.52	57.19	34.12	6.20	20.28	7.43
1972-73	28.98	22.53	37.65	8.11	99.37	14.99	11.22	2.16	13.16
1973-74	14.70	21.40	120.04	4.50	74.59	74.05	17.12	3.08	23.26
1974-75	26.15	48.26	98.24	30.38	86.95	30.32	16.55	4.02	38.99

Source:- Krashi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Dewas

Krashi Upaj Mandi, Khategaon

Krashi Upaj Mandi, Khategaon was started in 1956. Main commodities traded in this mandi are wheat, *juar*, *tilli*, *alsi*, tuar, cotton and gram. Statistics regarding outward movement of these commodities from Khategaon mandi are given below:-

Table No. VI-13
Outward of Commodities from Khategaon Mandi
(In Qnts.)

Year	Wheat	Juar	Tilli	Alsi	Tuar	Cotton	Gram
1960-61	6,432	2,348	11,542	5,235	5,895	38,652	1,915
1965-66	5,651	3,078	8,086	3,723	6,899	45,475	1,818
1970-71	10,666	2,064	1,613	6,370	25,182	28,574	1,347
1971-72	9,240	3,435	2,935	7,885	18,642	38,789	3,945
1972-73	11,733	1,480	9,350	5,696	5,915	39,082	3,056
1973-74	9,490	832	1,361	11,755	12,093	25,160	6,898
1974-75	6,227	3,532	2,126	8,636	25,665	42,410	5,505

Source:- Krashi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Khategaon

Krashi Upaj Mandi, Bagli

Krashi Upaj Mandi, Bagli was established in 1958 and regulated in 1960. Main commodities transacted in this mandi are *juar*, groundnut, *gur*, cotton and gram. Outward figures of some important commodities are given in the Table below:-

Table No. VI-14
Outward of Commodities from Bagli Mandi
(In Qnts.)

Year	Juar	Groundnut	Gur	Cotton	Gram
1	2	3	4	5	6
1970-71	-	293	35	355	105
1971-72	23	7	-	49	3

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
1972-73	28	-	-	-	1,077
1973-74	-	220	105	8,349	1,080
1974-75	1,960	419	52	2,001	-

Source:- Krashi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Bagli

Krashi Upaj Mandi, Hatpipaliya

Krashi Upaj Mandi, Hatpipaliya was started in 1955. Chief commodities traded in this mandi are *juar*, cotton, groundnut and gram. Inward figures for past few years in Hatpipaliya Mandi are given below:-

Table No. VI-15
Commodities Traded in Hatpipaliya Mandi
(In Qnts.)

Year	Juar	Cotton	Groundnut	Gram	Urad	Wheat	Tuar
1965-66	3,894	3,162	1,215	2,045	1,508	1,238	1,807
1970-71	8,494	8,606	7,412	3,519	2,731	1,726	3,759
1971-72	9,711	6,911	9,825	4,680	5,151	1,909	1,848
1972-73	3,778	7,880	8,314	1,627	2,311	1,645	754
1973-74	710	1,816	4,814	6,265	732	8	143
1974-75	4,202	4,584	6,735	3,210	1,438	6	574

Source:- Krashi Upaj Mandi, Hatpipaliya

Imports

The imports in municipal limits of Bhorasa, Bagli, Sonkatch and Kannod municipalities mainly consist of consumer goods viz., cloth, sugar, kerosine oil, edible oils, general merchandise, animals, drugs and medicines, metals and metal-wares and building materials etc. Inward transmission of some important commodities in these municipal limits for the year 1973-74 is given in the Table below while detailed figures are given in the Appendix.

Table No. VI-16
Commodities Imported in Municipalities in Dewas District
(For the year 1973-74)
(Amount in lakh Rs.)

S.No.	Commodities	Municipalities			
		Bhorasa	Kannod	Sonkatch	Bagli
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Food and baverages	7.15	7.08	0.35	2.71
2.	Animals	0.12	0.48	-	0.06

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Light, feul and perfumes	0.79	7.74	0.09	1.29
4.	Building materials	0.31	1.51	0.03	1.01
5.	Drugs and medicines	0.20	4.10	0.26	1.75
6.	Cut-pice and silk cloth	6.44	2.91	0.28	2.72
7.	Metals and metal wares	0.52	2.91	0.07	0.36
8.	Miscellaneous	13.52	2.13	0.15	-

Source:- Municipalities, Dewas District

Centres of Whole-sale and Retail Trade

All the tahsil head quarters, banking and mandi centres in the District have whole-sale and retail trade facilities. The important business centres in the District are Dewas, Sonkatch, Bagli, Kannod, Khategaon, Hat pipaliya, Bhorasa, Tonk Khurd, Kataphod and Kshipra. Apart from these, bulk of the retail trading and commercial activities takes place in periodical village markets and fairs and melas.

Fairs and Melas

Melas have since long been and inevitable part of the district's religious life. Later, they also started assuming commercial character. In all 65 fairs were held in Dewas District in 1961, of these 29 were held in Dewas tahsil, 20 in Sonkatch tahsil, 10 in Bagli tahsil and 8 each in Kannod and Khategaon tahsils. A list of fairs and melas held in the District is given in Appendix.

Rural Marketing Centres

Weekly or fortnightly market is a regular feature of rural marketing. Bulk of the trade in rural areas of the District takes place on the bazar days. In Dewas District, 39 weekly or fortnightly markets were held in rural areas in 1961, of these, 10 were held in Sonkatch tahsil, 6 in Dewas tahsil, 10 in Bagli tahsil, 5 in Kannod and 8 in Khategaon tahsil.

Cooperative Marketing

The idea of cooperation in the sphere of marketing was primarily introduced with the hope that it would bring prosperity to the cultivators and consumers by improving the system of agricultural marketing and distribution of essential commodities on a reasonable price. The cooperative marketing sector in the District consists of 5 marketing societies. 1 whole sale consumers cooperative store and 5 primary consumers stores.

Cooperative Marketing Societies

The District has 5 cooperative marketing societies one each at Dewas, Sonkatch, Kannod, Khategaon and Hat pipaliya. Dewas and Sonkatch societies has opened their branches at Vijayaganj mandi and Bhorasa. These marketing societies are engaged in distribution of agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and agricultural implements and also in purchase and sale of agricultural produce. Besides, they deal in general merchandise.

The progress of cooperative marketing societies in Dewas District for the last five years is given in the Table below:-

Table No. VI-17
Progress of Cooperative Marketing Societies in Dewas District
(Amount in Lakh Rs.)

Year	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital	Purchase	Sale	Distribution of consumer goods	Distribution of agricultural inputs
1969-70	775	3.82	16.34	41.19	62.56	18.27	13.89
1970-71	819	4.45	11.62	65.02	58.73	6.51	22.97
1971-72	809	4.64	16.16	66.64	70.15	16.58	20.22
1972-73	979	4.84	21.86	64.36	70.15	15.28	20.09
1973-74	995	5.99	25.17	62.47	73.88	14.08	14.33

Source:- Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Dewas

These societies provide many facilities to agriculturists by reducing the rate of Adat commission, providing immediate payment after sale, attempting to sell their produce at maximum rate and by providing godown facility. In 1973-74 these societies has 11 godowns in Dewas District.

Madhya Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation, Dewas

The Madhya Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation opened a branch office at Dewas in 1965. The area of operation of this branch is whole of the Dewas District. The district branch of the Federation is trading in food grains, pulses and other consumer goods, and providing fertilisers, seeds and agricultural implements to cultivators at reasonable price. Purchase and sales of the Federation in Dewas District amounted to Rs. 7.59 lakh and Rs. 5.58 lakh in 1969-70, which were increased to Rs. 12.26 lakhs and Rs. 6.86 lakhs in 1973-74. During the year 1973-74, 3819 and 2094 metric tonnes of chemical fertilisers were sold by the Federation.

Consumers Co-operative Stores

Till 1974, in all 5 primary consumers stores were started in Dewas District. During 1973-74 only one primary store and one wholesale store were functioning and the rest were defunct since last three years. The Dewas District Wholesale Consumer's Co-operative Store, Dewas is trading in goods of common use like sugar, cloth, tyre and tube etc. During 1972-73, 3,15,970 metres of controlled cloth and 902 pairs of dhotees, of Rs. 3.57 lakhs were sold through it's 16 distributing centres. Apart from this, 900 tyres and 400 tubes were sold by the Store at controlled price during this year. During 1973-74, share capital and sales of the Store stood at Rs. 1.28 lakh and Rs. 6.39 lakhs, respectively. The Store earned a profit of Rs. 0.23 lakh during this year.

State Trading

The main object of state trading in the District is the procurement and distribution of essential commodities viz., wheat, Juar, rice and sugar etc. Food Corporation of India, Madhya Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation are the agencies for purchasing levy grains. In 1973-74, 21,746 qnts. of levy wheat was collected. In 1974-75, 20,573 qnts. of levy wheat and 23,914 qnts. of levy Juar were collected. Distribution of food-grains and sugar is done through 272 fair price shops in the District, of these 79 are in Dewas tahsil, 69 in Sonkatch tahsil, 50 in Khategaon tahsil, 41 in Bagli tahsil. In 1973, 1930 m.tons of wheat, 1395 m. tons of Juar, 885 m. tones of rice and 2085 m.tons of sugar were distributed through these fair price shops. In 1974, 1910 m. tons of wheat, 100 m. tons of milo, 10 m.tons of Juar and 1470 m.tons of sugar were distributed.

Merchant's Associations

Trade and commerce being an important activity of modern times, the associations and organistaions of traders play a vital role in the community's life. There are four important merchants associations for protecting their interests and assisting in the growth and development of trade and commerce in the District. The Dewas Mandi Vyapari Association, Dewas was established in 1948, and registered in 1973. It's membership in 1975 was 77. The Chemist Association, Dewas and Vyapari Association, Dewas were established in 1950 and 1954, respectively. An associaton of retail traders in foodgrains - Futkar Anaj Vikreta Sangh is also functioning at Dewas. In 1975, membership of these three associations was 13 ; 102 and 60, respectively.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The present Dewas District was constituted with the following components - Kannod and Khategaon tahsils of the former Holkar State, Sonkatch tahsil and one village of Ujjain tahsil of the former Gwalior State, Nimanpur tahsil of the former Dhar State, one village from Jawar tahsil of the former Bhopal State and the erstwhile Dewas senior and Junior States. The weights and measures prevalent in the former Holkar and Gwalior States were in use in Kannod, Khategaon and Sonkatch tahsils, respectively. Mention about weights and measures have not been found in Dewas State Gazetter of 1907 and the Administration Reports of the erstwhile Dewas States.

Adoption of All India Standard

With a view to introducing uniform system of weights and measures in the country the Government of India enacted the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 and the State Government enacted the Madhya Pradesh Weights and Measures Act, 1959. According to the provisions of the Act, the metric weights were introduced from the 1st April, 1962. Use of metric length and capacity measures was made compulsory from October, 1962 and April, 1963, respectively.

Old Time Trade Routes and Conveyance

Information is rather scanty about the state of communications and transport of Dewas District during the ancient period. On the basis of the rich history of Malwa region, it may be presumed that the District must have been linked with other prominent places. Before the opening of the railway, Indore was the only important trade centre for both the imports and exports of Dewas. The great portion of the grain trade of this District was carried on with Indore, Ujjain, Ratlam and Jaora. The chief centres of trade in th District were Dewas, Alot, Gargucha and Ringnode.¹ The traffic was generally carried by bullock carts. Carts of the ordinary country-make were used in the District for carrying grain cotton and other goods. In towns, bullock *shigrams* were employed for transport of passengers. But for people of ordinary status the bullock-cart must have been the best available means of conveyance and transport.

History of Road Development

During the first half of the 19th century, roads were non-existant except where they had been constructed for military purposes. The traffic generally was carried over narrow, unmetalled tracks rendered impassable during the monsoon. In many parts of the District, where carts were unusable, pack-bullocks provided the only means of transport. The necessity of developing roads in a systematic manner was realised by the erstwhile Dewas (Junior and Senior Branch) State in the middle of the nineteenth century. The total mileage of roads in 1905 was 107, of which 44 miles was metalled and 63 miles unmetalled. These roads were constructed and maintained by the erstwhile states.² The year 1907 also marks a steady improvement in the field of communications. The road from Dewas to Indore railway crossing near the Pinjrapole was completed.³ During the year 1908-09, the pace of road construction in the District was continued. As a result the following roads were completed in the District.⁴

(1)	The Bombay-Agra road	28 miles
(2)	Dewas-Bhopal road	8 miles
(3)	Dewas-Ujjain road	7 miles
(4)	The portions of Indore-Nimawar road	6 miles

About the same time the construction of railways began to exercise considerable influence on the function and character of new roads. The extension of the railway system emphasized the need for roads built in a direction which would enable them

1. Dewas State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 29.
2. The Central India State Gazetteer Series, Volume V, Part-B, p. 28.
3. Indore Administration Report, 1905, p. 18.
4. Final Report on the Settlement of Dewas State, 1909, p. 8.

to feed rather than compete with the newer means of communication; it also aroused greater demand for metalled roads. As the harvest seasons coincided with the drying up of the rivers, there was not much need for bridges except on the great trunk roads. The majority of the early roads were merely embankments across low-lying places with easily graded approaches to river banks. With the introduction of the railways, the conditions changed and there arose a demand for bridged and metalled communications which would give access to the railway line at all times of the year. In some cases no doubt old routes were to a certain extent superceded by railways as a means of through communication; but on the whole, the influence of railways had been in the direction of stimulating progress in road construction and developing the traffic to be carried. Another factor in stimulating the construction and up-keep of the roads was the extension of local self Government. The extension of local control in each case was accompanied by considerable improvement to local communications.

As roads came to be looked upon as a subject of local interest and importance only, the Government of India Act 1919 deemed roads to be purely a provincial subject and the Central Government ceased to be concerned with road development except for roads of strategic importance and for certain arterial roads in the then existing princely states, such as the Bombay-Indore-Agra road. The result was that little attention was paid to inter-state roads or road required for developed areas.¹

The end of the First World War saw the advent and development of motor transport, and the need was felt for better roads, capable of withstanding the centuries old bullock cart traffic and the new form of transport, as the existing roads could hardly withstand the combined dis-integrating action of such traffic. On a resolution passed by both chambers of the Indian Central Legislature in 1927, a committee was appointed to examine and report on the question of road development with M.R. Jayakar as Chairman. The committee observed in its report that "until recently, there had been a lack of system and continuity in road programmes", which had to be corrected in view of the "demand for an extended range of movement and for a coherent system" which would make the broken and disconnected lengths into continuous whole". The lack of bridges and crossings was a serious obstacle to traffic of all kinds. The condition of the subsidiary roads connecting villages also called for special consideration and relief. The committee concluded that the development of the road system was desirable, especially so because it would make for the economic, social and political advancement of the rural population, on which the future of the nation so much depends". As road development was passing beyond the capacity of provincial Governments and Local bodies, and was becoming a national interest, the committee recommended that it might to some extent be a proper charge on central revenues.

On the recommendation of Jayakar Committee, a separate Road Development Fund was created by the Government of India. The setting up of this Fund represents the first important step taken by the Central Government to promote road development.

1. The Gazetteer of India, Vol. III, 1975, p. 730.

Maharaja of erstwhile Dewas State also took interest in construction of roads. A 'Road Day' was observed in the State with a view to promote the idea of construction and maintenance of roads. "Road Day" is observed on 11th November every year. All the villages and people of the headquarters turn out in the morning and put in manual work in repairing the roads. Even His Highness and members of the Ruling Family work on the construction or repairs of a road for the whole day. This was introduced for the first time on 15th March, 1937 and since then it has become an annual fixture. Not only this, but last year the people of Dewas had volunteered to work for more than one day and they worked for 3 days on the bit of a road joining the Bombay-Agra road and Mendki road".¹ The observance of this day had greatly helped rural communications as they were put in order just after rains. During the period of Second World War road construction activities were taken as famine programmes and a considerable amount was spent on construction of roads. Gradually the network of roads in the District was extended and improved.

The road construction programme made considerable headway on account of the impetus given to it by the Nagpur Plan. The Post War Road Development Programme, and the high priority assigned to this segment of the national development in the consecutive Five Year Plans of economic development.

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 as National Highways, State Highways, District roads and village roads. The objective of this plan was that no village in a well developed agricultural area should remain at a distance of more than 5 miles from the main road, while in agricultural area no village should remain more than 20 miles from the main road. After consultation with the Provincial Government and discussions at meetings of the Transport Advisory Council, the Government of India, accepted, with effect from April 1, 1947, complete financial liability for the development and maintenance of certain roads provisionally approved by them as suitable for inclusion in a system of 'National Highways'. On April, 15, 1957, the National Highway Act, 1956, was brought into force. After the states reorganization, road policy acquired a more uniform acceptance and application. Thus it was thought that transport is the focus of all economic development and enlarging the system it is futile to think of expansion of trade, promotion of export or marketing of goods. In this context there was imperative need to 'open up' this area by a network of rail and road, where there were inaccessible areas, unbridged river crossway, weak bridges and culverts. In recent years, therefore, there has been a remarkable growth and development of transport and communication facilities in the District. In 1956, Dewas District was served with 236 miles of road, of which 30 miles were National Highways and 206 miles State roads.

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, and bridges of the State Government and for their maintenance. The total length of roads in the District maintained by this

1. The Dewas State Administration Report, 1941, p. 30.

Department in 1960 was 270 miles, out of this 40.5 miles were National Highway and 229.6 miles State Highways (206.6 miles class I road and 28.7 miles class III roads). In May, 1957, the Government of India prepared a 20 year Road Development Plan (1961-81) which was to commence from the Third Five Year Plan. The achievements of the targets envisaged in the New Plan was to raise the average road mileage to 52 miles per 100 square miles of area. The objective of the Plan was to bring every village (i) in a developed and agricultural area within 4 miles of metalled road and 1.5 miles of any road, (ii) in a Semi-developed area, within 8 miles of metalled road and 3 miles of any road (iii) in an under-developed and uncultivable area within 12 miles of a metalled road and 5 miles of any road. During the period 1961-1974 the increase in the surfaced and unsurfaced kilometrage of roads in the district has been substantial which may be seen from the table below:

Table No. VII - 1
Length of Roads in Dewas District

Year	Bituminous	Water Bound Macadam	Fair Weather Roads	(In km.)
				Total
1960-61	186.50	182.70	29.30	398.50
1965-66	266.50	99.80	23.10	289.40
1966-67	268.8	131.30	23.10	423.20
1967-68	302.32	103.95	23.10	429.37
1968-69	311.20	111.33	23.10	445.63
1969-70	320.53	107.00	22.70	450.23
1970-71	333.30	94.23	36.30	463.83
1971-72	325.23	93.40	36.30	454.93
1972-73	290.13	113.24	22.40	425.77
1973-74	290.13	158.74	22.40	471.27

Source : Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (B & R), Dewas

From the above table it is clear that the rapid increase in Kilometres of roads since 1961 has been made possible largely by the outlays on development, improvement and new construction under the Five Year Plans. There can be no doubt that, with the clearer appreciation of local needs as a result of economic planning and better estimation of the demands of new industries and increased agricultural production, plans for road improvement and construction have received more detailed and critical appraisal as part of the overall programme of road development. special attention is also being paid to the roads for development projects in rural areas as well as backward regions.

Road Classification

According to the Road Classification pattern adopted by the Indian Road

Congress, the roads of the District fall in the following four categories :

- (1) National Highways
- (2) State Highways
- (3) Major District Roads, and
- (4) Other District Roads

(1.) National Highways

The District is at present traversed by one National Highway, the Agra-Bombay Road, (constructed around the year 1835), which covers about 45.30 kilometre in this District. It is also called National Highway No. 3. The road has been maintained throughout fairly in order. The State Public Works Department (B & R) undertakes the 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. The State Government is paid 7 per cent on the entire cost, for this work by the Central Government. The most important places situated on it are Sipra, Dewas, and Piplia Tonk in Dewas District.

(2) State Highways

These roads are all weather class one roads and are maintained by the State Public Works Department. The total length of State Highways in the District is about 72 kilometres. The State Highway No. 18, i.e., Ujjain-Dewas-Bhopal road passes through the District. The most important places situated on it are Dewas, Bhonrasa and Sonkatch. The State Highway No. 22 also passes from the southern part of the District which touches Indore-Chapra and Nasrullaganj.

(3) Major District Roads

These roads connect principal markets 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. The longest of these roads is Dewas-Nemawar. All these roads are maintained by the State Public Works Department.

(4) Other District Roads

The important roads under this category are the following :

- (1) Bagli to Pujapura (15 km.) class I road.
- (2) Bagli to Neori (11 km.) class I partly black topped.
- (3) Neori to Bhonrasa (15 km.) class I Asphalted and water bound Macadam Road.
- (4) Udainagar to Dhardi (20 km.) class I water Bound Macadam road.
- (5) Bijwad to Khategaon Via Kantaphor, Loharda and Satwas.
- (6) Sonkatch to Piplakha Via Gandharvpuri.
- (7) Kannod to Ashta.
- (8) Kannod to Badkeshwar via Satwas.

Municipal Roads

These roads are maintained by the Municipal Committees within the municipal limits. Kannod Municipality maintained 15 kilometres road, of which 10.8 kilometres was metalled and 4.2 kilometres unmetalled. Bagli and Bhonrasa Municipalities maintained 2.0 and 0.5 kilometres roads respectively within their municipal limits.

Forest Roads

These roads are mostly cart tracks, unmetalled *cutcha* and motorable only during the open season. The following roads were maintained by the Forest Department in this District :

(1)	Keoni to Bhopal road boarder	-	10 km.
(2)	Keoni to Harangaon via Patrani	-	16 km.
(3)	Katkhut to Vikrampur	-	12 km.
(4)	Kusmania to Bhopal road boarder	-	8 km.
(5)	Bagankheda to Keoni	-	35 km.
(6)	Bedgaon to Surmanya	-	12 km.
(7)	Anwas to Kiti	-	25 km.
(8)	Surmanya to Sirgladeh	-	10 km.
(9)	Kantaphor to Singhladeh	-	16 km.
(10)	Sunmanya to Kiti	-	28 km.
(11)	Nayapura to udainagar	-	15 km.
(12)	Kannod to Udainagar	-	16 km.
(13)	Udainagar to Double Chouki	-	28 km.
(14)	Pipri to Daurdi	-	12 km.
(15)	Ratanpura to Punjabura	-	23 km.
(16)	Punjabura to Singladeh	-	16 km.
(17)	Punjabura to Pipri	-	22 km.

Vehicles and Conveyances

In Dewas District the principal means of conveyance and transport are automobiles, bicycles, horse-driven tongas and bullock carts. The motor bus has a leading role in the sphere of mechanical road transport. During the nineteen thirties, the motor bus became very popular and recently, it has undergone such marked development that motor transport services are found to be operating almost in every corner of the District. The main advantages of the motor bus system lie in its flexibility and in the low proportion of the overhead charges to the running cost. Motor taxis are also plied from Dewas to all important towns of the District and other important places, e.g., Bhopal, Indore, Ujjain and Gwalior. They prove very convenient and efficient and their rates and fares are generally fixed by the regional transport authority and local authorities. Motor rickshaws or three wheelers have also been started in Dewas town.

Automobiles

The automobiles of this district are registered by the Regional Transport Officer, Indore, while the other than motor vehicles are registered by the Municipal Committees. The number of automobiles in Dewas District registered show a steady rise since the year 1968. The table below shows the details of various types of vehicles.

Table No. VII - 2
Number of Automobiles in Dewas District

Year	Cars	Buses	Lorries	Motor cycles	Tempos	Taxi	Tractor and Trolley
1968	12	5	22	40	-	3	11
1969	18	1	6	45	3	-	23
1970	17	3	7	61	1	-	50
1971	18	-	5	88	5	5	26
1972	11	1	10	64	5	-	45
1973	15	1	2	53	1	-	30
1974	10	-	3	42	3	-	44

Source : Regional Transport Officer, Indore

An adequate, cheap and efficient passenger service is essential for the busy town life. People live far off from their places of employment. The problem of transporting workers from the residential areas to the industrial areas has to be met. The most common vehicles are tongas, bicycles and cycle-rickshaws.

Horse Driven Tongas

The tongas are important means of transport within the towns. Their main advantage is flexibility of service because they take passengers right up to their house doors. These vehicles are locally manufactured and their maintenance is not costly. The rates are fixed and fairly low, and are, therefore, within the means of every body. Now-a-days, there is a keen competition between horse driven tongas, motor rickshaws and cycle-rickshaws on account of which tongas are hard hit. The total number of horse driven tongas registered by the different Municipal Committees of the District are shown below.

Table No. VII - 3
Number of Horse Driven Tongas

Name of Municipality	1950-51	55-56	60-61	65-66	70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74
1. Dewas	-	-	16	18	20	19	18	9
2. Bhourasa	5	3	9	10	13	15	18	19

Bicycles

Bicycles is the cheapest vehicle. It is a means of conveyance for individual passengers for short distances. It has become very handy now-a-days and gained popularity for its cheapness and simplicity. For the villagers, it has become an easy means of transport from one place to another and for supplying of their surplus milk in the neighbouring towns. The bicycles have gained much popularity with the people within the rural and urban areas of the District due to their multifarious uses. The following table shows the number of bicycles registered by different municipalities of the District.

Table No. VII - 4
Number of Bicycles*

Year	Bagli Muni cipality	Bhonrasa Municipality	Kannod Municipality	Hatpiplia Municipality
1960-61	89	70	211	99
1965-66	125	74	221	47
1966-67	136	-	224	119
1967-68	162	-	225	11
1968-69	162	-	-	-

Source : Municipal Committees

Cycle Rickshaws

For short distances it is a very cheap means of transport carrying two passengers. It can pass through narrow lanes. This new vehicle did not take much time in gaining popularity on account of its own advantages. Cycle rickshaws are mostly used in Dewas and Bagli towns of the District.

Bullock Carts

The bullocks, which are used for agricultural work, are also yoked to the carts and the bullock-cart remains the most important means of transport especially in rural areas where the roads are few and their condition poor. As the bullock-cart has become an integral part of our rural economy, it can not be easily brushed away as an out-moded vehicle in any consideration of road transport development. Much of the internal goods traffic of the district is still carried by bullock-carts as many villages are away from the roads and inaccessible by other means of transport. The carts in common use are of two types, one having solid and the other spoked wheels, the frame consisting in each case of bamboo and wood. It is difficult to correctly assess the total number of bullock-carts in the district. There were 34,714 bullock carts in 1960-61 which increased to 47,555 in 1971-72.

Public Transport

The mechanised road transport is a comparatively recent development. Till

* Registration of Bicycles discontinued from 1969.

about forty years back, motor cars were a rarity and were owned by a few rich persons. Road transport development was retarded due to the deplorable condition of roads. Since the railways run for a short length in the district, the economy of the District is more or less dependent on motor Transport, and Agra-Bombay Road is the main artery of the District. Before the formation of Madhya Bharat State there was no separate department in existence which dealt with transport problems. The Police department was mainly dealing with these matters. For running passenger buses on specific routes, monopolies or contracts were sanctioned. Moreover, in different constituent units the rules for regulation of motor Vehicles and the codes were also different. In the year 1939, the present Indian Motor vehicles Act was passed and the rules were framed there under in 1940, with a view to regulating the services of passenger transport as well as goods transport. This helped in curbing unhealthy competition amongst motor operators, racing vehicles and charging of abnormal fares. Thus the Act, helped in putting the transport industry on sound and organised basis and gradual improvement was registered.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat in June, 1948, the system of monopoly on routes was discontinued. Uniform rules for registration and playing of motor vehicles were promulgated and district wise signs were allocated. Towards the end of 1948, the Transport Department was established in Madhya Bharat on a small scale. Later on the department was separated from Police Department and was put under the administrative charge of Transport Commissioner. Since there was no Department in existence in any of the merging states the work for establishment and organisation of the Department had to be commenced from the beginning, without having any precedents of traditions to follow. Before the passing of Madhya Bharat Motor Vehicles Act of 1949, the Indian Motor Vehicles Act of 1940 was being followed in spirit. But from 18th October, 1949, the rules and by-laws contained in the Act of 1949, were put into force. The Regional Transport Authority, with headquarters at Indore were empowered to issue permits for plying of motor vehicles within the region of their jurisdiction. Steps were also taken to obtain permits for inter-state plying of buses in order to facilitate and provide comfort to passengers. As a first step Indore-Bhopal service via Dewas was started in 1951.

After the re-organisation of States in 1956, the provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 were applied to the new State of Madhya Pradesh with some amendments. The Government by amending the Motor Vehicles Act has made a genuine endeavour to liberalise the conditions of operations of road transport. The Transport operators were required to form registered companies and operate registered firms under the control of the State and Regional Transport Authorities. This resulted in effective control over the operators and consequent better performance of the service.

Transport Services

In this district both the private and the state owned public transport services ply side by side, in some cases even on the same routes. The main routes are operated by the State owned services while the rural routes are mostly run by private

operators.

(a) Private Bus Service

The privately owned transport services are transporting a larger load of the goods and passenger traffic of the District. They operate on all weather roads as well as fair weather roads. Private operators have amalgamated their individual transport firms into joint stock companies in order to form vehicle units of transport undertakings. In the year 1975, 32 routes were operated by 19 private companies in the District. Important private bus operators of this district are M/s. Amirbhai Hasan Bhai, Dewas, Jawabai, Dewas, Kishan Singh Pancham Singh, Sonkatch, and Rambali Rangilal Sharma, Dewas. In addition to these the buses of Narmada Motor Transport Service, Harda, Haji Nazirbhai Chisabhai, Indore also ply in the District.

(b) State Owned Services

Dewas is the depot headquarters of the State owned Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation. The Transport Corporation does not have a monopoly of passenger traffic on all routes and on certain routes the frequency of private vehicles exceeds the frequency of the State owned Transport Corporation. The Corporation has been operating its services in all directions in the District and in case of Indore and Ujjain the bus routes run parallel to the Railways. Long route buses emanating from other depots, but passing through the District are, Indore-Gwalior, Indore-Bhopal, Indore-Sagar-Jabalpur, Indore-Ujjain, Bhopal-Dhar-Mandu, Vidisha-Ujjain and Sagar-Bhopal-Ujjain. The service has considerably expanded and the passenger traffic borne by it has also registered a corresponding rise. Goods traffic is not handled by the Corporation. In 1971-72, Dewas Depot was maintaining 18 buses which increased to 25 in 1975-75. The details regarding the services maintained by the M.P.S.R.T.C. is given in the appendix.

Amenities to Passengers

The Road Transport Corporation is a well managed concern providing all possible comfort and convenience to the public, earning public support and goodwill. Basic amenities like passenger-sheds, waiting-rooms, with sanitary fittings and arrangements for supply of drinking water are provided. Passenger-sheds of a temporary nature have already been provided by the Corporation at almost all stations. Arrangements have been made to provide refreshment rooms and tea-stalls at important stations on contract basis that the passengers may get good refreshments at reasonable rates. All services operated by the Corporation are run punctually according to the scheduled timings.

The pressure of transportation of man and material in the District is entirely on the roads, as the railway line just touches the District at its north-western tip. In the district places like Dewas, Bhonrasa and Sonkatch are touched by State Highway No. 18 (Ujjain-Bhopal road) and Bagli, Chapra Bijawad Kannod, Khatagaon, Sandalpur, Nemawar, Satwas and Kantaphor by Inter-District roads.

Railways

Dewas, the District headquarters is situated on Western Railway broad gauge

line Indore-Dewas-Ujjain section. The other line is also broad gauge which runs in the northern part of the District for a short distance is Bhopal-Ujjain section. Both these railway lines fall under the jurisdiction of the Western Railway with divisional headquarters at Ratlam. The Western Railway took over this branch from the Central Railway in 1956-57. The day to day administration of the Railway and the supervision on movement of trains are done by the Divisional Superintendent, whereas the overall supervision and policy making are done at headquarters level under the general guidance of the Railway Board. The total rail length in the District is about 64 kilometre.

(1) Bhopal-Ujjain Section

This line passes through the northern part of the District for about 13 kilometres. In 1891, and for the Bhopal-Ujjain Railway was ceded by the State and construction completed in November, 1895. It was opened for traffic on 11th November, 1895.¹

(2) Indore-Dewas-Ujjain Section

This railway line passes through the north-western fringe of the District and running parallel almost with the Ujjain-Dewas-Indore road. The construction of the line was started in 1955, which was completed in 1958.² The railway stations within the District being Binjana, Dewas and Narangipur. The best railway station in the District is of Dewas. It has got a good building and the usual amenities like waiting rooms, canteen and drinking water facilities.

Rail Borne Traffic

The railway line meets the needs of the local people for short as well as long distances, as after reaching Ujjain or Indore-Junctions one can get connections for any corner of the country. One of the major consequences of the opening of the railways in the District was the rapid increase in the movement of goods by rail. The principal commodities exported through railway were grain, pulses, skin, leather, hides, etc. The articles imported through railway were sugar, soap, oil, cloth and agricultural implements.

Rail-Road Competition

There is not much of competition between railways and road transport in the District as the railway line passes through a very small portion of the District. Road transport has different areas of operation except for Dewas-Indore and Dewas-Ujjain road. Dewas to Indore and Dewas to Ujjain are the important routes on which heavy passenger traffic is carried by buses on a competitive basis with railways. The goods to and from places like Bombay, Indore, Ahmadabad, Ajmer and Ujjain are transported by trucks. The goods are delivered by trucks earlier than by the railways. All the goods transport business on roads is in the hands of the private sector.

Water Transport

None of the rivers in the District is used for water transport. There are only two

1. History of Indian Railways, 1955, p. 32.

2. Report on the Regional Transport Survey of Madhya Pradesh, p. 60.

important rivers, the Kshipra and Narmada. The latter forms the southern boundary of the District. None of them are utilised for navigation purposes.

Air Transport

There is no facility for air transport in the District. The nearest airport is at Indore, which is linked by air with important places such as Ahmadabad, Surat, Bombay, Bhopal, Gwalior and Delhi.

Travel and Tourist Facilities

With the advent of motor vehicles and improvement and development of roads, road traffic began to increase. At present for the use of travellers and tourists there are *Dharamshalas*, Hotels, Lodges, and Rest Houses at important places of the District.

(1) Serais and Dharmshalas

No account is traceable of ancient *Serai*s and *Dharamshalas* in the District. However, in recent time, many *dharamshalas* have been constructed by charitable trusts and philanthropic persons at Dewas, Sonkatch and Bagli towns of the District. All *dharamshalas* afford accommodation to travellers free of charge.

(2) Hotels and Lodges

The increase in passenger traffic has been mainly responsible for the establishment of hotels and eating houses. There are a number of good hotels and lodges in Dewas town which offer lodging and boarding facilities to the travellers and tourists. These hotels and eating houses are, however a feature associated mainly with urban life. The rural areas too have a few such hotels and eating houses. The villages on the road side have, however, small tea shops which offer the passengers light refreshments and tea. During hot season some philanthropic persons voluntarily arrange for drinking water for the convenience of the travelling public.

(3) Rest Houses and Circuit Houses

The primary purpose of maintaining the Rest Houses is to provide facilities regarding boarding and lodging to touring government officials coming to the District on duty. But they are made available to the public also at prescribed rates, if accommodation is available. The circuit house is intended for very important persons, Secretaries, Heads of Departments and other officers of the higher category. The Collector of the District is the controlling authority for allotting accommodation in the circuit house, while executive engineer, Public Works Department (Building and Roads), is the controlling authority for allotting accommodation in the Rest Houses. There is one circuit house at Dewas and 10 rest houses at other places in the District. The following table shows the situation and category of accommodation available in the rest houses of the District.

Table No. VII-5
Situation and Category of Accommodation in Rest Houses

Situation of Rest Houses	Tahsil	Category of Accommodation	Situation on Road
1. Dewas	Dewas	2 Suits of rooms	Dewas-Ashta road, km. No. 153
2. Baroṭha	Dewas	1 Suit	Neori-Baroṭha road.
3. Sonkatch	Sonkatch	2 suits	Dewas-Ashta road, km. 123/2
4. Chapda	Bagli	1 suit	Indore-Khategaon road km.No.49.
5. Bijwad	Kannod	1 suit	Indore-Khategaon road, km. No. 77.
6. Kannod	Kannod	2 Suits	Indore-Khategaon road, km. No. 96.
7. Satwas	Kannod	2 Suits	Bijawad-Kantaphor-Satwas Khategaon road, km. No. 30/8
8. Ajnas	Khategaon	2 Suits	-----do-----, km. No. 48/6
9. Khategaon	"	2 Suits	Indore-Khategaon-Sandalpur Road, km. No. 115/5
10. Neemawar	"	2 Suits	Sandalpur-Neemawar Road, km. No. 8.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES

The history of postal communication in Dewas District is, as in most other Districts, a process of gradual evolution from the rudimentary system of couriers employed by Kings and Emperors to keep in touch with their far-flung territories into the present immense network and organisation. There was no regular postal department under the Peshwas. The work of military intelligence and postal work was entrusted to *Jasuds* and *Harkaras*. They were not only runners, but intelligent men, well acquainted with roads, resourceful and brave. While on duty, public officers in villages on their way were expected to help them in their journey.¹

On the recommendations of a commission appointed in 1850 to report on the working of the post-offices, the Act of 1837 was repealed and Act XVII of 1854 was enacted. This Act marks the commencement of the organisation of the Indian Post Office as it had come to function. Under its provisions, the whole department was placed under the control of a Director-General. Postage stamps were introduced for the first time and rates were fixed for the conveyance of letters irrespective of distance. The Act XIV of 1856, replacing the earlier one, was again superseded by Act VI of 1898. This Act conferred extended protection and powers and provided

1. Administration System of Marathas, 1923, p. 407.

increased facilities for postal insurance, value payable post and the money order system. The post office provided for the use of the public postage stamps of various denominations, embossed envelopes, post cards and newspaper wrappers. Stamps required for official purposes were overprinted "on H.M.S." (on His Majesty's Service). The colour and design of the postage stamps underwent various changes from time to time.

In 1873, a regular postal department of Holkar State was organised. The eastern part of Dewas District comprising Kannod and Khategaon tahsils formed a part of erstwhile Holkar State. The *Brahmani Dak* which carried letters of *Sowcars* and other private persons, acted also as the carrier of Sarkari letters between the Indore city and the headquarters of the big *parganas*. It was purely a private enterprise organized and conducted by certain Brahmins of Jaipur who had established their station in most of the states for the purpose. The Brahmani Dakwala received for this a subsidy from the State. But under a reforming administration such an arrangement as did not ensure daily delivery, was unsuitable. The Brahmani dak was abolished and since then private correspondence also passed through the sarkari post. The rates charged on private letters were the same as then prevailed in British India.¹ After this arrangement was introduced one difficulty of the people still remained to be solved. The people living in mofussil had no means of sending letters to persons living in British India and receiving letters from them. This keenly felt difficulty was removed by Dewan Bahadur R. Raghunath Rao. An arrangement was made for the exchange of correspondence between the imperial post Offices of British India and the Post Offices in the Holkar State territory, relevant rules regarding exchange of Dak were settled and subsequently brought into force.²

The system was further improved in 1878. An arrangement was made with the British Government by which all letters and packets passing from the imperial Post Offices to State Post Office or viceversa could be delivered to the persons addressed on payment of an additional charges amounting to half the original charge.³

Prior to 1st November, 1879 the postal arrangements in Central India were under the jurisdiction of the Post Master General of North Western Provinces. From that date the Department was administered by an independent Deputy Post Master General with headquarters at Indore, an arrangement which combined increased convenience in postal administration.⁴

The steady expansion of post-offices in the District led to a progressive increase in the volume of work handled by them. In 1905-06, there was a second class combined Post and Telegraph Office at Dewas. The other post offices were at Sarangpur, Aloī, Raghogarh, Sipra in Senior Branch Dewas State and Ringnod, Podlia, Barotha and Pandhana in Junior Branch Dewas State.⁵ The expansion of the

1. V.K. Kunte, Notes of Administration of Indore State, 1928, vol. II, pp. 77-78.

2. Ibid. p. 79.

3. Indore State Gazetteer, 1908, vol. II, p. 133.

4. Central India Agency Report, 1880-81, p. 46.

5. The Central India State Gazetteer Series, Western States, Vol. V, Part B, 1908, p. 53.

postal services was accelerated by the First World War, and their steady growth has continued since then. More post offices were opened both in rural and urban areas. In 1945, the Government of India initiated a scheme under which every village having a population of 2,000 and more should have a Post Office. This target was achieved by 1951.

Progress of Postal Services after Independence

There has been all acceleration in the development and expansion of postal services since independence. As a result of the Five Year Plans, the progress has been systematic and continuous. The objective in the First Plan, was to serve, besides all administrative headquarters such as tahsils and thanas, every group of villages located within a distance of 3.22 km. and having a population of 2,000, provided the annual loss did not exceed Rs. 750 and there was no Post Office within a distance of three miles. The conditions for opening Post Offices were relaxed during the Second Five Year Plan and the programme aimed at providing Post Offices to each group of villages within a radius of two miles and having a population of 2,000. In addition to these, Post Offices were also sought to be provided at every headquarters of National Extension and Community Development Blocks, subject to the conditions relating to the permissible limits of annual loss and distance. The conditions for opening post offices were further liberalized by including also places where schools were run by district boards or schools run by the State Government. As a result of these steps, the number of Post Offices in the District increased to 8 combined post and telegraph offices and 37 Branch Post Offices in 1957. The combined Post and Telegraph Offices were functioning at Dewas, Bagli, Hatpihya, Kannod, Kantaphore, Khategaon, Sonkatch, Bhonrasa and Nevari. The needs of the rural areas received special attention and as a result of this, the number of Branch Post Offices increased to 57 in 1969-70 and 62 in 1973-74 and 73 in 1974-75. On 31st March, 1975, 16 sub-Post Offices, 73 Branch Post Offices (50 permanent and 23 experimental). The table below shows the details regarding the growth of post offices since 1969-70.

Table No. VII - 6
Number of Post and Telegraph Office

Year	Post Office				Branch Post Offices
	Class I	Class II	Class III	Total Sub Offices	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1969-70	1	5	5	11	57
1970-71	1	4	7	12	37
1971-72	1	4	7	12	58
1972-73	1	4	8	13	61
1973-74	1	4	8	13	62
1974-75	1	-	-	16	73

(Contd.)

Year	Telegraph Offices	Public Call Offices	Number of Radio Licences	
			Renewal	Issued
(1)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1969-70	12	9	4,809	1,058
1970-71	13	14	5,790	990
1971-72	13	14	6,907	1,123
1972-73	13	14	8,530	1,173
1973-74	15	17	13,163	-
1974-75	16	-	-	1,169

Source: Senior Superintendent, Post Offices, Indore

There has been a growing demand for communication facilities represented by the postal and telegraph services in the District. The financial results of working the Post Offices disclose fluctuations, surpluses in some years and deficits in others. Because of its being administered alongwith the Telegraph Department together with the telephones and radio, the total results are better indicative of the working of the entire organization. Both postal and savings Banking transaction are also carried out at the sub-Post Offices and in some Branch Post Offices of the District. In such post offices the following facilities for small savings were provided.

- (i) Sale of gift coupons;
- (ii) Sale of 12 Years National Plan Savings Certificates;
- (iii) Post Office Savings Bank;
- (iv) Sale of Government Securities,
- (v) Sale of Premium Prize Bonds; and
- (vi) Sale of 12 years National Defence Certificates.

Telegraph Offices

The District is now served with wide-spread system of Telegraph offices. In 1905, there was only one combined Post and Telegraph Office at Dewas town. Since independence the policy of expanding telegraph facilities, particularly in the rural and semi-urban areas was vigorously pursued by the Department. Untill 1951, no scheme for opening a telegraph office could be taken up unless it was profitable. From 1951 onwards, the policy was gradually liberalized. At first, special consideration was given to places where the loss in working would not exceed Rs. 500, and then was later raised to Rs 1,000. In September, 1953, it was decided to open telegraph offices at all district towns without any limit of loss and subject to a loss not exceeding Rs. 1,000, at sub-divisional and tahsil towns. During the Second Five Year Plan, the programme of extension of telegraph facilities to rural areas with a population more than 5,000 was taken up. Thus in 1957, there were 8 telegraph offices in the District.

Of these two each were in Sonkutch, Bagli and Kannod tahsils and one each in Dewas and Khategaon tahsils, Till March, 1975, there were 16 telegraph offices in the District.

Telephones

In 1969-70, there was only one Telephone Exchange at Dewas town. There were 9 Public Call Offices in 1969-70 which rose to 17 in 1973-74. Almost all the important places of the District have now telephone connections.

Radio and Wireless Stations

There is no radio station or licensed wireless station in Dewas District. It is served by the Indore and Bhopal stations of All India Radio, which are nearest to the District. The number of radio licences issued in the District during the year 1974-75 was 1,169.

CHAPTER - VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Most of these occupations comprise of administrative and related government jobs, learned or technical professions and personal services, etc., which are broadly covered under the 'other services' category of Industrial classification. This category, as in many other districts of the State, was second after the agricultural sector, in Dewas also. Its position, vis-a-vis other working categories within the District has been described in the chapter on 'Economic Trends'. Here, various individual professions miscellaneous in nature, but vitally important in the everyday life, are described according to occupational classification of 1961 Census. The occupational classification being unavailable for the 1971 census, some collective service groups under other services' are tabulated in the end for a broad idea of later position.

But before going into these occupation wise details, a sectional view of the past as available, could be had from the 1931 census figures of the two former states of Dewas. As per this census the total number of "earners" in the public administration and liberal arts together in both the States, came to 4,610 with only 248 females. Among these were included 1,251 persons in the services of the State, 689 village officials and servants; 494 priests, ministers, etc, 68 lawyers, petition writers, etc; 119 in the field of medicine, 218 in education and 557 musicians, actors and dancers, etc. Besides, these there were 970 counted in the domestic services which comprised, mostly, of indoor servants.

Public Administration

According to the 1961 Census, administrators and executive officials in the District which included a large number of village level executives or workers as well, totalled 591 and only 11 of them were women. They form the keel or administrative machinery in the District and mostly belong to the State Government or local bodies, with only a fraction under the Central Government. Those serving under the Central Government numbered just 5 out of whom 2 served in the urban area. This number, however, was likely to have gone up with a few important Central Projects coming up in the late sixties, in the District. The State Government administrators and executive officials in the District came to 105 with 3 women. Most of them (102) with all the three women, were located in the urban area. The urban area component indicated the extent of concentration of the administrative personnel in the head quarter towns. Than similar executives under the Local Self Government and Quasi-Government organisations numbered 23 and 2, respectively with one woman in the former. Since such bodies essentially belonged to towns, all of the officials were also posted in the urban sector. The village executives numbering 398 (7 females) were the main part of the rural administrative machinery of the Government and as such only 82 (one female) of them fell within the urban limits.

The clerical and related workers including the unskilled office workers came to 1,642 in the District. The functioning of all the offices and administrative units or organisations depended much on the basic and routine office work performed by these clerical and other workers. They were also predominantly located in the urban

areas. Stenographers and typists, numerically the least but probably the most in expendable of this category, numbering 23 (4 women) were all placed in the urban sector. Miscellaneous clerical workers in the District totalled 626 with 4 women among them and as much as 569 (4 women) were in the urban sector. They, besides, general and other ministerial assistants and clerks, also included record keepers, mohorrers, etc. In addition to all the clerical workers, there were 749 unskilled workers with 27 females and 597 (18 females) of them were placed in the urban areas.

Generally, all the educated people in the present day society seek white collar jobs and there is always a keen contest to get at least a clerical job among the fresh graduates in the District. Government service is considered a privilege perhaps because of the sense of security and stability that goes with it. There are many common benefits also which the Government servants as well as the local bodies' employees get besides their pay. They include General Provident funds, old Age Pension, Gratuity and Dearness Allowance which has been increased regularly from time to time. In this respect, however, the lot of the State Government employees is lagging behind the Central Government employees. There are certain other benefits which all these employees get, more or less, on common footing. Among these are included the facilities of medical reimbursement for self and family, government accommodation if available and various loans for different sanctioned purposes. Still most of the employees belong to the middle or lower middle classes and but for the consistency of service terms their advantages may be less than some similar private sector jobs.

The interests of the various employee groups are well looked after through the respective district level branches of their State wide associations. viz., State Civil Services (Dy. Collectors) Association; Gazetted Officers Association, M.P. Ministerial Services Association and many other similar departmental associations.

LEARNED PROFESSIONS

There are certain other professions which play an important role in the education of or building up of the society and may be classed as learned or technical professions. These include jobs like teachers, doctors, engineers or lawyers, etc.

Teachers

The district, according to 1961 occupational classification, had a total of 1,658 teachers of all categories. Separately the college or university level teachers came to 44 including 2 women. All of these were located within the urban sector in the District. The number of higher secondary school teachers in the District was 116 including 17 women teachers and as many as 102 teachers out of them including all the women, were located in the urban area towns. The spread of education at the middle or primary level, however, was on a more even basis between the urban and rural sector. There were a total of 1,335 middle and primary school teacher with 169 women teachers among them. Out of these something more than a third, that is, 557 (124 women) belonged to the urban sector while the rest were distributed over the rural areas.

Teachers mostly, as everywhere, belong to the middle class families of the District. The lot of the middle or primary level teachers, with their capacity to save

being considerably low, remains, more or less precarious. However, in the village the position of a teacher is still regarded high and his advice is usually sought by people.

Doctors

The cause of medicine is served mainly through the allopathic doctors, mostly in Government hospital or dispensaries and ayurvedic physicians, mostly practising privately. Allopathic physicians and surgeons in the District totalled 30 with one lady doctor and the urban sector, claimed as many as 25 of them, including the lady doctor. Besides these, there were 4 dentists also working in the urban sector. Formerly near the end of the fifties Dewas was privileged by the regular visits of 4 doctors from Indore to the then newly opened Eye-hospital. The number of ayurvedic physicians in the District came to 54, in all of whom 20 were shown in the towns indicating a much better coverage of rural areas by them. All these physicians were male. Besides, there were 4 homoeopathic (one woman) and 4 other physicians shown in the district of whom, 3 of the former and all of the latter belonged to the urban sector.

The occupation of veterinary doctors was covered under the biologists, veterinarians and agronomists class which totalled 40 in the District. As many as 28 of them were counted as veterinarians, with 19 in the urban areas.

Nurses, Pharmacists, etc.

The allopathic system of medicine, as elsewhere, had the added advantage of a complete infra-structure of necessary assistants, appliances and appurtenances. Occupations like those of nurses and pharmacists, formed an essential corollary. There were a total of 341 persons belonging to the category of nurses, pharmacists, and other medical and health technicians in the District. Of these, the nurses numbered 66 with 57 of them in the urban area towns. In these were included 4 male nurses as well. The midwives and health visitors who were evenly divided over the rural-urban parts, numbered 72 with 36 of them in the urban sector. Among the rest of other medical and health technicians were also included 88 (3 women) pharmacists and pharmaceutical technicians 54 of whom with all the women, were claimed by the urban sector.

Jurists

The jurists class includes both the judges and the lawyers of the district besides other legal personnel. Right from the pre-Independence days the lawyers of Dewas have been playing an important and decisive role in the political and social life of the District, as well as state level politics.

Out of a total of 98 jurists belonging to the jurists' occupational class the judges and magistrates, all belonging to urban sector, numbered 4 while the legal practitioners and advisers numbered 60 in the District. As many as 57 of these were shown to be practising within urban limits. Theirs being a profession which is much coveted and respected, the number of fresh law graduates trying to make a place for themselves has been on the increase. Consequently, the economic standard differs according to their clientele and the position they have achieved. Apart from the lawyers and judges, there were 28 other jurists, and legal technicians, including petition writers, in the District and only one was shown outside of the urban sector.

Engineers, Architects, Surveyors, etc.

Engineers play a crucial part in the development of the District. Besides various Government department engineers, some private industries in the District also employ their own engineers.

The highly placed persons in this profession, like doctors or lawyers, also enjoy better economic standards. Out of a total of 64 belonging to the category of architects, engineers and surveyors, etc., were placed in the urban sector and 43 (30 in urban area) of them comprised of the civil engineers alone.

The chemists physicists and geologists etc., in the District numbered 12 of whom 5 belonged to the urban areas. Social scientists and related workers in the District, among others, included accountants and labour and social welfare workers numbering 50 and 16, respectively. The former of the two, like engineers or chemists, etc., found an all male domain, with 48 of them in the urban sector. Of the latter 14 (2 females) out of 16 were in the urban sector.

Artists, Writers, etc.

In this class of learned occupations which totalled 646 the largest component was that of 506 in the class of musicians and related workers. Only 50 of them were females and 247 (17 females) formed the urban component. Their large number was probably indicative of a particular community who performed on a professional basis moving from place to place. Besides, the dancers and actors etc., totalled 41 (25 women) and 24 (5 women) respectively in the District. Of these 25 of the former and 5 of the latter were in the urban sector.

The literary field of the District was dominated by persons engaged in writing and journalism. The occupational classification (1961) showed as many as 16 all male in the authors category and 42, all male, as editors, journalists and related workers.

Sales Workers

The business of sales particularly that of retail trade could also in many cases be called miscellaneous in nature. Of all the sales workers in the district (4,358) the largest share was claimed by the working proprietors in retail trade totalling 2,824 (244 women) with 1,524 (13 women) of them being in the urban sector. These retailers carrying their own business dealt in many small articles together. The class of salesman and shop assistants is a necessary adjunct to both the wholesale and retail trade and in both of them together they totalled 584 with 319 in the urban sector. In addition, there was a still smaller section of business class namely, hawkers, peddlers and street vendors who numbered 657 (115 women) in the District with the urban area claiming as many as 395 (82 women) of them.

DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICES

Occupations like those of barbers, washerman, tailors and household servants serve the daily or other necessities of the society. Their economic condition though better than before, is not satisfactory and usually they earn a moderate income.

Tailors

The occupational class of tailors, cutters and furriers, etc., in the District numbered, 1,742 in all of whom tailors, dress and garment makers came to 1,617

including 350 women. Of these 543 with 99 women were working in the urban limits. In villages they usually pursue some other source of income also.

Washerman

In the launderers, dry cleaners and pressers class were enumerated 239 workers, in all, of whom about half (119) were women. The urban sector claimed 155 with 75 women among them.

Barbers

Barbers and hair dressers in the District totalled 885 counted in this class, which included two women also, in the rural sector. In fact, this profession is one of those which are traditionally pursued by men only, and usually by the members of a particular community. The women of this community as well as the men, by custom, are considered indispensable in many functions and ceremonies of the society.

Leather cutters and lasters, etc.

In this class which totalled 2,100 in the District were included the shoe makers and shoe repairers who numbered 2,072 (732 women), in all. They were well distributed over the District with only 206 (59 women) of them being in the urban sector. All these classes usually earn more than what they had been earning in the past but their standard of living has scarcely risen.

Waiters in Hotels and Restaurants

The hotels and restaurants, mostly in Dewas and other towns, provided the food requirements of a substantial number of town people and rendered an essential service. Though some of them were run by owners themselves on a small scale a number of them were run on comparatively bigger scale and employed servants as well. Under the occupational class of waiters and bartenders in the District, were numbered 46 workers (one woman) of whom as many as 42 worked in the urban sector. This indicated the almost exclusive location of larger hotels in the urban area.

House Servants

Among other personal services were included 426 (218 women) housekeepers, cooks, maids and related workers in the District of whom, the urban sector claimed 191 with 117 women.

Cleaners and Sweepers

This class included in the occupational group of building care takers, cleaners and related workers provided a civic as well as personal service. The cleaners and sweepers in the District totalled 701 (372 women) of whom also more than half with 379 (184 women) was claimed by the urban sector.

As mentioned earlier these occupations can also be grouped industrywise under broad categories. Some of them are tabulated to give the position in the seventies. However, these are not comparable with the occupational data given in the chapter. The data given below represents a phenomenal increase in the Central Government Services after 1971 which, apparently, is due to increasing dimensions of the Central Projects in the District, particularly the Bank Note Press and construction activity in the field of building and roads. The sudden decrease in educational service (1975) with a corresponding increase in State Government

services may, however, suggest a mere shifting of places in the classification data than a real change.

Table No. VIII-1
Categorywise Strength of Employees

Services	For the Year ending March		
	1971	1973	1975
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES IN			
Central Government	3	196	1,133
State Government	1,502	965	3,390
Local Self and Quasi Government Organisations	525	527	549
Educational Services	2,269	2,559	535
Medical and Health Services	626	476	510
Veterinary Service	-	82	81

CHAPTER - IX ECONOMIC TRENDS

The present District being an agglomeration of many former State areas, including the two former Dewas regimes, yet forms an economically viable unit. Traditionally dependent on agriculture and endowed with a famed cloth industry by heritage, it has recently developed in many other industrial fields also. The Bank Note Press, the prestigious public sector project, has helped in adding a new glitter to the economic scene of the District. The importance of agriculture in the economy is stressed through the highest work participation rate in that sector and the fertility of the soil which is favourable to all types of crops. In the industrial sector, with the District already lying on the Bombay-Agra highway and further developing with the improved means of communications, still more could be expected in the future.

Pattern of Livelihood

The two former States of Dewas presented a dominantly agrarian living pattern at the beginning of the century. Only a little, if at all any, influence of the budding textile industry at nearby Indore, was reflected in the field of cotton ginning and pressing, whereby a demand for the unconventional factory labour, was created. Mainly, as stated by the old Gazetteer, the population lived on agriculture, grain dealing and general labour.

The proportion of workers to the total population in the present District, generally speaking, could be described at par with that of the State. In 1961, the District working force formed 52 per cent of the population as against over 22 per cent of 1951 and about 35 per cent of 1971. The definition of a worker having changed from census to census the work participation rate could not form a reliable index of the state of economy. In fact, the alternately differing workers proportion could mainly be ascribed to the changes in the census classification or definition.

Census 1961

The 1961 percentage of male and female workers was 58 and 45.6 per cent, respectively, as against 57.3 and 26.6 per cent in 1951. It would appear that, the participation rate for females between 1951-61 had increased appreciably, but this again could probably be attributed to a very liberal definition of a worker in 1961 census.

The agricultural sector consisting of 132,868 cultivators and 49,306 agricultural labourers amounted to 78.36 per cent of the total workers (232,496) in 1961 in the District. Among tahsils, the highest proportion with 82.31 per cent, went to Sonkatch. The other tahsils also, with the sole exception of Dewas itself, which had 69.82 per cent of its workers in that sector, were not far behind. Separately, the cultivators and agricultural labourers formed 57.15 and 21.21 per cent of the total working force. Among tahsils Sonkatch also claimed the highest proportion of cultivators. The higher concentration of agricultural labourers, however, was reported from Kannod as well as Khategaon tahsils (28.4 per cent) which according to the census report was due to a larger share of Scheduled tribes in the population of these two tahsils.

The next in importance to the agricultural sector was the category of other

services' with 7.56 per cent or 17,583 workers. Covering administrative and many other government services and diverse but socially important professions, the largest concentration of workers in this category (10.24 per cent) was naturally found in the District headquarters tahsil of Dewas. Bagli tahsil also, with 9.47 per cent, had only a little less of the workers proportion in 'other services'. But Sonkatch, Kannod and Khategaon all in that order had a lower percentage of workers than the District average.

The household industries had 5.27 per cent or 13,253 workers. They were engaged in such varied fields as leather, wood, textiles and tailoring, certain mineral products (like earthen utensils, tiles and bricks) and food stuffs, etc. Their highest proportion was in Khategaon tahsil (6.05 per cent) while the lowest was in Kannod (4.32 per cent) tahsil. Among the various fields the manufacture of leather and leather products engaged the largest share of workers in this category. Another related category of workers was that of manufacture other than household industries. This engaged 3,393 or 1.4 per cent of the workers, working in the bigger industries of the District in 1961.

Then in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, etc., which was the next important category in the District were engaged 9,741 or 4.1 per cent of the total working force. Here the proportion of workers was the highest in Kannod tahsil (5.99 per cent) which had a larger content of tribal population. The District had a very low sex ratio in this category and having three fourth of its workers in livestock and hunting alone it could also be said to be allied with the agricultural sector. Forestry was another important activity of this category.

Of the other remaining workers categories trade and commerce was the most significant with over 2 per cent (4,949) of the workers engaged in it. The last two categories of construction and transport, storage and communications, respectively, claimed 1,508 and 896 or 0.65 and 0.38 per cent of the workers only. Dewas town obviously claimed the pride of place in the transport activity of the District.

Census 1971

According to 1971 Census, although the total workers proportion (34.7 per cent) was much reduced than 1961, it was in line with a general fall all over the State due mainly to change in the definition of a worker who was defined by his main activity.

As per working categories, the position of the agricultural sector had remained almost static over the years with 96,513 cultivators and 66,974 agricultural labourers constituting 79 per cent of the District working population. As to the female participation, with only 11,663 counted among cultivators and 30,202 as agricultural labourers, their proportion in both of them had been much reduced as compared to 1961. This was also probably due to the conceptual change in the definition referred earlier, which allowed a far lesser number of females to be included as workers.

The next important category was again that of 'other services' with a slightly reduced proportion of 6.69 per cent of the workers in it. In absolute figures, however, as in other categories also, the number was reduced with a total of 13,482 workers (1,718 females) under the category. Here also a reduction of the female workers due to worker's definition was behind the overall fall in numbers.

In the categories of manufactures, repairs, etc., in the household industries and other than household industries which had been combined as parts of one category in this census, the proportion of workers was more or less the same as in 1961. Between themselves, the workers in household industries with 4.3 per cent, as against 5.27 of 1961, were a bit reduced while those in 'other than household industries' with 2.6 per cent as against 1.4 of 1961 had been increased by a slightly greater margin.

The workers in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, etc., totalled 6,180 forming 2.98 per cent of the total working force. They were followed closely by the workers in trade and commerce (5,778) forming 2.8 per cent of the workers. Although mining and quarrying in this census had been separated as an independent category from the former it was virtually of no consequence as a nominal 22 workers were shown under it. Thus, the work participation rate in the livestock, etc., showed a fall of above one per cent over the decade.

As against this a slight appreciation over the decade was registered in the participation rate of construction and transport, storage and communication with 0.87 or 1,795 and 0.59 or 1,234 workers respectively in them. In short, though there had been little change in the basic pattern of livelihood over the decade the decrease in livestock, etc., alongwith increase in the workers proportion in the bigger industries, construction and transport, etc., already denoted a shift towards industrialization.

Prices

In the 19th Century

The Dewas Settlement Report (1909) gave quinquennial average prices of the last century from 1888 onwards. Although these averages could eliminate the short term movements to some extent, they could still indicate the general trend of the prices in those days. As shown in the table below the foodgrains' prices moved higher only by the end of the century. The first two quinquennial periods showed practically no appreciable change. The rise in the third quinquennium from 1898 to 1902 was primarily due to the scarcity of 1897 followed by the famine of 1899-1900. During the period 1903-07 the prices fell again, probably on account of some good cropping seasons. It could thus be said that the prices in those days did not rise much except in the famine years.

Table No. IX-I
Average Prices in Dewas Senior and Junior States
(In Seers Per Rs.)

Year	Wheat	Maize	Jowar	Gram	Sesamum
1887	14	29	24	15	13
1888-92	13	23	20	16	8
1893-97	12	24	20	17	10
1897-1902	10	18	17	12	8
1903-07	12	27	22	15	9
1908	8	12	11	10	-

As could be observed from the table above the year 1908 saw a considerable rise in all the prices which was again caused by famine in other parts of the country

and poor harvests in this area.

First World War

In the next decade, the prices were quite low in the first year, 1910-11. In this year, Dewas Senior State area prices for jowar slumped to an incredibly low level of 30 seers per rupee while wheat and gram were priced about 15 and 18 seers per rupee, respectively. They remained unsteady, thereafter, moving with the short term seasonal effects or local demand. However, by the year 1914-15 the prices, especially of wheat, rose inspite of some good crops which could be under the impact of the First World War which started in that year. Wheat which had already risen to about 6½ seers per rupee in July 1914 for both the Senior and Junior State areas further rose to just over 7½ seers per rupee in September 1915 (for Junior Branch).

Although, differing from year to year the prices in general continued to rise during and after the first World War. As could be seen in the table below, the figures for the year 1920 (available for the Junior Branch area) were still higher and comparable to the high prices of 1908. The quinquennial averages for the period 1920-24, and 1925-29 also did not show any significant variance. But taking yearwise, the prices had again gone down around the mid twenties. It could thus be observed that, though rising and falling alternately the prices had gradually moved upwards since the turn of the century.

Table No. IX-2
Average Prices in Dewas Junior State
(In Seers Per Re)

Year	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram	Cotton	Linseed
1920	6	11	16	5	4	4
1920-24	6	13	14	9	3	5
1925-29	7	12	12	9	4	6

This rising trend was, however, suddenly halted and pushed backwards under pressure of the world-wide Depression of 1929. The full impact of the Depression on the prices of this area, nevertheless, became visible only by 1931-32. The cheaper levels obtaining at the close of the last century or in the dawn of the present century became the order of the day. During these days the prices responded but little to local or seasonal factors. The prices for 1930 and 1935-38 (average) given below clearly show that these lower prices more or less persisted till the end of the decade. Even cotton, a commodity usually unaffected by short term movements, came under the pressure of Depression.

Table No. IX-3
Average Prices in Dewas Junior
(In Seers Per Rs.)

Year	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram	Cotton	Linseed
1930	7	14	14	8	4	5
1935-38	11	22	15	17	6	9

Second World War

The era of falling prices after the 1929 Depression was finally terminated by the onset of the Second World War. Mainly spurred by the increased exports of foodgrains and resulting shortages, prices of all commodities started increasing. As in the British Indian territory, in this area also the State Government adopted various control measures to provide relief to the poorer sections of the population. Schemes of procurement, distribution and rationing through the creation of new departments for the purpose, were implemented. Thus, in the Junior Branch area the supply price (for the period 1942-43) of wheat and Jowar for consumers with an income of less than Rs. 250/- per annum was fixed at 6 and 12 seers per rupee respectively. These prices for persons within the income group of Rs. 251-600 were 5 seers per rupee for wheat and 10 seers per rupee for Jowar while for the income group of Rs. 601 or more they were variously fixed at 4½ or 4 seers per rupee for wheat and 8 or 6 seers per rupee for Jowar. The prices kept on increasing all through the War years.

After Independence

In the post-Independence period the emphasis given on agricultural development during the First Plan combined with some favourable monsoons did help in halting the rise in prices or even brought them down for some years. However, the development schemes and increasing investment also ushered in the system of deficit budgeting and inflationary stresses. As depicted table below in the, the fall during the fifties was only a transient feature and the prices were already showing a rising trend by the end of the Second Plan.

Table No. IX-4
Average Prices
(Dewas District)

(In Rs. Per Maund)

Year	Wheat	Jowar	Gram	Sesarnum	Linseed
1954-55	14.06	-	-	-	-
1955-56	14.00	11.75	-	-	-
1959-60	14.29	10.54	12.62	28.25	19.72
1961-62	17.12	10.82	12.72	36.71	25.39

The inflationary stresses on the economy were still greater in the Third Plan period. Besides, the drought in the greater part of the country in 1966-67 and possibly the two earlier wars with Pakistan (1965) and China (1962) were also behind making them so uncomparably higher. As seen below, the rise was almost continuously sharp throughout the sixties. In the case of oilseeds, even a fall by the year 1968-69 did not bring them much below the already high level of 1965-66.

The prices maintained their upward trend in 1969-70. The subsequent year gave some relief to the hard-hit consumer. After a year's respite the prices were again restless and rose sharply in 1972-73, attaining levels never known before. This is clearly brought out from the figures given in the Table below:-

Table No. IX-5
Average Prices
(Dewas District)

(In Rs. Per Quintal)

Year	Wheat	Jowar	Gram	Sesamum	Linseed
1962-63	39.50	31.00	32.50	81.25	57.33
1965-66	55.50	43.09	51.30	160.78	131.13
1966-67	71.65	46.21	56.08	189.30	175.10
1968-69	90.00	51.00	75.92	143.23	125.85
1969-70	94.08	64.29	91.92	173.08	164.31
1970-71	85.54	67.28	74.45	193.50	147.18
1971-72	83.08	73.56	81.58	196.56	135.00
1972-73	99.85	67.59	124.42	275.40	173.08

One *pindi* containing about 5 seers of grain was given for every 20 *pindis* cut. For gathering gram one *chans* - a row of plants growing in a furrow - was paid for every 20 pulled up. In this way also one man could earn 5 to 7 seers a day. The day labourer was usually paid at the rate of 2 to 2½ seers of grain a day.

Wages at the dawn of the Century

The normal cash wages of 1890 s, like prices, had risen by the beginning of the 20 th century. This was mainly due to intervening famine and plague. In case of the day-labourer it was remarked that, "If he had learned not to squander his surplus earning his position would be materially improved". The rise in other wages over the decade could be seen from the table below.

Table No. IX - 6
Average Daily Wages

(In Annas & Pies)

Year	In Dewas Town			In Mofussil
	Carpenter	Blacksmith	Mason	Unskilled Worker (Male)
1890	7-6	7-6	7-6	from 2 to
1900	8-0	8-0	8-0	2½ annas

The skilled labour during the first few years of the 20th century, according to the Gazetteer, received from 6 to 12 annas per day while the usual rates for the unskilled labour were up to 4½ annas per day. In villages, however, the day labourer was generally paid in kind while the artisans got 4 to 5 annas a day. Besides, the picking of cotton or collection of poppy juice was also paid in cash.

The Subsequent Years

For subsequent years, the administration reports of Dewas Senior Branch

showed still higher wages particularly for artisans who were paid annas 12 a day from 1906-07 onwards. Among the unskilled labour, a coolie got annas 8 a day. In the coming years too the scarcity of labour was said to have continued and the 1914-15 Administration Report, at the threshold of the First World War, described the wages as rising day by day.

Though no further records of wages could be traced for either the senior or junior state areas it could be assumed that barring seasonal exceptions they had been rising steadily in the intervening years. Meanwhile, already before the Second World War, the efforts at organising labour and thereby securing better wages for them had also started. The 1937-38 the Administration Report of Junior Dewas State tells of such attempts at organising the artisans, first in the town, "with a view to secure orders jointly."¹ Afterwards, the Second World War also helped in effectively raising the wages due to the enhanced demand for labour.

Post independence Period

The post-independence wages, like prices, had already come a long way from the early twentieth century era. Still, in the early fifties, the level of wages did not go much beyond the post-war period. It was only by the end of the decade and in the sixties that the rise was considerably greater than any earlier period. Thus, within a decade from the end of the fifties (i.e. 1959) to the end of the sixties (i.e. 1969) the wages of blacksmith had more than doubled, while those of carpenter and cobbler had moved from Rs. 3.50 and Rs. 3.25 per day to Rs. 6.50 and Rs. 5.50 per day respectively. The wages of agricultural labour during the same period had also gone up from Rs. 1.13 to Rs. 2.00 per day. In the case of the cobbler, whose wages were now quoted instead of mason, a high rise had occurred even before 1959. It could be seen from the table below that, throughout the sixties and later, they have moved gradually upwards under the inflationary pressures of still faster moving prices.

Table No. IX-7
Average Daily Wages

Year	Agricultural Labour	Carpenter	Black- smith	Cobbler
1957	0.88	2.50	3.00	1.50
1959 (June)	1.13	3.50	2.75	3.25
1963 "	1.25	3.50	3.50	4.00
1967 "	2.00	6.00	6.00	5.50
1969 (June)	2.00	6.50	6.00	5.50
1971 "	2.50	7.00	6.00	-
1973 "	2.75	7.50	6.50	-

1. Administration Report of Dewas State (Junior Branch) for the year 1937-38, p. 46.

Standard of Living

The old State Gazetteer gave a glimpse of the living conditions of the lower-middle and poor classes of the area at the turn of the century. The clerks in those days received anything between Rs. 150 and Rs. 300 per year. Their families usually consisting of four to five members and entirely dependent on the earning member, wore very simple clothes and ate plain food. Only on a few festive occasions of the year they spent a little indulgently. The cultivator, besides having plainest of living condition, usually possessed some cattle but his condition used to become very precarious and devoid of all possessions during the famine years. In such circumstances he had to depend on State assistance or local money-lender even for getting seeds.

In the post-Independence period, the agricultural labourer's condition as it existed at the outset of the First Plan was reflected in the results of the Agricultural Labour Inquiry of 1901. This, however, could be applied to the District in a very general sense as it covered nine other districts as well under its zone II of the former Madhya Bharat. The random but intensive family survey conducted under the inquiry showed an annual average income of Rs. 356 against an expenditure of Rs. 331. In further break-up, this expenditure was spent at the rate of 81.3 per cent on food; 8.8 per cent on clothing and footwear; 1.5 per cent on fuel and lighting; 0.2 per cent on house rent and repairs and 8.2 per cent on services and miscellaneous. Their staple diet consisting of jowar, bajra and maize with pulses not taken regularly and wheat, rice or vegetables even less frequently alongwith the high percentage spent on food was indicative of the generally poor condition of this large section of the agricultural sector. It also indicated that very little was left for other necessities. In fact, the small surplus of income shown over the expenditure was thus reduced to nought particularly as it did not include expenditure on ceremonies which was mostly incurred through loans. The burden of indebtedness, generally speaking, has reduced since then by the implementation of appropriate legislation as well as increased loan and other facilities provided under the development plans.

On the condition of industrial labour in the District, for about the same period, more specific information was available through a limited industrial workers family survey conducted in Dewas town (from May 1953 to June 1953). According to the survey (conducted by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics of the M.P. Government) the average size of a family was 4.43 while 31.34 per cent of the families covered had more than five members. More than 98 per cent of the workers belonged to the cotton textile industry with the rest working in the then M.B. Electric Supply Undertaking. The monthly average income of a family came to just over Rs. 109 as against the expenditure of just under Rs. 109 which left a nominal surplus of about annas 6. The percentage distribution of expenditure amounted to 60.44 per cent on food, 6.4 per cent on fuel and lighting; 0.46 per cent on house rent; 11.81 per cent on clothing and footwear; 1.59 cent on household and 11.21 per cent on miscellaneous. This in itself makes it clear that comparatively the industrial worker had better living conditions than agricultural labourers who spent a much greater margin on food alone. Besides, they seemed to have a better diet with more spent on protective foods like meat, milk, etc; and had a bigger purse on clothing, footwear and miscellaneous including entertainment. Still their condition was only partially and

comparatively better since 67 per cent of the families were shown to be in debt spent mostly on items like marriage. The extent of their indebtedness, however, like that of the agricultural labourers has presumably gone down since then.

About the condition of the cultivators cultivating their own lands, an idea of their prosperity or otherwise could be had from the size of their holdings. But, as a general statement, their extremely poor living conditions were described to have improved by the Nineteen Forties. Thus, the 1941 Review on the Settlement Report could confidently remark, "Educationally, socially economically the class has advanced. They are better off, better fed, better clad."

As to the size of their individual holdings the 1961 Census showed about 4 per cent of the cultivating households as having practically no land, being in possession of less than one acre. Another 6 per cent had holdings between 1 to 2.4 acres and they cannot be said to be well off either. Then less than one eighth or 11.9 per cent had small holdings from 2.5 to 4.9 acres. Thus, more than one fifth, in all, had holdings of less than 5 acres and could not be called well off. However, about one fourth or 26 per cent had holdings from 5.0 to 9.9 acres and were better off than the owners of uneconomic holdings but were still wanting in their overall standard. In the upper bracket, with varying degrees of returns, from good to affluent, could come the rest. Of these, one fifth or 20.21 per cent had land from 10 to 14.9 acres while a little more, 23.51 per cent had 15 to 29.9 acres. Those cultivators having holdings of more than 30 acres came to 8.75 per cent.

The people in general had also benefited from the increased economic activity, and comparatively better economic standards were reflected in the greater use of bicycles, transistors, etc., particularly in the villages and of scooters, cars, taperecorders, etc., in the towns. Amenities of life available in the rural areas are much less.

General Level of Employment

As already stated, agriculture is the primary source of employment for bulk of the population while, in the towns, services and various domestic requirements form another important cross section of occupations. Besides, industries both large and small, which already provide significant employment through their existing units, are an ever expanding and developing phenomena in the District. Dewas, having been covered in the State Government scheme of providing special facilities to the new industries since 1972, is likely to open vast employment potential in the industrial sector.

In the field of institutional employment in the District, the Employment Market Report for the year ending March 1971 showed 10,128 workers employed in both the public and private sector establishments which was a little more than 10,097 employed at the end of March 1970. Separately, however, the private sector showed a decline from 3,524 of March 1970 to 3,248 of 1971 while the public sector employment, during the same period, increased from 6,573 to 6,880. As a result, the employment index of public sector went up to 105.4 from the base of 100 in March 1969, as against a fall in the private sector index to 96.1 over the same period. Out of the total public sector employment of 6,880, in all 59 persons were employed under the Central Government, 5,435 under the State Government, 709 under quasi

Government organisations and 677 under local self Government organisations.

The position of four years later showed still greater improvement in the public sector employment which had increased in a big way since 1971, due mainly to the establishment of the Bank Note Press, a project of national importance. As such the Employment Market Report for the year ending March 1975 showed 9,298 persons in the public sector as against 3,228 of the private sector. While employment in the private sector had remained more or less the same, the public sector employment, in the meantime, had moved from a little more than double of the private sector to nearly three times as much. The work on the Bank Note Press had started in 1971 and the employment provided by it was reflected in the increased number of employees under the Central Government. Their number had also increased because of the resulting increased construction activity of building and roads. Thus in the detailed breakup the number of those employed under the Central Government had increased vastly from just 59 in 1971 to 1,323. Public sector employment in other branches had also increased with 6,231 under the State Government 1,046 in the quasi Government organisations and 696 in the local self Government organisations. The female participation in both the public and private sectors with 1,004 women, came to about 8 per cent. Of these as many as 820 were in the public sector.

The facts above seem to indicate that, though the employment in the public sector was on the increase, the development of the private sector had been hindered. It was, probably, a passing phase as even in 1971 a number of sheds had been allotted to the new units to be established in the industrial estate. In fact, two industrial areas had been earmarked for the development of the new units. Besides about 1,000 workers already employed in some 200 small existing industries in the District, more than 3,000 were expected to be employed in 41 new units which had either already been given the land or were under different process of allotment. If all the applications for the proposed new industries were to be considered the employment potential provided by them would go to over 7,000 persons. The more famous of these proposed industries, with an employment potential of more than 500 each, were Tata Exports Ltd. Hukamchand Mills and Kirloskar Brothers.

A continuously large demand for unskilled as well as skilled labour could be observed through the vacancies notified with the Employment Exchange. Among jobs in persistent demand were included steno-typists, armature binder and telephone exchange operators.

The Employment Exchange

The Employment Exchange in the District was established on 15th March, 1963. The exchange assists the unemployed of the District in getting suitable jobs helping, at the same time, both the public and private sector establishments in getting their vacancies filled. Other regular schemes, such as bringing out Employment Market Information Reports, and providing vocational guidance, etc., are carried out at the exchange. It had also run a special computer training centre for 6 months to train persons for recruitment at the Bank Note Press. The working of the exchange is reflected below in the table.

Table No. IX-8
Position at the Exchange

Year	No. on live Register	Placings
1963	1,254	213
1965	1,639	565
1970	4,035	374
1971	5,837	579
1972	6,929	661
1973	6,940	873
1974	9,202	729

Community Development

The community development programme aims at all round rural development. Besides the Government funds, the peoples' participation was also sought and encouraged in the form of voluntary labour, land or cash donations.

The first development block of the District was established as early as in 1953 at Dewas itself. Started as National Extension Service (N.E.S.) block on 2nd October and covering 168 villages with a population of 71,732 it, however, remained the only block of the District during the First Plan period. Three more development blocks came up during the Second Plan with Khategaon Block (the first of them) established at the very beginning on 1st April 1956. This block covered the largest number of villages (264) but the lowest of population (42,874) among all the blocks. The other two blocks started during the Second Plan were Bagli and Sonkatch established on 1st April of 1953 and 1960 respectively. Of these, Bagli with 242 villages covered the largest area (735 sq. miles) as well as population (97,558) among the District blocks. The Sonkatch block with 1.37 villages covered a population of 46,963.

The last two of the six development blocks of the District started during the Third Plan were Kannod and Tonk-khurd established on 2nd October of 1961 and 1962, respectively. Kannod with 186 villages covered the second largest population (72,268) and area (528 sq. miles) in the District. Tonk-khurd, though covering a population of 52,999, had only 113, the lowest number of villages and also the lowest area (200 sq. miles).

The main features of the physical achievements in the various fields of development collectively in the five blocks of the District (except Tonk-khurd) are described below.

Agriculture and Irrigation

In the field of agriculture the total distribution of improved seeds in the five above mentioned development blocks of the District, during the three annual plans from 1966-67 to 68-69, amounted to 26,223 quintals. As against this, the seeds distributed during the Fourth Five Year Plan in the blocks totalled 168,660 quintals. Of this the Dewas block with 63,167 quintals claimed the largest share. The chemical fertilisers distributed over these five blocks in the three annual plans came to 31,938

quintals as against 248,120 quintals distributed during the Fourth Plan. The largest portion of chemical fertilisers in the Fourth Plan with as much as 81,837 quintals went to Bagli development block. In regard to distribution of seeds other than cereals 26,689 quintals were distributed in the Fourth Plan as against 11,008 quintals of the three annual plan periods. The lionshare out of it with more than ten thousand quintals each, went to Kannod and Sonkatch blocks.

The number of agricultural demonstrations during the Fourth Plan, in these blocks, totalled 1,251 as against 752 of the preceding three years of annual plans, with Dewas (467) and Sonkatch (177) blocks leading, respectively, in the two periods.

Besides, construction and repair or renovation of irrigation wells, tanks, etc., was also undertaken to improve the irrigation facilities in the various blocks. The newly constructed irrigation wells during the Fourth Plan in the District blocks numbered 5,262 as against 1,006 of the preceding three years again with Dewas (1,620) and Sonkatch (395) leading in the two respective periods.

Health

Construction and repair of drinking water wells, opening primary health centres, etc., were the main activities of this field pursued in the development blocks of the District. The newly constructed wells in the five blocks under study in the three annual plans (from 1966-67 to 68-69) came to 101 as against 214 of the subsequent Fourth Plan with Khategaon (31) and Sonkatch (52) blocks leading in the two periods, respectively. Besides, one primary health centre was also functioning in each of these blocks. In respect of rural dispensaries Bagli development block with as much as 10 had the largest number of them functioning by the end of 1973-74. Next, Kannod and Dewas, each had 8 of such dispensaries followed by Khategaon with 6 and Sonkatch with 3 rural dispensaries functioning by 1973-74.

Education

Establishment of adult literacy centres, reading rooms, libraries and basic schools, etc., formed the educational activities of development blocks. Of these, the number of adult literacy centres functioning in the year 1973-74 came to 8 each in Bagli, Kannod and Dewas blocks followed by Sonkatch with 5 and Khategaon with 4 such centres. As regards ordinary and basic schools existing in these blocks by the year 1973-74, the largest share went to Dewas with 194 of these schools followed by Kannod (113); Bagli (111); Sonkatch (97) and Khategaon (78).

Cooperation

Among other activities of the development blocks was also included the important field of cooperation. The number of cooperative societies functioning in these development blocks of the District in the year 1973-74 came to 245 of which 65, the largest, fell within Kannod block area. Of the other blocks, Dewas and Bagli had 56 and 54 cooperatives, respectively, to their credit followed by Sonkatch with 42 and Khategaon with 28 of the societies within their limits.

CHAPTER - X GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

In early days, on behalf of the Chiefs of Dewas the Diwan used to manage the State, giving out the parganas on *ijara*.¹ When the State came under the British supervision after 1818 A.D., the State was divided into 5 *parganas*, Dewas, Alot, Sarangpur, Khasi (Raghogarh), and Bagard. Each *pargana* was in charge of a *kamasdar* who was the Chief Revenue Officer and Magistrate of his charge. The *Kamasdars* were assisted by a *daftardar* or accountant a *chithis* or head clerk, a Police Inspector, and other subordinates. Each *pargana* had its hereditary revenue officers of the old times called the *Chaudharis* and *Kanungos*. After India became independent (1947), the Princely States were merged with the Union Territories. A new province - Madhya Bharat - comprising the State of Gwalior, Indore, Dhar, Dewas, etc. was formed in 1948. Dewas District was constituted in the erstwhile State of Madhya Bharat mainly by merging Dewas Senior and Junior States, Sonkatch of Gwalior State, Nimanpur of Dhar State, Kannod and Khategaon of Holkar State. Madhya Bharat, later, in 1956 became a part of new Madhya Pradesh.

The administrative pattern of the District is the same as in other districts of Madhya Pradesh. The District is the basic unit of administration. The Collector as head of the district administration is the key functionary of the government, having wide powers and great responsibilities. He is the link between the State Government and the people of the District, the custodian of law and authority, the pivot on which the local administration turns. Being the Chief Executive Officer of the District, he exercises general supervision over the district level officers of various departments in their non-technical work. Co-ordination of the activities of various departments at district level, control over local-self governing bodies, if necessary, contact with the public in committees or during interviews with visitors, execution of government schemes and miscellaneous functions, such as Panchayats, census, elections, and relief measures in times of emergencies like floods, epidemics, etc., also come within his purview. The powers and duties of the Collector have assumed much greater importance after Independence. His work of collection of land revenue and maintenance of law and order are not considered as important as his role in the all round development of the District-economic, social and cultural.

Collectorate

The Collector Dewas is assisted by an Assistant Collector and 7 Deputy Collectors. The District is divided into 3 sub-divisions. One Deputy Collector is incharge of each sub-division. The remaining 4 Deputy Collectors and the Assistant Collector assist the Collector in the day to day routine nature of work. The organisational set-up and working of the Collectorate may be divided into three main groups, namely, (1) Land Revenue, Land Records and other matters; (2) Law and Order and (3) Development.

1. Dewas State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 34

(1) Land Revenue and Land Records

For dealing with this branch, Dewas District is divided into 5 tahsils constituting 4 sub-divisions. As already states each sub-division is under the charge of a Sub-Divisional Officer, of the rank of a Deputy Collector. Dewas tahsil constitutes one sub-divisions with headquarters at Dewas, Sonkatch tahsil and Tonk-Khurd tahsil constitutes another sub-division with headquarters at Sonkatch while the other 2 tahsils of Kannod, Khategaon and Bagli constitute the third sub-division, with headquarters at Kannod and the last tahsil, Bagli constitute the fourth sub-Division of the District with Headquarters at Bagli. The six tahsils of the District are headed by a Tahsildar each at the respective tahsil headquarters. The Tahsildars are assisted by Naib Tahsildars whose strength is 3 at Bagli and 2 each at Dewas Sonkatch, Kannod and Khategaon tahsils, respectively. At the village level the work of land revenue and land records carried on by Patwaris whose office in the past was hereditary, and their work is supervised by Revenue Inspectors. There are 12 Revenue Inspector Circles and 237 Patwari Circles in the District. Each Patwari Circle covers about 5 villages on an average. The following Table gives the details of the distribution of work.

Table No. X-1

S.No.	Tahsil	No. of R.I. Circle	No. of Patwari Circle
1.	Dewas	2	51
2.	Sonkatch	3	66
3.	Bagli	3	53
4.	Kannod	2	35
5.	Khategaon	2	32
6.	Tonk-Kurd		
Total		12	237

Source : Collector, Dewas

At the district level a Superintendent of Land Records, assisted by two Assistant Superintendents of Land Records, supervises the work of Revenue Inspectors and Patwaris.

(2) Law and Order

In the maintenance of Law and Order the Collector functions as the District Magistrate, assisted by the District Magistracy and the Police. The Police force of the District is headed by Superintendent of Police. The Assistant Collector functions as Additional District Magistrate where as all the Sub-Divisional Officers act as Sub-Divisional Magistrates. All the Deputy Collectors posted at the District headquarters also assist the District Migistrate in the maintenance of Law and Order. Besides, the Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars also enjoy Magistrial power under the Criminal Procedure Code as are necessary for the effective maintenance of law and order and the prevention and suppression of crimes.

(3) Development

The Collector is assisted by a Deputy Collector in this field. There are 6 Development Blocks in the District, namely, Dewas, Sonkatch, Tonk-Khurd, Kannod, Bagli and Khategaon. Each Block is headed by a Block Development Assistant and the Block is provided with a team of Extension Officers drawn from various departments including Agriculture, Co-operation, Panchayat and Social Welfare, and Veterinary. A Sub-Engineer drawn from the Public Works Department (Building and Roads) is also posted in each Block. Further down there are 10 *Gram Sewaks* and 2 *Gram Sevikas* provided for each Block.

The Collector is also associated with a number of Committees in the District. They are :

- (1) District Advisory Committee.
- (2) District Coordinating Committee.
- (3) District Statistics Coordinating Committee.
- (4) District Planning Board.
- (5) District Planning Team.
- (6) Irrigation Advisory Committee.
- (7) Chief Ministers Relief Fund.
- (8) Industries Regional Development Committee.
- (9) *Shri Ramcharit Manas Chaturth Shatabdi Samaroh Samiti.*
- (10) Mahavir Nirwan Samaroh Samati.
- (11) District Flood Relief Committee.
- (12) Special Nutrition Programme Committee.
- (13) Task Force Committee.

Important among them is the District Advisory Committee constituted in 1958 in every District, in pursuance of the policy of the Government. The set-up of the Committee is as shown below :

1. President : A non-official member is elected President in every meeting only for conducting the proceedings of the meeting.
2. Members :
 - (a) All M.L.As elected from constituencies in the District
 - (b) All members of Parliament elected from the constituency the major part of which lies in the District;
 - (c) Presidents of Janapad Panchayats;
 - (d) The Mayors of corporations and Presidents of Municipal Committees in the District;
 - (e) The President of the District Cooperative Bank.
3. Secretary : The Collector functions as Secretary of the Committee, and he prepares the agenda of the meeting.

4. District : District Officials are also invited by the Collector to attend the meeting as and when problems affecting their particular Departments are under consideration in the meeting.

The functions of the Committee are of an advisory nature. Problems of general public interest and of local importance are discussed by the Committee.

Statutory Powers of Collector**Excise**

The Collector is also vested with statutory powers under Excise Act, to enable him to implement the excise and prohibition policy of the Government. In this work the Collector is assisted by an Excise Officer. For the purpose of collection of Excise Revenue and prevention of Excise crimes, the District Excise Officer is provided with a team of excise staff which includes 1 Excise Inspector, 9 Excise Sub-Inspectors, and a team of constabularies.

Treasury

The power of control of the District Treasury and Sub-Treasuries is vested in the Collector. The Treasury Officer, who belongs to the Madhya Pradesh Accounts Services looks after the work of the District Treasury at Dewas. Sub-Treasuries are located at Sonkatch, Bagli, Kannod and Khategaon each under the charge of the respective Tahsildars who are designated as Sub-Treasury Officers.

Registration

Yet another responsibility of the Collector is the execution of the Registration Act. The Sub-Divisional Officer, Dewas functions as ex-officio District Registrar of Dewas District with headquarters at Dewas. There are three Sub-Registrar's Offices located at Dewas, Sonkatch and Bagli.

Miscellaneous Duties

The Collector has also to look after Food and Civil Supplies, Nazul works, Land Consolidation, Land Acquisition Election, etc. The Deputy Collector in the charge of the branches assist the Collector in the discharge of his duties.

Food and Civil Supplies

To look after the food and civil supplies in the District, a Food Officer is posted to assist the Collector in this regard. The Food Officer is assisted by 1 Assistant Food Officer, 9 Food Inspectors and the usual clerical staff.

Nazul Work

The Nazul work is entrusted to one of the Deputy Collectors who works as Nazul Officer. The Nazul Officer is assisted by a Tahsildar - Nazul, a Assistant Superintendent of Land Records (Nazul) and 6 Revenue Inspectors (Nazul) with the usual staff.

Consolidation of Land

For operations of the scheme of consolidation of holdings, a Consolidation Officer is posted with the Collectorate. The Consolidation Officer is assisted by 2 Assistant Superintendents of Land Records (Consolidation), 30 Revenue Inspectors

(Consolidation) and the usual staff.

The Collector represents the State Government in the District and is the Chief Co-ordinating authority at the district level. In order to strengthen his position as the Chief Administrator of the District, the State Government has conferred upon him various powers. The Collector has been authorised to issue instructions of a mandatory nature to any District Officer, excepting to officers of Judiciary, Labour and Sales Tax, and has been empowered to inspect any district level office.

Other District Level Offices

The following is the list of various other district offices located in the District which are under the control of their own heads of departments.

- (1) The District and Sessions Judge, Dewas
- (2) The Superintendent of Police, Dewas
- (3) The Civil Surgeon, Dewas
- (4) The District Family Planning-cum-Health Officer, Dewas
- (5) The Divisional Forest Officer, Dewas
- (6) The Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (B&P), Dewas
- (7) The Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Dewas
- (8) The Assistant Director of Agriculture, Dewas
- (9) The Assistant Soil Conservation Officer, Dewas
- (10) The Assistant Engineer, Public Health, Survey Sub-Division, Dewas
- (11) The Public Relations Officer, Dewas
- (12) The Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Dewas
- (13) The District Panchayat and Welfare Officer, Dewas
- (14) The Statistical Officer, Dewas
- (15) The Company Commandant, Home Guards, Dewas
- (16) The Assistant Director, Industries, Dewas
- (17) The District Educational Officer, Dewas
- (18) The Assistant Director, Veterinary Services, I/C Livestock, Dewas
- (19) The District Employment Officer, Dewas
- (20) The Assistant Fisheries Officer, Dewas.

Central Government Offices

The organisational set-up of the Central Government Offices located in the District is described below.

Bank Note Press

For printing of Reserve Bank Notes and manufacture of security ink, a Bank Note Press has been established in 1975, at Dewas under a General Manager. The General Manager functions under the control of Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, New Delhi.

The General Manager, Bank Note Press has been provided with the following staff.

(1)	Deputy General Manager	-	1
(2)	Chief Accounts and Administrative Officer	-	1
(3)	Production Officers	-	2
(4)	Senior Engineer	-	1
(5)	Chief Chemist	-	1
(6)	Chief Designer and Engraver	-	1
(7)	Labour Officer	-	1
(8)	Assistant Production Officer	-	7
(9)	Assistant Engineers	-	4
(10)	Chemists	-	4
(11)	Control Officer	-	3
(12)	Assistant Cost Accounts Officer	-	1
(13)	Junior Administrative Officer	-	1
(14)	Accounts Officer	-	1
(15)	Junior Medical Officer	-	2
(16)	Cost Accountant	-	1
(17)	Stores Officer	-	1

Security Force

For the security of the Bank Note Press, a unit of Central Industrial Security Force has been posted with the Bank Note Press under an Assistant Commandant, C.I.S.F. and he works under the administrative control of the Inspector General, C.I.S.F., Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi. The Assistant Commandant has been provided with the following staff.

(1)	Inspectors	-	3
(2)	Sub-Inspectors	-	6
(3)	Assistant Sub-Inspectors	-	4 besides the usual staff

Central Public Works Department

Executive Engineer, Construction Division No.1

The office of the Executive Engineer, C.P.W.D. Construction Division No. 1 was established for the purpose at Dewas in 1970. This office works under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Bank Note Press, Construction Circle, C.P.W.D., Indore. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 5 Assistant Engineers, 16 Junior Engineers and usual staff. The Bank Note Press buildings were constructed by the C.P.W.D.

Executive Engineer, Construction Division No. 3

For construction of Bank Note Press Project at Dewas and maintenance of the Press township, an office of the Executive Engineer, Bank Note Press, Construction Division No. 3 was established in September, 1972. The Executive Engineer works under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Bank Note Press, Construction Circle, C.P.W.D., Indore. The Executive Engineer is assisted by 4 Assistant Engineers (civil), 16 Junior Engineers (civil) and the usual staff.

Executive Engineer, Electrical Division (C.P.W.D.), No. 1

For execution and maintenance of electrical fittings for the Bank Note Press, an office of the Executive Engineer (Electrical), Bank Note Press, Electrical Division No. 1, C.P.W.D. was established at Dewas on 15th September, 1971. The Executive Engineer work under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Bank Note Press, Construction Circle, C.P.W.D., Indore.

The Executive Engineer is assisted by 4 Assistant Engineers (Electrical;) and 9 Junior Engineers (Electrical) alongwith the usual staff.

Income Tax

The Office of the Income Tax Officer, Dewas was established in 1971. The officer has jurisdiction over the whole District of Dewas. It work under the immediate administrative control of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, Range II, Indore. The Income Tax Officer is assisted by one Inspector and the usual staff.

Nehru Yuvak Kendra

For the welfare and uplift of the youths a Nehru Yuvak Kendra was set-up at Dewas in May, 1973 under a Youth Coordinator. The Youth Coordinator organises educational, cultural and social programmes at the Yuvak Kendra. Besides be organises sports competetions also. The Youth Coordinator functions under the administrative control of Government of India, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.

CHAPTER - XI**REVENUE ADMINISTRATION**

As the District was constituted by merging the Dewas States and fragments of Holkar, Gwalior, Dhar and Bhopal States, it is not possible to give a coherent and complete account of land revenue assessments of the District, as now constituted.

Revenue Administration During Early Days

The present District is a part of Malwa region which came under the sway of the Mughals and afterwards of Maratha. Consequently the system of land revenue evolved by those rulers, prevailed in this region as well. Under the Mughals, the land was apportioned into *Khalsa* and *Jagir* lands. The former was divided into charges and managed by *amils* and other officials. The rest was divided into blocks or *estates* which were made over for life, the grants became hereditary at a later stage to certain military commanders, ministers and courtiers, who utilised the revenue for their own needs and for the upkeep of a military force which they were required to maintain. By the time, the *Khalsa* lands were held on *Ijaradari* or farm system. Under this system, a village, *pargana* or one entire district was farmed out and for the collection of its revenue (which besides land revenue included cesses also), a person of status called *ijadarar* was assigned the whole area or a part of it for a period ranging from three to ten years. He was left free to make arrangements for cultivation, etc. He could squeeze as much money out of the cultivators as possible. Later on, it was abolished and was replaced by *zamindari* system, in Gwalior State. In Holkar, Dhar and Dewas States after the abolition of *ijara* system, the *ryotwari* system was established.

Regarding the land revenue assessment and management system of these portions of different States in the *ryotwari* system the control of the village and the collection of the rents were entrusted to a hereditary Patel who was assisted by the Patwari in his work. A detailed review of the system of these areas is being narrated below.

Dewas State**Senior and Junior**

In both the States, the land was the property of the Chief. The *ryot* had only cultivating rights on his holding, so long as he paid the assessed revenue. The tenure was *ryotwari* where each cultivator was holding directly from the Darbar, except in Bagaud pargana (Senior Branch) where agriculturists enjoyed proprietary rights entitling them to sell, mortgage or otherwise alienate their land.

In Senior Branch, State land was occasionally given on *batai* tenure, i.e., the produce of the field was shared between the cultivators and the Darbar. This was the practice in remote and inaccessible parts or where land fit for cultivation had not been taken up by regular cultivators. Where a village was deserted and the lands remained fallow, they were made over to the cultivators of an adjoining villages on *paya-kasht* tenure. The holder of such land paid revenue at the harvest. But much of the state

land was held in *inam* which was of five classes : 1. *Devasthan* or *dharmadaya* land grants were made for the maintenance of temples and support of Brahmans 2. *Khoti* land was held by the Patel or headman of each village, partly revenue free being in possession of the family for generations, the Patel being required to pay only the *tisala* cess, on this lands, equivalent to one-third of the normal assessment. 3. *Paitia* lands were petty grants held by village servants, such as *balais*, carpenters, etc., free of revenue or cesses, 4. *Jagir* lands had been given revenue free for signal service rendered or through favour. There were 14 *jagirdars* holding 24 villages (in Senior Branch). and 5.9 *istimrari* tenure land was held on quit rent or permanent settlement. There were are 10 *istimrardars* holding 24 villages.

In Junior Branch, tenure fell into two classes : *Khalsa*, i.e., land directly under the Darbar and alienated lands. The latter were *Jagir* grants to *sardars* and officials and a few *muafis* or revenue free holdings. Some villages were held on *ijara* system under *ijaradars* who had no power to alienate their lands.

Early Settlements In Senior Branch

In the Senior Branch first survey of land was made by *Kad-dhap*, (survey by means of a rope or bamboo) or eye estimate in the time of Raja Rukamangad Rao in about 1830-31 and was completed in three years. This survey was followed by a settlement in which holdings were assessed as a whole without reference to the values of the component fields and the villages were farmed out for lump sum.

The second settlement was made in 1884-85 for 11 years in which the *ijara* demand on each village was increased by 12½ per cent. This lasted upto 1894-95 when the *ijara* system was abolished and villages came to be managed as *Khalsa*.

In 1894, a plane-table survey of the Whole State was started and finished in three years, but a general settlement could not be undertaken immediately on account of untimely death of the Chief and the famine of 1900 except of Alot *pargana*. But the settlement was rejected as Hoare found that the maps and records were not brought upto-date and that no soil classification was made under proper supervision. Pyster who was deputed to check the survey of 1894, after checking, survey recommended that the whole State should be surveyed again.

Junior Branch

At first the system of assessment called *halphal* (assessment by the *hal* or plough) which was in vogue long before the appearance of the Marathas was generally adhered to. The land was occasionally measured before being assessed by the *mindhas* or local surveyors who usually did their work by *kad-dhap*, and sometimes by an eye-estimate only. This was abolished by Raja Narayan Rao, having been convinced of its uselessness and gross abuses.

For the first time, a regular survey of the State on the Punjabi system was commenced by Munshi Shamat Ali in 1880 and completed in 1883-84. The serious defect of this survey was that the actual *bigha* used in survey was only 145 sq. feet, while the standard *bigha* was equivalent to 165 sq. feet. Due to this, the demand of the villages considerably increased, which were given on *ijara*. The *ijaradars* finding

the demand excessive, resigned their *pattas* and villages gradually came under *Khalsa* management. *Mulye* after due verification of this fact abandoned the whole attempt. During 1894-97, the State was again regularly surveyed on the planetable system, but no settlement was made on account of the famine of 1899. This survey was rejected by Pyster on its examination.

Settlement of 1909

In both the States settlement were long overdue. The previous surveys having been rejected, fresh survey operations were started in 1907-08 by Pyster. In both the States, the system of traverse survey with the plane table and sighting rule was followed. All the villages were cadastrally surveyed satisfactorily and village records and maps were prepared by the Survey Department. Verification of the same was done in 1908. The operation was completed by Major Ram Prasad Dube in September 1909.

The status of the tenants in the two States was exactly the same. There were 19 villages on *ijara* in the Senior Branch and 13 in the Junior Branch. This system was abolished from this settlement and every landlord was made liable for the land revenue assessment on the holding. The general principles of assessment were the same as those introduced by H.J. Hoare in the Holkar State Indore. These were to fix the amount for a village considered as a single holding of tenants, by framing village rates by means of an accurate soil classification of each of the fields comprised in the holding. In fixing this amount, the demand of last settlement, the subsequent increase or decrease in dry and wet cultivation, the valuation at circle rates, the attested demand, the average realisation of a period of years before and after the famine of 1900, indebtedness and caste of the tenantry, condition of sources of irrigation and their quality, the value of soil and other agricultural details, etc. were considered.

The period of settlement sanctioned for Senior Branch was 20 years and for Junior Branch 30 years. The following table show the financial results of both the States :-

Table No.XI-1
Financial Results of Settlement-1909

	(In Rs.)	
	191 Villages of Senior Branch	160 Villages of Junior Branch
1. Demand of last Settlement (Rs.)	220,605	3,43,514
2. Attested demand (Rs.)	2,65,126	3,43,514
3. Circle rates (Rs.)	2,66,718	2,19,712
4. Proposed demand (Rs.)	2,70,159	2,26,658
5. Increase or decrease		
(a) Rs.	+ 5,033	-1,16,858
(b) Percentage	+ 2%	-34%

The proposed decreased demand in Junior Branch and a very little increase in Senior Branch was due to decrease in irrigated land and in cultivation after famine of 1900

Settlement in Junior Branch, 1941

Though the last settlement was to expire in 1939, but due to certain reasons a revision settlement could not be done and the same continued for two years more. Rai Saheb Makhan Lal conducted the settlement operations. The condition of the cultivators had improved much since the previous settlement, the prices had also registered increase. Educationally, socially, economically, the tenantry had advanced. The last settlement had not weighed heavily on them.

Area under irrigation had increased. So, enhanced rates of assessment were proposed which were considered to be reasonable and equitable. The following table shows the expiring and the new demand of the tracts settled :-

Table No.XI-2
Financial Results of Settlement, Junior Branch, 1941

(In Rs.)		
Pargana	Expiring Demands	New Demand
1. Dewas	77,093	1,05,788
2. Sarangpur	66,288	84,276
3. Ringnod	43,120	57,228
4. Padlia	17,818	25,217
TOTAL	2,04,319	2,71,909

Kannod and Khategaon Tahsils

These tahsils were included from Holkar State. The Ruler was the sole proprietor of the land, the cultivators were his tenants and as a consequence their rights of transfer were liable to definite limitation and their assessment was the rent they paid to the State as tenants of the ruler. This system could be described as the *khalsa* system. The control of the village and the collection of rent were entrusted to a hereditary Petel who in his work was assisted by Patwari. But the institution of Patel and Patwari declined after the *ijaradari* system was brought into force, where in the whole villages, groups of villages or *parganas* were leased out to contractors or farmers and the amounts of revenue was fixed on of revenue collected during the previous years. They were allowed a commission of ten per cent on the actual amount of revenue paid into the State Treasury, plus 2½ per cent for village expenses. They were not allowed to enhance the rent fixed at the time of settlement of the cultivated areas.

In this area, for the assessment of the land revenue, there had been four regular settlements in the years 1865, 1881, 1908 and 1928. In the first settlement the *kad-dhap* survey was carried out. Only cultivated land was measured and mapped out roughly, but not as per scale. This was not based on classification of soils

and levy of land revenue was not, therefore, proportionate to the productive capacity of the soil. Land revenue under this settlement was more than doubled in each pargana and was regarded as being unduly heavy.

The revision settlement of 1881 was based partly on *kad-dhap* survey and partly on the *shanku* (cross-staff and chain) survey. Maps were prepared for the first time according to the measurements taken. But later on, the survey turned out to be rough and incorrect. For purposes of assessment, land was divided into three categories

1. Lands yielding *Kharif* crops,
2. Lands yielding *Rabi* crops,
3. Lands yielding either crop alternatively, i.e., *kharif* crop in one year and the *rabi* crop the next year. The settlement was guaranteed to last for 15 years.

The term of the settlement of 1881 having expired, a new survey and settlement was sanctioned in 1894-95. However, due to famine of 1899-1900, the operations were dislocated.

Fresh settlement operations were ordered in 1906. The work was entrusted to H.J.Hoare. The villages were traversed and cadastrally surveyed on the plane table system. An elaborate system of soil classification based mainly on the depth of the soil was evolved. Only the cultivated area was fully classified, the uncultivated part of the holding was only roughly divided into three classes, viz., *uttam*, *madhyam* and *kanishtha*.

A noteworthy feature of this settlement was that the pernicious evils of *ijaradari* system which was continuing in the garb of *khalsa* system were brought into bold relief. Hoare described it as 'the refuge of an incompetent administration. On his recommendation the *ijara-dari* system was abolished and the *Khalsa* system was re-established under which the patel was made the chief revenue realizing agency and the Patwari recorded the collections.

The fourth settlement of 1928 adopted the soil-classification followed at the previous settlement. Unlike at the previous settlement, even the uncultivated part of the holding was fully soil-classified. The assessment was enhanced by an increase of rates only in tracts which admitted of such increase in view of their changed conditions. For the same, enquiries were made the spot and village to village inspections by assessing officers were made for finding out the rental value of each village. In the *zamindari* estates, the amount of revenue was fixed for a village by the Settlement Officer, which remained unaltered till the next settlement, except in cases of large alluvion or diluvion. In ryotwari estates that amount was liable to change in any year with the increase or decrease in the occupied area. This resulted in the increase in revenue in the inter-settlement period, during which time the occupied area had risen.

This settlement was given effect from February 1928 for a term of 30 years. Although the term expired in 1958, but no further settlement operations have been undertaken, and the land revenue continues to be paid at the old rates.

Nimanpur Tahsil

The Tahsil was the part of former Dhar State where the ruler was the paramount owner of all lands. *Ryotwari* system was in existence and the land was held directly on lease, i.e., on *patta bandi* basis. The *pattas* or leases issued to the tenants indicated the nature of soil, irrigation facilities and other details on the basis of which the assessment was made.

Some villages were farmed out on *ijara*, but this system was stopped during the minority of the Chief at the settlement of 1907-08.

The earliest land survey done in this area is known as baba shahi jarib survey commenced in 1837 and completed in 1842. Revised rates of assessment were imposed and farm of villages was given to respectable local men. The *pattas* (leases) were granted for five years, renewable after that period at an enhanced rate. The Nimanpur *pargana* which was all forest land produced no land revenue. In these days when no land revenue was derivable from Nimanpur certain taxes were levied. The most important were the *bel jupa lag* (tax on a pair of bullocks) levied at Rs. 7=8 a year on every pair of bullocks employed of wood cutters to carry their produce, *hela jupa lag* a similar tax on a pair of buffalow (hela) at Rs. five and the *kurada leg* or axe tax at Rs.4=4. These taxes were only discontinued in 1901. The next assessment was done in 1892 on the basis of *sanku* system, carried, on till 1904. The disastrous famine of 1899-1900 necessitated its postponement. A regular land revenue settlement was made by major Ram Prasad Dubey in 1907-08.

The time limit of this settlement having expired, the work of the revised settlement of the State was started in 1925-26 and completed in 1930-31. The term of the settlement was 20 years. The rates of assessment were enhanced by 30 per cent in this tract. New *pattas* were prepared according to the enhanced rates and were distributed to cultivators in 1930-31. Every *mahal* (*Pargana*) was provided with one *naib-kamasdar* with a view to assisting the *kamasdars* in the settlement work, as well as land records work. The Dhar Land Revenue and Tenancy Act, 1941-42 along with Muafi Rules of the State governed the conditions of land tenure.

Bagli and Sonkatch Tahsils

This area was governed under the Gwalior State, so the system of land assessment and revenue in force in the state was also prevalent here. The rulers had tried to give many facilities to the cultivators and the codified land laws were framed, amended and modified from time to time. The *Darbar* was the sole proprietor of the land. The *zamindari* system was mostly in vogue after abolishing the *ijaradari* system in 1853. A *zamindar* was the proprietor of the village and was responsible for paying the State revenue fixed at each settlement which was ordinarily for a term of 20 years. Tenants paid their rent to *zamindar* and the State had no direct concern with them.

There were *Khalsa* villages also, looked after and managed by the *Darbar* directly.

Between 1853 and 1883, four settlements were made in the State in the years

1853, 1860, 1880 and 1883 but these were imperfect in as much as there was no regular survey, no field map, no record of rights, no soil classification, no determined soil rate, etc. The general opinion about the assessments was that they were severe and that the lease holders would not be able to meet the Government demand. The fifth settlement was made in 1893. This settlement (Malwa Prant) was superior to all others as it was based on a cadastral survey and upto date field maps. But there was no soil classification or assessment circles or a register of proprietor's holdings (*Khewat*). The assessment was done on the lines adopted in British India. This summary settlement was made for 12 years.

The revision of the settlement was undertaken in 1904, but was postponed till 1907. The settlement actually was made in 1911. Villages under *zamindari* tenure were 217 in number (159 in Sonkatch and 58 in Bagli).

There were two *jagirs* comprising 107 villages which lay within the borders of former Gwalior State. The State had a guarantee from the British Government. These estates were Tappa Sukliya of 12 villages and Bagli Thikana of 95 villages. Besides these, there were 122 villages under *Jagirs* and their *Jagirdars* exercised limited judicial power within their *jagirs*.

The later settlement in *zamindari* villages was undertaken in 1927-28. The assessment was made on the quality of the soil and other local conditions, e.g., rainfall, situation of the villages and irrigation facilities. The land revenue demand was fixed at nearly 60 per cent of the total average annual proceeds of the villages to be deposited in the Government Treasury and the rest was left with the *zamindar* in lieu of the duties discharged by them.

After the formation of the Madhya Bharat the *zamindari* and *jagirdari* systems were abolished in 1951. A uniform *ryotwari* pattern of land tenure was established in the District. All *zamindari* and *jagirdari* lands vested in the State free from all encumbrances. Cultivators became directly liable for the payment of land revenue or rent that they used to pay to the *jagirdars* or *zamindars*.

Income From Land Revenue and Special Cesses

The Madhya Bharat Land Revenue and Tenancy Act, 1950 was made applicable in these areas and a patel was appointed in each village to collect and pay land revenue into Government treasury. The collection of land revenue is now governed by the provision of M.P. Land Revenue Code, 1959. In a few villages of the District, Gram Panchayats have been authorised to collect land revenue, etc., as an experimental measure. The land revenue is recovered in two instalments which are due on 15th January and 15th May of each year.

The land revenue is the oldest form of revenue in the District. The following table shows the annual demand and collections of land revenue in the District, from 1970-71 :-

Table No. XI-3
Land Revenue Demand and Collection

(In Rs.)			
Year	Demand	Collection	Balance
1970-71	21,06,585	20,55,305	51,280
1971-72	20,88,363	20,38,489	49,874
1972-73	22,65,583	21,05,209	1,60,374
1973-74	22,70,801	21,51,105	1,19,696

Source:- Collector, Dewas

For the collection of land revenue a commission at prescribed rates is paid to the Patels of the Gram Panchayats Collecting Land Revenue. This amounted to Rs. 1,11,275 in 1970-71, Rs.1,11,578 in 1971-72, Rs.1,10,944 in 1972-73 and Rs.1,40,426 in 1973-74.

As a measure of relief to the cultivators, Madhya Pradesh Government by promulgating the M.P. Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1968 (No.10 of 1968) abolished the land revenue with effect from 1st July 1968. The *Vanijya Fasal Kar Adhiniyam* 1966 (amended in 1970) and the Madhya Pradesh *Krishi Bhomi Vikas Kar Adhyadesh*, 1968 (No.11 of 1968) were enacted under which *Vanijya Fasal kar* and Agricultural Land Development Tax were levied. The Land Development Tax was abolished by Act No. 31 of 1969 and land revenue in Lieu thereof imposed on the same rate. Subsequently, a surcharge was imposed by the M.P. *Bhoo-Rajaswa* (Adhibhar) Act, 1972 (No.24 of 1972). This was later replaced by the Madhya Pradesh *Gramin Vikas Kar* Act, 1974 (No. 42 of 1974) and a *Gram Vikas kar* has been imposed instead.

Cesses and Siwai Income

In the former Dewas Senior and Junior States, several type of casses and other miscellaneous taxes were imposed on the cultivators. In Junior branch, the Chief constituted a separate fund called *Anni* Fund for rural reconstruction works which included (1) Local cess of one *anna* per rupee of assessment (2) *Mandi Dharmadaya*, (3) one *anna* stamp sale proceeds (4) Cattle pound cess, (5) Mango grove Income and (6) *Chuna Kankar* fees. *Mauja Tarakki* Fund or village uplift Fund was also created.

In the former Dhar State when the Chief was short of funds special cesses were often levied to make good the deficiency. The collection was of a most oppressive nature. After 1820, a cess known as *highoti* was levied at the rate of *eight annas* a *bigha* on *govara* and six *annas* on *maletru* land. Another cess called *tulai* was at two per cent on the assessed revenue. These were collected alongwith the land revenue.

In the former Gwalior State, *gaonti Kharch* was deducted from actual assessed revenue of each village to cover the cost of *nazars* (gifts) paid to State

officials. Later on it was abolished. In the former Indore State, *sardeshmukhi* was introduced in the latter half of the 19th century. It was of three kinds and was levied at varying rates. It was abolished at the Settlement of 1904. However, road cess and *gaonti kharch* which were also in force continued to be collected at the rate of three pies per rupee and at four *annas* per *bigha* of land, respectively. These were steadily abolished at the end of the Holkar rule.

In Madhya Bharat, a Panchayat cess at the rate of half an *anna* per rupee of land revenue was realised alongwith the land revenue under Madhya Bharat Panchayat Act 1949. It was subsequently paid to the Panchayats in the District. Now under the Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act, 1962, a cess at the rate of 10 paise per rupee is leviable at the Panchayat level.

The receipts under *siwai* (miscellaneous) income are given in the following table:-

Table No. XI-4
Receipts From Siwai Income

(In Rs.)			
Year	Demand	Collection	Balance
1970-71	44,627	29,631	14,996
1971-72	1,10,145	1,09,091	1,054
1972-73	1,21,632	1,10,514	11,118
1973-74	1,75,400	1,54,118	21,282

Source :- Collector, Dewas

Relations Between Landlord and Tenant

It is dvident from the first part of this chapter that the rulers of different states were the sole proprietors of the land. No individual cultivator was having proprietary rights. The land revenue was collected through *ijaradars*, later on through *zamindars* and in *khalsa* villages through patels. In these States tenants' right were few and they were liable to be ejected on the ground of failure to pay rent on the due date. The entire management of the areas allotted to a *ijaradar* was left to him and he was responsible only for paying the same as agreed upon. Under *zamindari* and *jagirdari* systems also, the tenant was left to the mercy of the *zamindar* or *jagirdar*. It is reported that there had been many complaints about the high-handedness of some of the *zamindars* in trying to eject the tenants in former Gwalior State. The *zamindars* were demanding large sums of money from them by way of *nazarana* while leasing land for cultivation. In their dealing with *zamindars*, the tenants also did not show spirit of compromise.

In the Holkar State, the *ijaradars* enjoyed unrestricted powers and cultivators had to undergo great hardships. Shortly after the introduction of the *ijaradari* system, *tipdari* system was established which further added to the hardships of the cultivators. The *tipdar* was the person who stood security for payment of revenue

dues by the cultivators to the State or the *ijaradar* as the case may be. For undertaking this responsibility, the *tipdar* enjoyed many concessions from the State. Once the cultivator had given the security of a *tipdar*, he was constrained to put up with all the tyranny, the latter chose to inflict upon him.

Position before 1948

Many reforms were introduced by the States to mitigate the evils arising out of the *ijaradari*, *tipdari zamindari* and *jagirdari* systems, prevalent in different States constituting the different portions of the District. Notworthy among them was an order issued in 1905 in former Dhar as well as in Dewas States which required that all lands acquired by the *ijaradar* during the term of his lease would be resumed by the State on the termination of the *ijara*. Further, after the abolition of *ijaradari* system, all such lands were restored to their original owners and *Khalsa* system of management established. Steps were also taken to abolish *tipdari* system gradually.

In the former Dewas as well as in former Holkar State, the laws relating to land revenue and land tenures were codified. The Indore Land Revenue and Tenancy Act of 1931 codified the rights and privileges of the tenants regarding the conditions governing their tenancy of the land and other ancillary matters. In areas of the former Gwalior State forming part of Dewas District, the *Qanoon Mal* (Land Revenue Code) of Gwalior State was enforced from 1904. It was amended in 1927. By this code, full proprietary rights were given to the occupancy tenants in respect of their holdings. It was again revised in 1948. One of its amendments prohibited the eviction of non-occupancy and sub-tenants under certain circumstances.

Land Reforms after 1948

After the formation of Madhya Bharat, four important Acts were passed. The Jagir Tenants Land Restoration Act enacted in 1949 enabled the tenants to reacquire their dispossessed lands when they were ejected forcibly by the *jagirdars*. The Madhya Bharat Land Revenue and Tenancy Act 1950 replaced the land tenancy laws of the different integrating States. This Act consolidated the position of the tenants in the *ryotwari* areas and conferred occupancy tenants' rights on all these tenants who or whose predecessor's interest had been lawfully recorded as tenants. It also abolished the *pukhta maurusi* tenure and all tenants were levelled up as *pattedars*. The other Acts of historical importance were the Madhya Bharat Zamindari Abolition Act of 1951 and Madhya Bharat Abolition of Jagirs Act of 1951 which abolished not only the *zamindaris* and *jagirs*, but also provided greater security and additional rights to the tenants. Even a sub-tenant or tenant of a sub-tenant could acquire occupancy rights under specific conditions.

Position after 1956

After the formation of Madhya Pradesh, the whole position regarding the land tenures and tenancy reforms was reviewed and as a result, a unified Land Revenue Code, 1959 was enacted and brought into force from the 2nd October 1959. This Code is a landmark in the history of the land reforms which has incorporated all the important features of progressive land reforms, such as, uniformity of tenures, protection of tenants against arbitrary ejectment, rack-renting and conferring *bhumiswami*

rights on them. The Code provides only one class of tenure holders of land known as *bhumiswami*, with full rights over his holdings e.g., right of mortgage and sale subject to certain restrictions. The table below shows the extent of the area occupied by *bhumiswamis* and other tenure-holders.

Table No. XI-5
Land held under different Tenures

Year	Bhumiswamis	Govt. Lessees	Bhoodan Dharak	(In Hectares)
				Service Land
1970-71	41,63,91.1	1570.2	132.7	4.0
1971-72	41,41,77.2	2505.8	150.1	37.2
1972-73	36,91,08.804	2127.8	105.6	15.8
1973-74	5,25,157	4197	185	406

Source :- Collector, Dewas

Under the Code, no sub-letting or leasing of land is permitted except in certain hard cases in three years or by certain classes of persons, as widows, unmarried women, minors, etc.

Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings

The above land reforms affect more the type of tenure than the size of property. Even so some restrictions have been imposed in this respect. The maximum limit of individual holdings in respect of future acquisitions was fixed at 50 acres by the former Madhya Bharat Government. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has enacted a special law known as the Madhya Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act, 1961 under which no person could acquire more than 25 standard acres per family and additional 5 standard acres were allowed for each dependant upto five, to the maximum extent of 25 standard acres, depending on the number of dependants, i.e., upto 50 standard acres.

The ceiling has been lowered according to an amendment in the said Act, in 1972. Now, a family upto 5 members may acquire upto 18 standard acres. An individual may own upto 10 standard cases, the additional 8 standard acres being allowed for dependants at the rate of 2 standard acres for every dependant member limited to a maximum of 4 dependants. For the purpose of this Act, a standard acre means one acre of irrigated land from Government source available for more than one crop in a year, or two acres of seasonally irrigated land from government source available for at least one crop or three acres of dry land.

Agricultural Holdings

The position of the agricultural holdings according to the different sizes as in the year 1970-71 is given below :-

Table No. XI-6
Number of Operational Holdings 1970-71
(Provisional)

Size of Holdings (Hectares)	Holdings (No.) (in '000)	Percentage to total
Less than 0.5	8.8	13.7
0.5 to 1	4.7	7.3
1 to 2	7.3	11.3
2 to 3	6.0	9.3
3 to 4	4.8	7.4
4 to 5	5.0	7.8
5 to 10	14.7	22.8
10 to 20	9.5	14.8
20 to 30	2.5	3.9
30 to 40	0.7	1.1
40 to 50	0.2	0.3
50 and above	0.2	0.3

Source :- Agricultural Statistics 1972, p. 7

The above table shows that about 13,500 holdings or 21 per cent of the total holding are below one hectare in size, while about 200 holdings, i.e., 0.3 per cent holdings are big-sized holding of 50 hectares or more.

Consolidation of Holdings

Besides the smallness of holding, the other serious impediment to land development and agricultural production is fragmentation of holdings in the country. This District is no exception to this problem as the tenants sub-divided and fragment their holding to even small uneconomic parcels below two hectares in size. The remedy lies in consolidation of holdings and for this, the Government has started a scheme of consolidation of holdings. The work for consolidation was started in the year 1966-67 in the District. Since then the work is progressing steadily though slowly. The scheme has covered 166 villages out of 1042 villages in the District and land aggregating 65,453 hectares comprised within the holdings, has been consolidated upto the March 1974. The table below shows year-wise progress of the consolidation work done till 1973-74 :-

Table No. XI- 7
Progress of Consolidation Work

Year	No. of villages for which sche- mes were Prepared.	Area consoli- dated (Hectares)	Khasra No. before Chakbandi. Chakbandi.	Net Khasra No. after Chakbandi	Reduction of Col.4 on Col 5.
1966-67	—	—	—	—	—
1967-68	23	6641.70	6,904	2,867	58%
1968-69	27	8275.8	10,434	3,688	65%
1969-70	29	10677.8	15,302	6,236	59%
1970-71	24	10570.0	15,059	6,777	55%
1971-72	25	8647.7	9,867	5,237	46%
1972-73	16	9431.6	11,717	6,450	45%
1973-74	22	11057.4	17,252	8,954	48%
Total	166	65453.2	86,535	40,209	54%

Source :- Consolidation Officer, Dewas

The above table indicates that 86,535 Khasra numbers have been reduced to 40,209, i.e., by 54 per cent.

Bhoodan Movement

The Bhoodan Yagna or land gift movement was initiated in the country in 1951 by Acharya Vinoba Bhave with the aim of solving the problem of landless labourers. Acharya Vinoba says that the landless labourers have as much right to land as to free air, water and the sun, which are given free by God. Land is given by God and therefore, those who have no land should be provided with land. Thus, this movement is a revolutionary movement to help the have-nots, including agricultural labourers who have a very low status in society. In former Madhya Bharat, a legislation known as the Madhya Bharat Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1955 (No. 3 of 1955) was enacted in 1955 to facilitate the work of the Bhoodan Yagna movement. 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 under Bhoodan Movement. Now its office is in Bhopal. It receives an annual grant from the Government. Acharya Vinoba Bhave visited this District in 1960 and persuaded the land owners to donate land in *bhoodan yagna*. Since the inception of this movement in the District till March 1974, 274 hectares of land has been received 264 donors as *bhoodan*. Out of this 205 ha. of land has been distributed amongst 204 landless families, 47 ha of land has been found unfit for distribution and 22 ha. of land remains to be distributed.¹

1. Annual Report of M.P. Bhoodan Yagna Board, Bhopal, for the year 1973-74, p. 15.

Other Sources of Revenue

The fiscal system of the District was government formerly according to the policies prevalent in the erstwhile constituent States which were different from what obtains today in Madhya Pradesh. These States being independent entities in financial matters, all the sources of revenue were 'State' subjects and as such there was no division of revenue into Central and State. Besides land revenue, the other important sources of revenue in the States were forests, customs, excise, and stamps. Since the coming into force of the Constitution of India the different sources of revenue have been divided into (1) Central and (2) State. Central Excise, Income Tax and Estate Duty are the 'Central' sources of revenue, while State Excise, Stamps, Forests, Registration, Sales Tax, Taxes on Motor Vehicles, Entertainment Tax, etc. constitute the 'State' sources of revenue. A brief account of these items of taxation and income from them is given below.

Union Excise

The main commodities on which Union Excise is levied are cloth, sugar, tobacco, cement, vegetable non-essential oils, copper, yarn, receiving sets, air conditioning machinery, patent and proprietary medicines, matches, electric fans, etc. The income under this head was Rs.2.75 lakhs in 1965-66 which increased to Rs.16.4 lakhs in 1973-74, i.e., by about six times during a decade.

Income Tax and Estate Duty

The income tax is collected under the Income Tax Act, 1961. The receipts under this head are increasing year by year. They were Rs.5.9 lakhs in 1965-66 and increased to Rs.12.7 lakhs in 1973-74. The increase is more than two-fold during the decade. The receipts from the Estate Duty are very nominal. They were Rs.1,160 in 1965-66 and increased to Rs. 34,841 in 1971-72, but declined to only Rs. 611 in 1973-74. The administration of the Duty has also been entrusted to the Income Tax Department.

State Excise

In the erstwhile Gwalior State, there were out-posts at Sonkatch and a few other places to collect customs excise and export-import duties. In Dewas, the *abkari* or excise arrangements were managed independently by each Branch.

Income under this head is derived from the sale of imported liquor, country spirit and fermented liquor, opium, *ganja* and *bhang*. The income from this head has doubled during the last decade. The income which was Rs. 15 lakhs in 1965-66, increased to Rs.30.5 lakhs in 1973-74.

Sales Tax

The Madhya Bharat Sales Tax Act, Samvat 2007 was first introduced in this District in 1950. It was replaced by the Madhya Pradesh General Sales Tax Act from 1st April 1959. Besides, the Central Sales Tax was also introduced from 1st July, 1957, under the Central Sales Tax Act of 1956. Two more Acts, viz., Motor Spirit and Lubrication Act 1957 and Professional and Employment Tax 1966 came into force from September 1957 and 1st April 1966, respectively. Their administration was also

entrusted to the Sales Tax Department. The former has been abolished from 1st August 1972. The schedule of Sales Tax has been revised from time to time and recently the Sales Tax has been levied on foodgrains as well. The receipts under this head were Rs.6.10 lakhs in 1965-66 increased to Rs.24.6 lakhs in 1973-74 i.e. four times.

Forests

The receipts from the forests to the State Exchequer have always been substantial in this District, as the District is rich in forest wealth. They are derived from the sale of timber and other forest produce removed by the government, consumers and purchasers and other miscellaneous sources like cattle grazing, etc. The Indian Forest Act, 1927 has been in force after the formation of this District, which regulates the protection of forests and collection of forest revenues. The income from forest is the highest amongst the various heads of revenues. It increased from Rs.22.6 lakhs in 1965-66 to Rs.107.2 lakhs in 1973-74, i.e., five times.

Registration

The income under this head is derived from the registration fee, chargeable on sale, donation and mortgage deeds of immovable property, etc., which are levied under the Indian Registration Act, 1908 which has been in force in Madhya Bharat from 1952. The receipts under this head which were Rs.58.819 in 1965-66, increased to Rs.1,64,614, in 1973-74, by three times.

Stamps

In the former Dewas State (Senior) court fee was chargeable in the form of stamps known as *rasum* in 1902 at the rate of 6¼ per cent on the value of the suit. The practice of charging *rasum* was introduced by R.B. Tatya Sahib Gore and a regular Stamps Act was passed in 1903. In Dewas State (Junior) a Stamp Act was introduced in 1886 only two *anna* and four *anna* stamps were in use. Court fees were introduced in 1894. In the former Dhar State, the use of stamps was made compulsory in all judicial matters in 1872. It was amended in 1897. Similarly in Gwalior State also the stamps were compulsory in all judicial matters. But now stamp receipts are subject to the Indian Stamps Act (II of 1899) and the Court Fee Act 1870, as applicable to the State of Madhya Pradesh. The receipts under this head were Rs.3.45 lakhs in 1965-66, which increased to Rs.9.7 lakhs in 1973-74 from the sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps.

Taxes on Motor Vehicles

The income under this head is derived from the registration of motor vehicles, issue of licenses to drivers and conductors, etc., under (1) the Madhya Pradesh Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 and Rules 1940 and amended on January 17 : 1970, (2) Madhya Pradesh Motor vehicles (Taxation of passenger) Act, 1959, amended in September 1962 and on November 15, 1971 in force since February 1, 1961, (3) M.P. Motor Vehicle (Taxation of Goods) Act 1962, amended in April 1970 in force since November 1st, 1962 and (4) M.P. Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1947 and amended in December 1966, January 1968 and on November, 15, 1971 in force since

March 31, 1947. The annual receipts under this head increased from Rs.1.20 lakhs in 1965-66 to Rs.2.5 lakhs in 1973-74.

Entertainment Tax

This Tax is managed by the District Excise Officer, Dewas. It is charged at the prescribed rates on the value of tickets sold for entertainment. The Tax is confined to entertainment like cinema shows, dramatic performances, etc., to which admission is by tickets sold for money. The receipts from this tax have increased from Rs.60,802 in 1965-66 to Rs.3,11,179. i.e., more than five times during the last decade. The yearwise details of these sources of revenue are given in Appendix-A.

CHAPTER - XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

The present District of Dewas was carved out of the territories of a number of Princely States of Malwa, the details of which have been given in earlier chapter. The origin of modern system of Law and Justice has been rather recent in Dewas District. In early time the forms of judicial procedure were practically non-existent, customs and usages took the place of law. During the reign of Muslim rulers, a system of law and administration was evolved in Malwa also. Under this system the Quazi was the authority for administering justice. The system continued till the advent of Maratha rule in the region. In the absence of any written code of law during the early period of Maratha rule, the general system prevalent in the territories of Peshwa was extended to Malwa also. Side by side the system of former Muslim rulers was also adopted with suitable modifications to maintain law and order. The local state officials,¹ *Ijardars* and *Jagirdars*² had judicial powers to some extent and decided ordinary cases verbally. Civil suits were generally settled by panchayats. In cases of religious nature, the opinion of Hindu and Muslim religious experts was taken.

The Ruler was the highest authority and administered justice in person in cases where the value of the suits was very high. We may now discuss in brief the judicial system prevalent in the different regions which now constitute the District.

System in Indore State

In erstwhile Indore State the *kamavisdars* and *vahiwatdars*³ were the state officials in *parganas* who used to discharge both the revenue and judicial duties till the time of Sir T. Madhava Rao who was a minister from 1872. He established regular courts on the models obtaining in British India and defined their powers and functions. Besides the ruler who continued to be the highest judicial authority in the State, all the civil and criminal courts were divided into six grades. The Sadar Court with headquarters at Indore was the court of 1st Class. The details of other courts which then exercised jurisdiction over the present tahsils of Khategaon and Kannod are given below.⁴

1. Indore State Gazetteer, 1908, p.138.
2. Gwalior State gazetteer, 1907, p.92.
3. Indore State Gazetteer, 1908, p.138.
4. Ibid. pp. 392-97.

Table No. XII-1
Details of Courts

S.No.	Name of court with Headquarters	Jurisdiction	Powers
1.	Sessions and District Judge, Nemawar.	District	Criminal powers as per Indore Cr.P.C., civil suits of the value from Rs. 1,000 to 10,000 and appeal from Munsifs.
2.	Subah and District Magistrate, Nemawar	-do-	Criminal powers under Indore Cr.P.C.,
3.	Munsif, 2nd Class, Kannod	Kannod and Kataphod Parganas	Criminal powers of magistrate 1st Class under Indore Cr.P.C., Civil suits upto Rs. 1,000 and small Cause Cases upto Rs. 50.
4.	Munsif, 3rd Class, Khategaon	Khategaon Pargana	Criminal powers of 2nd Class magistrate under Indore Cr.P.C., and civil suits upto Rs. 500.
5.	Amin, Kataphod	Kataphod Pargana	Criminal powers of 3rd Class magistrate under Indore Cr.P.C.

In 1906 the separation of judiciary from executive was effected.¹ In 1914 thirteen British Indian enactments were specified which were to be followed by the courts in the State.² The Holkar State Panchayats Act was passed in 1920.³ The Panchayats established under this Act had both civil and criminal powers in certain specified cases.

The set-up of judiciary broadly remained the same till the time of formation of Madhya Bharat.

System in Gwalior State

In the erstwhile Gwalior State the *ijardars* used to exercise judicial powers till 1855 when Sir Dinkar Rao withdrew their powers and appointed *Kamasdars* in pargana and *subah* in *zila* to administer justice as well. A chief court called the *Sadar Nizamat* was established at Lashkar. Many regulations known as *Dastur-ul-Amal*

1. Indore State Administration Report, 1906, p. 10.

2. Ibid. 1914, p. 21.

3. A Summary of the Reforms and Improvements introduced in Holkar State, 1911 to 1925, p. 4.

were issued for regulating the procedure of courts. A final court of appeal, the *Mahakma-apil-khas-ul-khas*, was also established in 1864. Circulars issued from time to time were codified in 1874 and were known as *Kanun Faujdari* (Criminal Law), *Kanun Diwani* (Civil Law), *kanun Mal* (Revenue Law) and *kanun Am* (Miscellaneous Regulations). In 1896 Civil and Criminal Procedure and Penal codes were framed which were indetical to those in force in British India. As a result of all these reforms the final shape of judicial organization in 1907 was that the highest court at State level was the Chief Court both for civil and *criminal* work, though in civil cases a reference was allowed to be made to the Ruler. His confirmation was also necessary for death sentences in criminal cases.

At the district level there were the courts of Prant (District) Judge with both civil and criminal powers: *Sadar Amin* with civil powers and *Subah* and District Magistrate with criminal powers. The *parganas* were under the charge of *kamasdars*¹ who were subordinate magistrates, second or third class. They had civil as well as criminal powers. The system continued without any major change till the formation of Madhya Bharat.

System in Dhar State

In the former princely state of Dhar the highest judicial authority was the Darbar Court which was presided over by the Ruler himself. It had full judicial powers. Below this Court was the court of the Sessions Judge at Nimanpur which exercised jurisdiction over the area now included in Dewas District. There was a Pargana Court also at Nimanpur. This court was presided over by a *kamasdar* having the powers of a second class magistrate for criminal work and civil powers to hear cases upto Rs. 1,000 in value. Appeals from the decisions of *kamasdar* lay in the *Huzur Kacheri*. The Sessions judge of Nimanpur had also both civil and criminal powers. But sentence of 10 years and above awarded by the Sessions Judge was subject to confirmation by Darbar. In civil matters this court had powers intermediate between the powers of the *kamasdar* of Nimanpur and those of the Darbar. Appeals against the decisions of the Sessions Judge lay to the Darbar Court which was the highest appellate authority in the State. But persons discontented with the decisions of Darbar could apply to the Political Agent, who in his capacity as Political Officer, could advise the Darbar or dispose of the application himself.

System in Dewas States

Senior Branch

In early days, an ordinary clerk was posted at Dewas town who used to decide all trifling criminal cases and had the power of imposing small fines. Offences of serious nature were dealt with by the *kamasdars* who were the chief revenue officers and magistrates in charge of *Parganas*. The Ruler or his minister also administered justice, but they heard only important cases. All the cases were decided verbally and no record of the proceedings was made in writing. This state of affairs continued till 1867 when an *Adalat* (court) was opened at Dewas and an officer called the *Nazim*

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 168.

2. Dhar State Gazetteer, 1908, pp. 64-66.

Adalat was appointed with civil and criminal powers. The system of reducing the proceedings of every case in writing was started by Tatiya Sahib Gore who became Superintendent of the State in 1875. Later on, Pandit Sarup Narayan, who succeeded Tatiya Sahib, invested *kamasdar* of *Parganas* with the powers of 3rd class magistrate and introduced British Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code.

In 1886 the judiciary of the State was reorganized so as to bring it at par with the system then prevailing in British India. A series of regular courts were established from subordinate *pargana* courts to the final appellate court with well defined functions and powers. All these courts were ordered to follow the British Acts in spirit. The *Darbar* had the powers to make such modifications in these Acts as were necessary to suite the local circumstances and the conditions of the people.

As a result of these reforms the shape of the judicial organization that emerged was that the lowest courts were those of the *Kamasdars* of *parganas*. The *Kamasdars* of Sarangpur (now in Rajgarh district) Bagaud and Khasgi were First Second and Third Class Magistrates, respectively, and had the powers to hear civil suits upto Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 50, in that order. Owing to heavier revenue work, the *Kamasdar* of Alot (now in Ratlam district), was invested with first class magisterial powers only. For civil work an independent Civil Judge and Subordinate Magistrate, Second Class was posted at Alot to hear suits upto Rs. 1,000 in value. All these courts exercised jurisdiction over their respective *parganas*. For Dewas *parganas* and town, there was an *Adalat* (Court) at Dewas presided over by a Civil Judge. He had first class magisterial powers and could decide civil suits upto any amount in value. The Civil Judge had an Assistant with powers of a magistrate, second class and to hear civil suits upto Rs. 200 in value. Besides these, there was the *Darbar* Court at Dewas. It was presided over by two judges, the Diwan as Senior Judge and the Judicial Secretary as Junior Judge. It was practically a court of appeal and entertained all civil and criminal appeals. The Ruler continued to be the highest judicial authority in the State and dealt with final appeals.

Junior Branch

A regular court was established at Dewas in 1873 for the first time. Prior to it the ruler and his Diwan used to administer justice. Similar to the Senior Branch, the lowest courts in Junior Branch also were those of the *Kamasdars* of each *pargana*. All the *Kamasdars* had civil powers in suits not exceeding Rs. 500 in value and magisterial powers of second or third class. The *Kamasdars* of Sarangpur, Gadgucha and Bagod were second class magistrates while those of Dewas and Ringnod were third class magistrates. All civil appeals against the decisions of *Kamasdars* were referred to the civil court at Dewas which was presided over by a Civil Judge called *Nyayadhish*. Besides appeals, this court also entertained civil suits upto a value of Rs. 8,000 and exercised second class magisterial powers. The *Nyayadhish* was assisted by a Magistrate, third class who also heard civil suits as were transferred to him by the *Nyayadhish* for disposal. All civil and criminal appeals from the decisions of civil court lay to the court of *Naib Karbhari* (Assistant Minister). The *Naib Karbhari* was District Magistrate also and as such heard criminal appeals from the

decisions of *Kamasdars* also. He, in addition, decided civil suits above the value of Rs. 8,000, and dealt with all civil and criminal cases against the *sardars* and *mankaris*. The *Darbar* court or chief's personal court was the highest court in the State for heinous cases and final appeal against the decisions of *Naib Karbhari*.

With the appointment of B.A. Samarth as Chief Judicial Officer, a new court known as *Sar Nyayadhish* Court was established in Dewas city. The powers and functions of the existing courts were left undisturbed and the new court was intended to deal with all civil and criminal cases leaving a few important cases for the *Darbar* court. In the *Darbar* court the *Sar Nyayadhish* was to provide legal assistance to the Ruler in deciding special cases.

In the year 1912-13, Judicial Department was entirely separated from other departments and some of the *kamasdars* who did judicial work were provided with a separate judicial staff. This separation of judiciary from executive continued upto 1934-35 when on account of financial stringency judicial posts in *parganas* were abolished. The executive officers were again invested with civil and criminal powers.

For the purpose of dealing with civil and criminal cases of petty nature Village Panchayats were constituted in 1913-14. During the next year a scheme to establish Tahsil and Town Panchayats was also introduced. The Town Panchayats were, really speaking, a bench of Honorary Magistrates. Their functions were purely judicial. Each Town Panchayat consisted of 25 persons, 16 of whom were elected by the residents of the town while the rest were nominated by the *Darbar*. For criminal cases they had the powers of a magistrate, third class. On the civil side they tried suits not exceeding Rs. 50 and could also decide suits upto Rs. 100 if both the parties agreed. One such Panchayat was constituted at Dewas in 1934-35 and another at Sarangpur in 1935-36. From 1936-37 to 1940-41, as many as five *jagiradars* and *kamasdars* were conferred with magisterial and civil powers to try cases of their respective areas.

In Madhya Bharat

After the formation of Madhya Bharat in 1948, the judiciary was reconstituted on the lines of the judiciary of former British Provinces. The *Subah*, *Naib Subahas* and *Tahsildars* exercised powers of the District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrates and Second Class Magistrates, respectively, only for the purpose of maintaining law and order within their jurisdiction and powers conferred upon them under chapters VIII, IX and XI of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The High Court of Madhya Bharat came into existence in July, 1948. It was vested with the jurisdiction similar to that enjoyed by the Provincial High Court to entertain and dispose of all appeals, revisions and other cases as per provisions of law. It had two Benches, one at Indore and the other at Gwalior. Dewas district was under the jurisdiction of Indore Bench. For the purpose of judicial administration the whole of the State of Madhya Bharat was divided into 14 divisions each under the charge of a District and Sessions Judge. Dewas District was one of these divisions. The civil and criminal courts established in the District under the new set-up were as follows.

1. District and Sessions Judge, Dewas,
2. Civil Judge, 1st Class and Additional District Magistrate, 1st Class, Dewas.
3. Munsif and Sub Divisional Magistrate, 1st Class, Dewas.
4. Civil Judge, 2nd Class and Sub-Divisional Magistrate, 1st Class, Sonkatch.
5. Civil Judge, 2nd Class and Sub Divisional Magistrate, 1st Class, Bagli.
6. Civil Judge, 2nd Class and Sub-Divisional Magistrate, 1st Class, Kannod.
7. Civil Judge, 2nd Class and Sub-Divisional Magistrate, 1st Class, Khategaon.

Incidence of Crimes

The crimes of common occurrence in the District are robbery, murder, burglary, cattle-theft, ordinary theft, kidnapping and miscellaneous crimes under the Indian Penal Code. The incidents of dacoity is not common. During the 15 years from 1951 to 1974 the total number of cases of dacoity was only 29. The yearwise number of the rest of these offences is shown below for some selected years.

Table No. XII-2
Incidence of Crimes

Year	Robbery	Murder	Riot	Burglary	Cattle theft	Ordinary theft	Kidnaping	Misc. IPC Crimes
1951	14	7	12	315	-	337	6	247
1955	11	17	17	307	49	227	18	245
1960	6	22	16	302	72	327	15	397
1965	4	25	16	259	70	306	20	482
1970	11	29	34	276	84	359	6	516
1971	16	25	37	307	103	405	11	526
1972	10	21	46	294	69	453	15	610
1973	19	14	22	329	100	438	9	698
1974	6	20	37	203	105	603	11	561

Source :- Superintendent of Police, Dewas

Turning to the general crime situation, it is found that the number of crimes is steadily increasing in the District as is clear from the table given below which shows the yearwise number of cases reported, investigated, detected and number of cases in which conviction was obtained together with number of persons tried and convicted during some selected years.

Table No. XII-3
Crime Situation

Year	No. of Cases				No. of Persons	
	Reported	Investi- gated.	Detected	In which convictions obtained	Tried	Convicted
1951	938	679	195	146	462	216
1955	903	773	-	81	893	180
1961	1124	1047	532	273	1178	511
1965	1183	1127	-	250	1134	430
1970	1315	1268	710	250	1476	431
1971	1430	1412	789	234	1389	354
1972	1523	1491	837	319	1965	539
1973	1542	1501	831	237	1781	476
1974	1648	1605	973	408	2054	1435

Source :- Superintendent of Police, Dewas

A perusal of the cases under the Excise and Gambling Acts shows that offences under these Acts are also on the increase. There were no cases recorded under the Prohibition Act from 1951 to 1974. The number of cases and persons involved under the former two Acts are shown in the following table for some selected years.

Table No. XII-4
Cases Under Excise and Gambling Acts

Year	Excise Act		Gambling Act	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
1960	3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1965	41	55	8	52
1970	29	34	55	101
1971	51	59	79	120
1972	61	78	119	179
1973	76	91	125	189
1974	85	97	127	230

Source:- Superintendent of Police, Dewas

Thefts

Thefts constitute the most important category of offences committed in the District. The following table shows the numbers of ordinary theft cases reported,

investigated, number of persons convicted and value of property stolen and recovered.

Table No. XII-5
Ordinary Theft

Year	No. of Cases		No. of Persons convicted	Value of Property (in Rs.)	
	Reported	Investigated		Stolen	Recovered
1951	337	378	25	113,782	35,527
1955	227	106	19	95,764	26,078
1961	335	335	94	134,778	37,249
1965	306	250	-	12,000	86,066
1970	225	178	85	226,356	53,568
1971	405	387	78	256,467	83,009
1972	453	421	39	263,572	80,502
1973	438	397	57	276,101	970,111
1974	603	560	107	385,811	136,246

Source :- Superintendent of Police, Dewas

Thefts of miscellaneous nature include the thefts of copper wire, cattle, cycles, motor cycles and accessories and fire arms. Thefts of cattle, cycles and copper wire are more frequent. Figures of miscellaneous thefts have been presented in the following table.

Table No. XII-6
Miscellaneous Thefts

Year	Copper wire	Cattle	Cycles	Motor cycles and Accessories	Fire Arms
1955	-	49	8	-	9
1960	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1965	3	70	24	-	4
1970	18	84	11	1	2
1971	39	103	24	2	4
1972	25	69	-	3	-
1973	16	100	20	-	4
1974	19	105	30	-	6

Source :- Superintendent of Police, Dewas

Organization of Police

In early days no distinction existed between the military and police as the same body of men served in both capacities in all the erstwhile States constituting the present District of Dewas.

Holkar State

In Holkar States the police duties were performed by the *Sibandhi Sepoys* in the *parganas* and the local *Chowkidars* in villages, till 1872 when a separate Police Department was created. The Inspectors of Police were the head of district police. The Indian Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes were to be followed by the Police Officers in discharging their duties. In 1901 the State Police Force was organised under an Inspector General of Police who introduced new procedure of work. From the time of minority administration (1903-1911) the practice of appointing British Officers from Central Provinces was adopted. As a result of the efforts of these officers and the reforms introduced from time to time, the police administration of the State was put on the lines of Central Provinces in 1926. The whole State was divided into three ranges, each under the charge of a Deputy Inspector General of Police. The area now forming part of the District was in Northern Range. At the district level, the incharge of police was the Superintendent of Police assisted by Inspectors, Circle Inspectors and other subordinate staff.

Gwalior State

The powers and function of the police force were defined in 1853 when the Gwalior Police Manual was introduced. No distinction was, however, made between the cognizable and non-cognizable offences and the police exercised certain judicial powers also. The staff at this time consisted of *Chowkidars*, Constables, *Inamdars* and *Kotwals* who were responsible to district officers. A distinction between the cognizable and non-cognizable offences was drawn in 1874. The Police Department was again reorganized in 1889 when the judicial powers of the police were withdrawn and the force was placed under a Naib Diwan as Inspector General of Police. Deputy Inspectors General, Superintendents, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors were also appointed with clearly defined duties. The posts of the Inspector General and Deputy Inspector General were abolished in 1895. The prant police was placed under the Sar Subah and the District Superintendent was made Assistant Subah in charge of the police. The post of the Inspector General of Police was, however, again revived in 1903 and the police was taken out of the District officials.

Dhar State

Besides the military, village *Chowkidars* also performed the duties of police in the former Princely State of Dhar. In the year 1874 the services of a trained Superintendent of Police were obtained from British India for heading the State Police. Small bodies of police were raised and posted at *pargana* headquarters under the *Kamasdars*. The village *Chowkidars* continued to do the police work and were enrolled as rural police. The rules in the Central Provinces for the regulation of working of the Police were followed by the State Police. The Police force consisted of Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head

Constables and Constables.

Dewas State (Senior)

In the erstwhile State of Dewas Senior all the police work was carried out by the Sibandi Sepoys and the detection of crimes was made by the peons attached to the *kamasdars* of parganas till the time of Raja Krishnaji Rao II (1860-99) when a regular office called the *kotwali* was started at Dewas (and also at Alot and Sarangpur now in Ratlam and Rajgarh districts, respectively). In the year 1907 there was police in each pargana. The number of Police Stations and outposts in the State was 11. Each of them had one *Thanedar*, two *sowars* and four peons attached to it. The police stations and out-posts were situated at the principle villages in each group of 15 to 20 villages. The total strength of the force was 258 men of whom seven were mounted and posted at Alot (now in Ratlam District). The ratio of police to population and area was 1 to 242 persons and 1.7 square miles. Besides the police, there were village *chowkidars* also in every village at the rate of 1 *chowkidar* for every 30 houses. They used to inform the regular police of the occurrences of crimes besides keeping watch and ward. In 1908, the strength of the police force consisted of one Chief Inspector, three Inspectors, three Sub-Inspectors, 23 Head Constables and 151 Constables.

Dewas State (Junior)

Upto 1881 there was no regular police in Dewas State (Junior). The village *chowkidars* carried out all the police work except in Dewas town where a few men were engaged on small salaries. In 1881 this town force was expanded into a State force and given a uniform and a regular organization. Every *pargana* now had a qualified Police Inspector with a certain number of constables under him. Besides, there was one *chowkidar* for every village. The police and *chowkidar* numbered 404 men giving a proportion of one policemen for every 125 persons and 1.09 square miles. Both the police and *chowkidars* were under the direct control of their respective Inspectors. In the year 1908-09 the regular police included one Chief Inspector, one Inspector, seven Sub-Inspectors, 22 Head Constables and 102 Constables.

With a view to secure proper discipline among the force and to invest them with legal authority in the execution of their duties an Act on the lines of the British Police Act was passed in 1911-12. During the next year the force was reorganized and increased by 15 men. Fresh distribution of officers and men was also made according to the requirements of each *pargana*. The village *chowkidars* were under the control of the Revenue Department upto 1934-35 when they were placed under the direct supervision of the Police Department. In the year 1936-37 there were seven police stations and two out-posts. The total strength of the police was 140 men. The number of *chowkidars* was 262 for 251 villages.

Madhya Bharat

After the formation of Madhya Bharat the Police Department was reorganized so as to bring about uniformity in the police force of the entire area included in the new State. For this purpose a Police Ordinance of Samvat 2005 (1948 A.D.) was

promulgated which provided for the uniform organization of the police force in the State. The police force in each district accordingly formed a unit which was directed and controlled by a District Superintendent of Police. Dewas District was divided into 12 police stations located at the following places.

(1.) Dewas (2) Barotha (3) Sonkatch, (4) Tonkarburd (5) Pipalravan (6) Bagli (7) Hatpipliya (8) Udainagar (9) Kannod (10) Kantaphod (11) Satwas and (12) Khategaon.

Present Organization

The District Police is headed by a Superintendent of Police assisted by one Deputy Superintendent, four Inspectors, 19 Sub-inspectors, four Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 19 Sub-Inspectors, four Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 82 Head Constables and 387 Constables. An additional staff including three Sub-Inspectors, four Head Constables and 20 Constables has been sanctioned in 1975 for the protection of Note Press, Dewas. Besides the 12 Police Stations mentioned earlier, the District has seven out posts also which are situated at (1) Vijayaganj Mandi (2) Tonk Kalan (3) Aibal Chowki (4) Bhonrasa (5) Kamlapur (6) Newri and (7) Nemawar. The Police Stations of Dewas, Sonkatch and Kannod are under the charge of Inspectors while at the remaining Police Stations Sub-Inspectors are incharge. There is an Assistant Sub-Inspector at three Police Stations. The number of Head Constables and Constables attached to all these Police Stations is 43 and 254, respectively. Each of the Out Posts is under the charge of Head Constables with four Constables attached to it. The other sections and branches in which the District Police is divided are as follows.

Motor Transport

There are one Head Constable and three Constables in this section.

Wireless Section

A Police Wireless Section is working in the District. It has two Head Constables and three Constables.

District Special Branch

The District Special Branch is headed by a Sub-Inspector. He is assisted by three Head Constables and one Constable.

District Crime Branch

The District Crime Branch has started functioning from 1964. It is under the charge of a Sub-Inspector assisted by one Head Constable.

Modus Operandi Bureau

The Modus Operandi Bureau came into being in 1956. It has one Assistant Sub-Inspector.

Police Line

Apart from the above branches there is a police line at Dewas where a staff consisting of one Inspector, four Sub-Inspectors, 3 Head Constables and 125 Constables are kept in reserve to meet any emergency.

Prosecution Branch

The Prosecution Branch conducts Police cases in the courts. One Assistant Public Prosecutor, Grade I and four Assistant Prosecutors of Grade II are attached to it.

It is significant to note that except two posts of Assistant Sub-Inspectors created in 1964 and raised to four from 1974 there has been no change in the strength of police force from 1951 to 1975 as described earlier.

There is no Prohibition Spuod or Anti Corruption Squod in the District.

Railway Police

There is one Railway Police Station at Dewas. Its jurisdiction is confined to Railway area only. It work under the direct control of the Superintendent, Railway Police, Indore.

Home Guards

The force came into being in Dewas District on 12th September 1961. It is a voluntary force on a quasi-military footing and is intended to assist the civil power and the police in times of emergency. The administration of the force throughout the State of Madhya Pradesh vests in the Inspector General of Home Guards, Jabalpur. In Dewas District the District Commandant is the head of Home Guards organisation. He is assisted by three Platoon Commanders and other ministrerial staff. The Collector and District Magistrate is empowered to detail the force for duty whenever emergency demands and the force is subject to his control during such emergency. A force of 64 Adhinayaks and 266 Sainiks has been fixed for the District. Whenever the number of Home Guards decreases than the fixed strength, new Home Guards are recruited and trained.

Since the inception of the scheme in the District upto March, 1975 as many as 18 Home Guards Training Camps were held in the District in which 669 Home Guards were trained. Of these, first four Training Camps were held at Karera and the rest at Dewas.

Some of the trained Home Guards are selected for Adhinayak's training and are sent to the Home Guards Training Centre, Khamaria, Jabalupr District, for this purpose. Thus during the period 1963 to 1974 a total number of 73 Home Guards from Dewas District were sent to the said centre for training.

Jails and Lockups

During the days of the princely regime there was a district jail at Kannod (Holkar State.). It was under the charge of the District and Sessions Judge. In Dewas State Senior a Central Jail was established at Dewas and District lock-ups at Bagaud, Raghogarh, Alot and Sarangpur. Later on a weaving master was engaged for the training of prisoners in Central Jail in *daries* and *newar* weaving. In the year 1914-15 hand-loom weaving was also started in the Central Jail.

Similarly, Dewas State Junior also had a Central Jail at Dewas and District lock ups at *pargana* headquarters. In 1911-12 a Weaving Deapartment was started in

the Jail and the prisoners were soon able to turn out good *daries*, towels, napkins and other articles of coarse cloth. Carpentry, mat-making and a literacy class were introduced in the jail in 1939-40. During the year 1942-43, shoe-making, basket-making, bucket-making, whip making and tailoring were added to the Jail industries.

At present there are two Sub-Jails in the District, one at Dewas and the other at Kannod and one Judicial Lock-up at Bagli. The Civil Surgeon is the ex-officio Superintendent and part time Medical Officer of these Jails. At each jail there is a part time Assistant Medical Officer and a Compounder. The Jailors are in immediate charge of their respective Jails. They are assisted by Head Wardens and Wardens whose number changes according to needs.

Board of Visitors

A Board of Visitors has been constituted for these jails. It consists of one Chairman and three members. The Collector of the District is its Chairman.

Prison Discipline

There is strict watch over the activities of prisoners confined in the jails. The discipline of the prisoners is generally satisfactory.

Welfare of Prisoners

No Industry is carried on in these jails and no facility exists to provide education to the prisoners. However, the Medical Officer, an Asistant Medical Officer and a Compounder look after the health of prisoners and provide treatment to the patients. All other facilities admissible under the Jail Manual are given to the prisoners as per rules.

Treatment of Special Class of Prisoners

The prisoners are mainly divided into four classes namely, the casuals, the habituais the adolescents and juveniles. The adolescent prisoners are transferred to the Borstal Institute, Narsimhapur and the juveniles to the Reformatory School, Seoni. The woman prisoners are kept separately from male prisoners.

Number of Prisoners

A table showing the number of prisoners, according to the duration of the sentence is given in Appendix-A. It may be seen that the number of prisoners was 76 in 1950-51 and 175 in 1975. The year 1968-69 is notable for the fact that the number of prisoners suddenly jumped up from 45 in 1967-68 to 142 in 1968-69.

The number of female prisoners has always been small.

Separation of Judiciary from Executive

Separation of judiciary from the executive was introduced in both the former States of Gwalior and Indore in 1906. The judicial powers were transferred to a separate body of officers and the *Subhas* and other revenue officers were left with only preventive powers as they had to maintain law and order within the area under their Jurisdiction.

In the princely State of Dewas (Junior) the judicial department remained separated form other departments from 1912-13 to 1934-35 when it was again

merged with the executive. After the formation of Madhya Bharat the penal side of the criminal law was administered by the judicial officers while the preventive side was allowed to rest with the executive officers. Cases under chapters VIII and XI of the Criminal Procedure Code were tried by the Sub-Divisional Magistrates who were actually Sub-Divisional Officers. The Tahsildars were also exercising the powers of Sub-Divisional Magistrates of second class. Later on they were relieved of this work and the powers were conferred on the Deputy Collectors who were made magistrates of first class. This scheme of separation of judiciary from the executive continued to be in force. The Collector is thus the District Magistrate. But, he alongwith other executive officers, exercises judicial powers only for the prevention of crimes and maintenance of law and order. For exclusive criminal judicial work the Civil Judges, Class I and II are vested with 1st class magisterial powers and are designated as Judicial Magistrates.

Present Organization of Courts

In the year 1952-53 the number of civil districts in Madhya Bharat was reduced to eight. Consequently Dewas District was included in the civil district of Ujjain where it continued upto 1969. Now Dewas is a separate civil district and includes Shajapur revenue district also. The head of the judiciary is the District and Sessions Judge, Dewas. The other courts located in the District are as follows.

1. Court of the Additional Judge to the court of the District and Sessions Judge and Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal, Dewas.
2. Court of the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Dewas.
3. Court of the Civil Judge, Class I, Dewas.
4. Court of the Civil Judge, Class II, Dewas.
5. Court of the Civil Judge, Class II, Sonkatch.
6. Court of the Civil Judge, Class II, Bagli
7. Court of the Civil Judge, Class II, Kannod.

All the courts have civil as well as criminal powers. The territorial jurisdiction of the courts of District and Sessions Judge, Additional Judge to the court of District and Sessions Judge and Additional District and Sessions Judge extends over the whole of Dewas Sessions Divisions while that of the Civil Judge, Class I, Dewas covers Dewas District only. The Civil Judge Class II of Dewas and Sonkatch exercise jurisdiction over their respective tahsils, while the Civil Judge, Class II, Kannod exercises jurisdiction over Khategaon tahsil also besides Kannod tahsil.

Nature of Cases Handled

Criminal Cases

The criminal cases handled by the courts of the District include offences under the Indian Penal Code, Special and Local Laws and Criminal Procedure Code. No offence under the latter Code was reported during the period from 1969 to 1973. The following table depicts the number of offences under the Indian Penal Code and Special and Local laws.

Table No. XII-7
No. of Offences Reported

Year	Indian Penal Code	Special and Local Laws
1969	2,038	2,525
1970	1,791	2,123
1971	1,760	673
1972	2,859	2,315
1973	2,330	3,239

Source :- District and Sessions Judge, Dewas

The number of cases and persons disposed of by Magistrates as well as those which remained pending during the years from 1969 onwards is shown below.

Table No. XII-8
Disposal of Cases by Magistrates

Year	No. of Cases		No. of Persons	
	Disposed	Pending	Disposed	Pending
1969	3949	3041	6375	6494
1970	3815	2979	6844	7175
1971	4011	3188	7104	7777
1972	4252	4233	7503	9476
1973	5728	4394	8915	9753

Source:- District and Sessions Judge, Dewas

The number of persons convicted for offences relating to human body, property, public health and religion is given in the following table.

Table No. XII-9
Persons Convicted

Year	For Offences Relating To			
	Human Body	Property	Public Health	Religion
1969	268	202	27	3
1970	327	287	34	2
1971	314	264	6	2
1972	283	315	25	3
1973	392	429	45	-

Source :- District and Sessions Judge, Dewas

The statistics regarding punishments awarded by the courts in various cases during the period from 1969 to 1973 show that punishments of whipping and death

sentence were not awarded. Similarly no person was dealt with under the Boarstal Act during the same period. In the year 1969, the number of persons imprisoned was 679, those fined was 1,698 and those from whom security was taken numbered 82. In 1973, the respective figures were 572, 3,341 and 46. Imposition of fines is the more common form of punishment. In 1969, an amount of Rs. 1.5 lakhs was imposed as fines out of which only Rs. 79 thousand were realised. In 1973, fines amounted to Rs. 1.81 lakhs and realisation came to Rs. 1.79 lakhs.

It may be interesting to examine the number of witnesses who appeared in the courts and the duration of the evidence given by them. In the year 1969, 10,381 witnesses were discharged on the first day of trial, 2,106 on the second day of trial, 630 on the third day of the trial and only 57 on the fourth day of the trial. The respective figures for 1973 were 8,621, 1,417, 240 and nil. It shows that the majority of the witnesses appear only for one day to give their evidence.

Civil Suits

The civil suits instituted in the various civil courts of the District include suits for money and moveable property, title suits, mortgage suits and suits for specific relief. The following table exhibits the institution and disposal of such suits by the different courts of the District.

Table No. XII-10
No. of Suits Instituted and Disposed

Year	Suits for Money and Moveable Property	Title and other suits	Suits Disposed by		
			District Court	Subordinate Civil Courts	Courts of Small Causes
1969	1,541	869	50	1,162	1,291
1970	1,466	1,007	37	1,097	2,195
1971	-	-	-	-	-
1972	1,644	1,943	35	2,474	949
1973	1,678	948	29	2,957	717
1974	1,588	1,243	61	1,930	671

Source :- District and Sessions Judge, Dewas

The table appended below gives a picture of the civil suits including small cause cases instituted, revived, and disposed during a year as also those which remained pending at the end of the year.

Table No. XII-11
Pending Suits and Their Disposal

Year	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
1. Pending at the beginning	2,639	2,557	-	3,118	3,389	3,466
2. Instituted	2,410	1,904	-	3,596	-	2,811
3. Revived	220	140	-	-	-	26
4. Otherwise Received	14	1	-	180	276	-
5. Total for Disposal	5,283	4,602	-	6,896	6,269	6,237
6. Disposed by Transfer	188	276	-	181	250	26
7. Otherwise Disposed	2,306	3,953	-	3,277	2,553	2,636
8. Pending at the end	2,780	5,370	-	3,438	3,466	3,635

Source :- District and Sessions Judge, Dewas

The tables given in appendices show the details of duration of cases and number of regular and miscellaneous appeals and revisions.

Nyaya Panchayats

In the erstwhile Holkar State, there was the institution of Goothi Panchayats as early as 1909. But their jurisdiction was confined to certain aspects of local sanitation and village waste land.

The *Goothi Panchayats* continued to function till the formation of Gram Panchayats under the Holkar State Panchayats Act, 1920. These Gram Panchayats had both civil and criminal powers. The said Act was replaced by the Indore Village Panchayats Act, 1929. The Panchayats established under this new Act had still wider powers.

In the former Gwalior State the system of Panchayat Boards was introduced in 1912. These Boards were given both civil and criminal powers. As described earlier the Village Panchayats were established in 1913-14 in Dewas (Junior) State to decide civil and criminal cases of petty nature. These were followed by the establishment of Tahsil and Town Panchayats.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat the Panchayats Act, 1949 was enforced under which Panchayats were effectively organized.

In Madhya Bharat Panchayats Amendment Act, 1951 was passed. Under this Act the Panchayats were deprived of judicial powers and new bodies called Nyaya Panchayats were established. After the reorganization of States in 1956, the Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act, 1962 was passed. Each Nyaya Panchayat generally covers the area of a Revenue Inspector's Circle. The Panchas of the Nyaya Panchayat are elected by the members of the Gram Panchayats. The Pradhan and Up Pradhan are elected by the Panchas of the Nyaya Panchayat. As regards civil powers they are empowered to entertain cases with value not exceeding Rs. 100. In criminal cases the Nyaya Panchayats can impose fines only upto Rs. 100 for an

offence under the Indian penal Code as well as other specified Acts, subject to the maximum limit of fines permissible under such Acts. The judgements, decrees and orders of the Nyaya Panchayats are final, though the Sessions Judge in criminal cases and the District Judge in civil matters have been empowered to call for and examine records of such cases and pass such orders as they deem fit.

In the Year 1975 the number of Nyaya Panchayats in the District was 35. Of these ten were in Sonkatch Tahsil, seven in each tahsils of Dewas and Bagli, six in Kannod Tahsil and five in Khategaon Tahsil. The number of civil cases decided by these Nyaya Panchayats in the years 1973 and 1974 was 80 and 76, respectively while the number of criminal cases in the same years was 187 and 313, respectively.

Legal Profession and Bar Associations

In early period there were no restrictions or regulations for those who intended to practise in the courts. Unlicensed and even uneducated persons carried on legal profession. In 1902 an examination for pleaders was started in Holkar State and *Sanads* to practise in the courts were granted to successful candidates only. Educational standards were also prescribed for the pleaders. In Gwalior State the legal practitioners were compulsorily required from 1914 to pass the prescribed examinations - *Sanads* were also granted to the law graduates of Indian and foreign universities. In Dewas State it was felt in 1911-12 that the training among the pleaders was not upto the mark. The necessity of such training was brought home to them and they formed a Bar Association with the object of improving their legal knowledge and maintaining a high level of professional honour.¹

Now the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 and the Advocates Act, 1961, which has repealed some of the sections of the former Act and has been enacted to amend and consolidate the law relating to legal practitioners and to provide for the constitution of Bar Councils, are in force. Under this new Act *Sanads* are granted generally to the law graduates of Indian Universities to function as lawyers in the courts. In 1961 the number of registered Advocates and Pleadors in the District was 35.

Bar Associations

In 1975 Bar Associations were functioning at Bagli, Sonkatch and Kannod-Khategaon. The Bagli Bar Association was formed in 1949. At that time it had five members only. In 1975 it had 19 members. The Sonkatch Bar-Association was established sometimes before 1958, when it had 15 member as against 24 members in 1975. There is one Bar Association for both Kannod and Khategaon. Its headquarters are at Kannod, the seat of court of the Civil Judge. It is said to be about 30 years old. At present (1975) the number of its member is 22.

1. Dewas State (Junior) Administration Report, 1911-12, p. 11.

CHAPTER - XIII OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The set-up of other State Government Offices located in the District, which are administratively under the control of their own heads of departments, is given below:

Agriculture Department

Assistant Director of Agriculture

The Assistant Director of Agriculture is responsible for the agricultural activities in the District. His office was established on the 1st of September, 1962 at Dewas. He has jurisdiction over the whole district of Dewas. The Deputy Director of Agriculture, Indore supervises his work. In his work, the Assistant Director is assisted by the following staff:-

1. Agriculture Extension Officers	6
2. Agriculture Assitants	11
3. Demonstration Kamdars	5
4. Gram Sewaks	80
5. Ministerial staff	7

Soil Conservation Office

The Assistant Soil Conservation Officer is responsible for Contour Bunding, water-preservation and land levelling work of the Agricultural land in the District. With jurisdiction over the whole Dewas District, he works under the administrative control of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Indore. The following staff has been provided to assist the Assistant Soil Conservation Officer :-

1. 2 Agriculture Assistants (Soil Conservation)
2. 20 Surveyors
3. 12 Ministerial and Subordinate Staff.

Co-operative Department

To look after development of Co-operative Bank and Societies, the office of the Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Dewas was established in 1958. The Assistant Registrar has jurisdiction over the whole Dewas District and he works under the over-all control of the Registrar Co-operative Societies, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. In his office, the Assistant Registrar has been provided with 7 senior Co-operative Inspectors, 10 Co-operative Inspector, 14 Sub-Auditors, 1 Junior Supervisor (Handloom) and 1 Manager (Handloom) alongwith the usual staff.

Employment Exchange

The District Employment Officer is responsible for collection of Employment Market-Information, guidance to employment seekers and their registration and placement. The Employment Exchange was set-up at Dewas in 1962 with jurisdiction

over the whole Dewas District. The District Employment Officer works under the administrative control of the Director of Employment and Training, Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur M.P. The District Employment officer is assisted by a Junior Employment Officer and a Statistical Assistant besides the usual staff.

Education Department

The District Education Officer is responsible for the education upto Primary and Middle School standard in the District. The officer of the District Education Officer was established in 1949 at Dewas. It has jurisdiction over the whole Dewas district. The Divisional Superintendent of Education, Indore is his immediate controlling officer. Besides the District Education Officer, the office is staffed by 15 Assistant District Inspectors of School and the usual staff.

Forest Department

The Divisional Forest Officer, Dewas is responsible for regeneration and exploitation of forest under his charge. He has jurisdiction over the whole Dewas District and his office functions under the administrative control of the Conservator of Forests, Indore Circle, Indore. The Divisional Forest Officer Dewas is assisted by the following staff:-

1. Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests-	4
2. Forest Range Officers-	13
3. Deputy Range Officer-	14
4. Foresters-	45
5. Forest Guards-	283
6. Coupe Guards	101
7. Ministerial and Subordinate staff -	73

The Forest Division is divided into 8 ranges eg., Kannod, Kataphore, Satwas, Panigaon, Babai, Punjapura, Udainagar and Dewas. Out of the 13 Range Officers 8 are put in charge of the above range each. The remaining Range Officers assist the Divisional Forest Officer in his routine work.

Fisheries Department

The Assistant Fishery Officer, Dewas is responsible for the pisciculture activities in the District. He has jurisdiction over the whole Dewas District. The Assistant Director of Fisheries, Indore supervises his work. The Assistant Fishery Officer, Dewas is provided with the usual ministerial staff.

Home Guards

The District Commandant, Home Guards is responsible for the recruitment, training and control of home Guards in the District. He has jurisdiction over the whole district of Dewas and his office functions under the over-all control of the Commandant General, Home Guards and Director of Civil Defence, Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur. The District Commandant is assisted by 2 Instructors and the usual staff.

Industries Department

The Assistant Director of Industries, Dewas is responsible for the alround development of industries in the District. The office of the Assistant Director, Industries is functioning since 1963 with jurisdiction over the whole Dewas District under the administrative control of the Deputy Director of Industries, Indore.

The Assistant director has been provided with 3 Inspectors of Industries and 4 Block level Extension Officers together with the usual staff to assist him.

Irrigation Department

The Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Dewas is responsible for the construction and maintenance of irrigation works besides the flood protection works in the District of Dewas and Shajapur. With Jurisdiction over the two districts of Dewas and Shajapur the Executive Engineer works under the administrative control of the Superintending Engineer, Upper Chambal Circle, Indore.

The Executive Engineer is assisted by 6 Sub-Divisional officers (Assistant Engineers) 3 of them posted in Dewas district, besides 35 sub-Engineers and the usual staff.

Public Health Department

The District Family Planning cum Health Officer, Dewas is responsible for execution, supervision and control the Primary Health Centres and family planning activities in the District. He has jurisdiction over the whole district of Dewas and he works under the administrative control of the Joint Director of Health Services, Indore.

In his work, the District Family Planning Cum Health Officer is assisted by the following staff:-

1. Administrative Officer	1
2. Mass Education Information Officer	1
3. District Extension Educator	1
4. Assistant Surgeons	22
5. Block Extension Educators	6
6. Health Assistants	17
7. Sanitary Inspectors	3

Besides, 3 Staff-nurses, 18 compounders, and usual ministerial and subordinate staff is also provided for the office.

Civil Surgeon

The Civil Surgeon, Dewas is responsible for the public health activities and is in charge of the District Hospital, Dewas and Civil Hospitals in the District. Administratively his office functions under the control of the Joint Director, Health Services, Indore.

The Civil Surgeon is mainly assisted by a Resident Medical Officer, District Hospital, Dewas and the Medical Officer Civil Hospital, Kannod besides the usual medical and subordinate staff.

Public Health Engineering

The work relating to maintenance of water supply to Dewas is entrusted to an Assistant Engineer, Public Health survey-sub-Division, Dewas. He also look after the water supply schemes of towns, bigger-villages and problem villages in his charge. He works under the control of the executive Engineer, Public Health Division, Indore. The Assistant Engineer is assisted by 6 Sub-Engineers, 2 Hand-pump Mechanics and the usual staff.

Public Works Department

The Executive Engineer P.W.D. (B.&R) is responsible for construction and maintenance of Government Buildings, Roads, and Bridges in the District. He has Jurisdiction over the whole Dewas district., He is responsible for his work to the Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.(B&R), Indore Circle, Indore.

The Executive Engineer is provided with the following staff.

1.	Assistant Engineers	4
2.	Junior Engineers	4
3.	Sub-Engineers	22
4.	Work Assistants	7
5.	Draftsman	1
6.	Assistant Draftsman	6
7.	Tracers	5
8.	Ministerial staff	48

The four Assistant Engineers are incharge of the four sub-divisions each namely, Dewas, Kannod, Sonkatch and Bagli respectively.

Public Relations Officer

To publicise Government activities through news items, Exhibition, film show etc., a District Publicity Office was started in 1964 at Dewas. The office is headed by an Assistant Public Relations Officer. It has Jurisdiction over the whole Dewas District and it works under the administrative control of the Director of Information and Publicity, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. The Assistant Public Relations Officer is assisted by the usual clerical staff.

Social Welfare Department

The District Panchayat and Welfare Officer, Dewas is responsible for the supervision of activities of Gram Panchayats, Nayay Panchayats, Janpad Sabhas and physical institutions operating in the District besides organising cultural and literary programmes in the rural areas. The Office has Jurisdiction over the whole Dewas district and it works under the administrative control of the Deputy Director of Panchayat and Social Welfare, Indore Division, Indore. The District Panchayat and Welfare Officer is provided the following staff:-

1. Panchayat and Social Education Organisers
2. Lady Social Education Organiser

3.	District Auditor	1
4.	Sub-Auditor	3
5.	Kalakars	7
6.	Operators	2

besides the usual staff.

Statistical Department

The Office of the District Statistical Office, Dewas was started in 1956. The office is responsible for collection, compilation and interpretation of statistical data received from various Government and other agencies. It has Jurisdiction over the whole District and it works under the administrative control of the Director of Economics and Statistics, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. The Statistical Officer is assisted by 2 Statistical Assistants and usual staff.

Veterinary Department

The Assistant Director of Veterinary Services and I/c District livestock, Dewas is responsible for the working of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in the district, besides, the controlling of the epidemics of the cattle diseases and cattle breeding etc. also falls within his purview. The office was established on the 1st April, 1962, at Dewas. It has jurisdiction over the whole district and it works under the administrative control of the Deputy Director of Veterinary Services, Indore Division, Indore.

The Assistant Director is assisted by the following staff;

1.	Veterinary Assistant Surgeons -	8
2.	Veterinary Extension Officers	6
3.	Sub-Veterinary Assistant Surgeons	2
4.	Stock Supervisor	1
5.	Veterinary Field Assistants	30

together with the usual clerical staff.

Weights and Measures Department

For-verification and inspection of weighing and measuring instruments two offices of Inspectors of Weights and Measures were established in 1961 with head quarters at Dewas and Kannod respectively. The Inspector, Weights and Measures, Dewas has jurisdiction over the town and tahsil of Dewas and Sonkatch, Where as the Inspector at Kannod has jurisdiction over the remaining three tahsils of Kannod, Khategaon and Bagli. The Inspectors work under the administrative control of the Assistant Controller of Weights and Measures, Indore. In their work the Inspectors are assisted by the usual clerical staff.

Local Self-government in the District is presently conducted by various statutory local bodies enjoying local autonomy. The progress of these institutions can be observed in the following three spheres. Firstly, they have now become entirely elective, secondly their franchise has been widened and every person (i) who is a citizen of India (ii) has attained 21* years of age (iii) and has got requisite qualifications etc. has got a right to vote. Thirdly, wider powers have been gradually conferred on the local bodies for administration of areas under their charge.

The existence of urban and rural local self-governing bodies in the District has an authenticated history from the 19th century onwards. The present district boundaries were carved out of 6 different former Princely State territories namely Dewas, Senior, Dewas Junior, Holkar State, Gwaiior State, Dhar State and Bhopal State in 1948.

The village Panchayats, under different names, were functioning efficiently in the constituent territories. The oldest urban local body was Dewas Municipal Committee which was constituted at Dewas town in the year 1887 while the first formation of village Panchayats in the present district boundary was initiated in the year 1912 when village Panchayats were established in the present Sonkatch tahsil. From then onwards, both the urban and rural bodies made gradual progress in their working and gradually expanded and enlarged their field of activities. The latest Acts governing these bodies are the Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act 1962 and M.P. Municipalities Act, 1961. The former act intended to establish what is now popularly known as the Panchayati Raj System.

Thus in the prevalent system of local self government, there are the Municipalities at every town headquarters, Janapada Panchayats at every block headquarter and Village Panchayats for about every five villages depending upon population. In addition there are *Nyaya Panchayats* for a group of villages which dispose of petty civil and criminal cases. The institution called the *Zila Panchayat*, to be located at district headquarter has yet to be established.

Municipalities

The Municipal history in this District dates to the last quarter of the 19th Century A.D. (1887) when a Municipal Committee was first established at Dewas under the regime of Dewas Junior State. This was one of the earliest Municipalities in Central India. A few sweepers and conservancy carts were employed for scavenging work by the Municipality. At the beginning of the present century Municipalities were also constituted in the erstwhile princely state towns of Kannod, Khatagaon, Sonkatch, Bagli, Bhaurasa, Hatpipliya and Khatagaon, the various details of which are given in the table No. XIV-1. When the various princely states of Central India merged to form the province of Madhya Bharat in 1948, there were eight Municipalities in the district. They were governed by different Municipal acts of

the integrating units. In order to bring about uniformity, give real autonomy and more powers to the urban bodies, the Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act, 1954 was passed by the legislature. The Act abolished the Municipalities which had a population of less than 5,000 persons and also meagre resources. This Act, however, made an exception in case of the Municipalities located at tahsil headquarters. The Act also abolished the system of nominations, provided special representation for the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the basis of population and also authorised urban bodies to sanction their own budget and impose taxes. The Chief Executive Officer was the person who had all administrative authority to execute the various resolutions of the Committee.

After the reorganisation of states in 1956, the Government of Madhya Pradesh appointed the Urban Local Self-Government Committee in 1957. According to its recommendations a new municipal Act 1961 was passed and put into effect from 1962.

Under M.P. Municipalities Act, 1961, the State Government has powers, to declare by notification, any local area to be a Municipal town and also to alter the limits of any existing Municipality or to declare that a particular area shall cease to be Municipality. The State Government has got the powers to prescribe the Number and extent of the wards to be constituted in each municipal town and the number of councillors to be elected by each ward. It has also been authorised by the act to declare reservation of seats for women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Act has fixed the term of each Municipality as four years which can be extended upto an aggregate of five years by the State Government. Under the Act, excepting when a Municipality is superseded by government, every committee has to be presided over by a president, elected by the councillors from amongst themselves. When a Municipality is superseded, its affairs are generally entrusted, for administration, to an Administrator appointed by government. The head of the Municipality is the president whose duties are (i) to watch over the financial and administrative affairs of the committee (ii) to exercise supervision, and control over the officers and other subordinate staff of the Municipality and (iii) to keep the collector of the District informed of all the activities, resolutions etc. of the committee. The Act also provides for the constitution of 5 standing committees on (i) Finance (ii) Public Works (iii) Public Health (iv) Education and (v) Miscellaneous Subjects.

The Act divides municipal functions into obligatory and discretionary. The obligatory functions include all matters essential to the health, safety, convenience and well being of the town's population while the latter are matters which come under the purview of municipal functions but are not considered absolutely essential.

The Municipalities derive their income from various taxes levied by them but generally these revenues do not enable them to meet all their expenditure. So very often their incomes have to be supplemented by various grants made by government, both recurring and non-recurring. For instance, grants are made by government to municipalities towards maintenance of municipal dispensaries and hospitals, water supply and drainage schemes, expenditure on epidemics, payments of dearness

* The age has since been reduced to 18

allowance to staff, etc. These grants add substantially to the municipal income.

In 1974 there were 7 Municipalities in the District as indicated in the following table.

Table No. XIV-1

Name of Tahsil	Municipality	1971 Census		Date of Establishment
		Area (Sq. km.)	Popula- tion.	
1. Dewas	1. Dewas	11.53	51,545	11.7.1887 (Junior Dewas Both 1.3.1947 Intergrated Senior Dewas) in June 1950.
2. Kannod	2. Kannod	1.89	8,064	1906
3. Khategaon	3. Khategaon	2.33	7,463	1914
4. Bagli	4. Bagli	1.13	4,832	20-3-1936
	5. Hatpipliya	1.82	7,704	23-5-1936
6. Sonkatch	6. Sonkatch	1.96	8,230	5-12-1926
	7. Bhaurasa	2.59	6,326	28-5-1916

Source : 1) Dewas District Census Report, 1971

2) Progress Report of Urban Local Self-Governing Bodies, in M.P. 1969-70

(1) Municipal Committee, Dewas

The area under the present Municipal Committee was originally under two different independent institutions called the Municipal Committee Dewas (Junior) which was established in 1887 and Municipal Committee, Dewas (Senior) which was established in 1947. These two bodies were merged in 1950 to form the present committee. In 1971 the committee had an area of 11.53 sq. km. and a population of 51,545 persons. The Dewas (Junior) Committee had a strength of 11 members who were all nominated till 1915. Since then all members and the president began to be elected. On the other hand the Dewas (Senior) Committee was not an independent corporate body. According to Dewas State (Senior) Constitution of 1922, the State had made provision for an adequate share to the public in the administration of the town. The revenue member of the Durbar Council (Dewas Senior) was its *ex officio* President.

Present Working

The present Municipal Committee was constituted after due elections which were held in December 1974. It has got a total strength of 33 members out of whom 27 are elected and 6 are selected. The town has been divided into 27 wards. The President, the Senior Vice-President and Junior Vice-President are elected by members. As in case of other committees so also here, the main sources of income were the Octroi tax, property and house tax, license fees, water rate and government

grants for various specific purposes.

The table below shows the income and expenditure of the Committee since 1950-51 to 1974-75.

Table No. XIV-2
Income and Expenditure (Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1950-51	1,97,548	1,62,658
1955-56	2,83,255	2,75,014
1960-61	4,11,446	4,45,450
1965-66	6,40,819	7,45,506
1970-71	14,44,826	13,36,366
1971-72	18,19,000	18,01,973
1972-73	17,70,055	16,80,502
1973-74	17,85,284	18,23,990
1974-75	28,63,308	27,95,901

Source: 1. Municipal Committee Dewas

2. Dewas District Census Handbook 1961

The table above shows the steady but rising trend in the income and expenditure of the committee. This leads us to conclude safely that the committee is engaged in implementing various welfare programmes. It is maintaining 50 public latrines and 42 public urinals. The water works scheme has been serving the town since 1901 when it was started by Dewas (state) Municipal Committee. Recently, a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs was further invested to increase the efficiency of the water supply scheme. However, this is also falling short of the requirements for the growing population and the industries located in the town. The daily requirement of water supply is 12 lakh gallons but only 8 lakh gallons are being supplied at present. To augment the supply, an ambitious scheme for water supply, has now been sanctioned which is estimated to cost about Rs. 15 lakhs.

(2) Municipal Committee, Bhaurasa

This Committee was established in 1916. Upto the year 1954, the town formed a part of Sardar Angre's Jagir. It was merged into Dewas District of Madhya Bharat in 1954. According to 1971 Census, the committee had an area of 2.59 sq. km. and a population of 6,326 persons. In the year 1969-70, there were 5 wards while in 1973-74 their number was increased to 6. There were six elected members out of whom one was reserved for a member of scheduled Castes. The President and Vice-President are elected by elected members.

As in case of other municipalities, so also here the usual financial resources consist of octroi, property tax, tax on vehicles, animals and houses, etc. The table below shows the details regarding the income and expenditure of the Municipal

Committee, since 1961-62 to 1973-74.

Table No. XIV - 3
Income and Expenditure

Year	Income	Expenditure
1961-62	32,155	29,128
1966-67	36,053	48,105
1970-71	68,709	50,664
1971-72	80,417	86,339
1972-73	84,004	75,312
1973-74	1,39,350	1,18,731

Source : Municipal Committee, Bhaurasa.

The trend of constant rise in income and expenditure of the committee since 1961-62 indicates that the various welfare measures of comfort and security have been getting increasing attention every year in the municipal budget.

Expenditure

The main items of expenditure of the Committee were Public Health, Public Works, and Street lighting. The expenditure on street-lighting during the period 1961-62 to 1973-74 rose from Rs. 2,357 in 1961-62 to Rs. 2,948 in 1966-67 and finally to Rs. 7,941 in 1973-74. The town had 250 street lights in the year 1973-74.

The main achievements of the Committee are the construction of a motor stand at a cost of Rs. 2,865, construction of a play ground at the cost of Rs. 24,347 and construction of various tarred roads at a cost of Rs. 11,889. It has also fitted tube wells at a cost of Rs. 21,000 and erected 7 public taps at important and convenient places.

3. Municipal Committee, Kannod

This committee was established in 1906 under the Indore District Municipalities Act, and functioned according to the various rules and regulations as laid down in the Act. The committee had an equal number of elected and selected members. After the merger of princely states into Madhya Bharat this committee was governed by Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act, 1954. This act continued to operate till the enactment of Madhya Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1961.

The Municipality has a population of 8,064 persons and an area of 1.89 sq.km., according to the Census of 1971. The town has been divided into 8 wards from which 8 Councillors are elected and two members are selected. One of the seats from selected members is reserved for a woman. There is no reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The President and Vice-President are elected according to the Act of 1961. The President is elected by the committee either from amongst its members or from amongst the voters while two vice-presidents are elected from amongst the elected members. The President and

Vice-President hold office for a period of two years from the date of their election to the post. After that period fresh elections are to be held for the posts of President and Vice-President. The term of the council is four years but the State Government is empowered to extend the term by a total period of one year only in addition.

The Council derives its income mainly from Property tax, octroi, cattle tax and shop tax and cattle-pounds etc. The table below shows the income and expenditure for the period 1961-62 upto 1974-75.

Table No. XIV - 4
Income and Expenditure

Year	Income	Expenditure
1961-62	63,764	62,970
1966-67	1,10,762	1,03,941
1967-68	1,42,469	1,24,492
1968-69	1,24,012	1,28,119
1969-70	1,45,720	1,42,598
1970-71	1,43,154	1,40,936
1971-72	1,55,224	1,43,535
1972-73	1,78,430	1,63,231
1973-74	1,74,333	1,64,177

Source : Municipal Committee, Kannod (Dewas)

From the above table it is seen that the income of the Municipal Committee has been rising constantly every year except for the years 1970-71 and 1973-74 when there was a slight decline which might have been due to less realisation of taxes and other revenues. Similarly, there was a decline in expenditure in the year 1970-71, probably due to slightly lessening of activities.

Expenditure: The Committee has devoted its attention towards conferring of the various welfare facilities to the citizens. The table below shows the important break-up of the expenditure by the Committee since 1961-62 to 1973-74.

Table No. XIV - 5
Expenditure

Year	Public Health	Public Works	Street Lighting	No. of Street Lights
1	2	3	4	5
1961-62	10,954	11,685	4,983	-
1966-67	35,029	9,431	5,793	-

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
1970-71	30,232	16,000	12,061	197
1971-72	27,987	10,928	14,644	212
1972-73	55,049	15,918	13,868	236
1973-74	44,930	18,196	15,153	241

Source: Municipal Committee, Kannod (Dewas)

Analysing the above table, it is found that the expenditure under public health has been increasing constantly and the highest figure under this head was recorded in 1972-73. There was a slight decrease in the expenditure during the years 1970-71, and 1971-72 as compared with the expenditure under the year 1966-67. Similarly the expenditure under public works rose by more than 50 p.c. in the 1973-74 as compared with that in 1961-62. In between there was a slight fluctuation in the expenditure. Under street lighting the expenditure increased by about 300 p.c. from the year 1961-62. The number of street light rose from 197 in 1970-71 to 241 in 1973-74.

Achievements

The town was electrified in 1964. The town has been provided with pucca over-ground drains. The committee has provided residential plots to Scheduled Castes for construction of residential houses. It has constructed 9 public urinals and 14 latrines. Drinking water is supplied through wells. In addition 5 tube-wells have also been provided by the committee. The scheme for water supply through pipes is nearing completion and soon the supply of river water for drinking will be started.

In 1955-56 a passenger shed, public latrine and canteen were constructed on the motor stand. Construction and repair of roads was taken up in the year 1956-57 and by 1960-61 all main roads were tarred. In 1964-65 a primary school building was constructed and handed over to the education department. In 1967 the main *nallah* running through the middle of the town was closed and a road was constructed over it, which was named as Chhatrapati Road. Two green parks were constructed by the Committee and also 2 permanent *Piyau* (spots for supply of free drinking water) were also constructed. In the year 1970-71 public urinals and public latrines were constructed at various convenient and busy places.

4. Municipal Committee, Bagli

This Committee was established in 1936 under the Gwalior State Municipalities Act 1912. As already given in the table, it had a population of 4,832 persons and an area of 1.13. sq. km in 1971. The area of the town has been divided into 5 wards. When the town was a part of Bagli Jagir, the members of the Committee were elected but the President who was a senior officer (Kamdar) was nominated. But after its merger in Madhya Bharat all members began to be elected according to Madhya Bharat Municipalities, Act, 1949. According to M.P. Municipalities Act, 1961 all members are elected and one member is selected by members.

Income and Expenditure

The Committee derives its income from well known sources like Octroi, Property tax, license fee, professional tax, etc. The following table shows the income and expenditure of the Committee since 1951-52 to 1973-74.

Table No. XIV - 6
Income and Expenditure (In Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1951-52	8,805	5,508
1961-62	19,187	17,495
1966-67	35,107	55,993
1970-71	51,730	53,788
1971-72	58,465	51,100
1972-73	1,03,104	72,313
1973-74	1,38,185	1,23,431

Source : 1. Municipal Committee, Bagli.

2. Dewas District Census Hand book, 1961

The table above shows a healthy trend namely, rise in income and expenditure almost continuously.

Expenditure

Day by day, there is an increasing emphasis on performing more welfare activities by the Municipal Committee. In this respect the well known items of activity are public health, public works and street lighting which consumed the major part of income of the Committee.

The table below shows the details of its expenditure under various important heads during the period 1951-52 to 1973-74.

Table No. XIV - 7
Expenditure (In Rs.)

Year	Public Health	Public Works	Street Lighting	No. of Street Lights
1	2	3	4	5
1951-52	656	-	264	-
1961-62	4,732	10,749	2,007	-
1966-67	9,028	28,653	2,261	108
1970-71	14,018	845	4,830	108
1971-72	13,850	6,907	7,159	118

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
1972-73	16,327	15,607	6,893	118
1973-74	16,680	12,874	7,245	118

Source:- 1. Municipal Committee, Bagli
2. Dewas District Census Handbook, 1961

The constant rise of expenditure under public health indicated that various measures have been increasingly taken by the committee to safeguard the health of the public. The rising expenditure may possibly be due to increasing of amenities as well as rise of population. The item of public works also shows a rising expenditure from the year 1961-62 except in the year 1970-71 when the expenditure was negligible. It appears that perhaps no new schemes of public works were taken up during the period and only maintenance and repairs were attended to. The expenditure under street lighting has shown a constant rising trend except in the year 1972-73 when there was a slight fall as compared with the expenditure in the year 1971-72. For this slight fall no genuine reason can be attributed as the number of street lights continued to be 118 in both the years.

Achievements

The committee has devoted its activities to the well being of the public. The town was electrified in the year 1964-65 and 108 street lamps were provided in that year which increased to 118 in the year 1971-72. The Committee has constructed 4 public latrines and 3 public urinals in the important places in the town. There is only over-ground drainage in the town. The wells are the source of supply of drinking water. In addition, two tubewells have also been provided by the committee, each of which is about 200 feet deep and water is supplied through tankers. The total investment of about Rs. 41,180 has been made so far. Each tubewell gives an yield of about 1500 to 2200 gallons per hour. The scheme of supplying drinking water has been recently approved by Government and will be implemented by Public Health Engineering Department shortly. The committee is not running any school or dispensary in the town. All the roads of the town have been tarred. Thus the committee has made significant progress in various fields.

(5) Municipal Committee, Hatpipliya

This committee was established in 1936 and its present working is regulated by the M.P. Municipalities Act, 1961. The town had an area of 1.82 sq.km. and a population of 7,704 persons according to 1971, Census. The number of wards into which the town was divided has changed from time to time. From 4 wards in 1955, the number increased to 5 in 1960, to 6 in 1969 and to 7 wards in 1974. Out of these wards 7 members were elected and 1 was selected in 1974.

The municipality derives its revenues from various resources out of which important are Octroi, Vehicle tax, Road tax, House and Property tax and other miscellaneous taxes. The table below shows other details of income and expenditure during the period 1951-52 to 1974-75.

Table No. XIV - 8
Income and Expenditure

Year	Income	(In Rs.)	
		Expenditure	
1951-52	4,263	4,382	
1961-62	46,345	59,420	
1970-71	1,10,373	93,050	
1971-72	1,11,336	1,36,281	
1972-73	1,29,519	1,23,260	
1973-74	1,36,077	1,31,490	
1974-75	2,16,233	1,66,425	

Sources : (1) Municipal Committee, Hatpipliya
(2) Dewas Distt. Census Handbook, 1961

A study of the above given table shows that the income of the committee has registered a constant rise since the year of consideration. Naturally this indicates that the committee has been realising all its revenues cautiously and strictly. The expenditure amount for various years, however, does not give a constant trend of rise. The expenditure increased constantly upto 1971-72 after which there was a slight decline in 1972-73 followed by a rise in 1973-74 and a further rise in 1974-75. Perhaps the rise might be due to various welfare schemes taken up for implementation by the committee.

Expenditure

The committee mostly spends its income chiefly on public health, public works and street lighting. The details of the item-wise expenditure are shown below.

Table No. XIV - 9
Expenditure

Year	Public Health	Public Works	(In Rs.)	
			Street Lighting	
			Amount	Remarks
1951-52	1,306	209	292	
1961-62	7,558	1,281	1,488	
1970-71	23,860	1,265	8,610	269 Strret Lights
1971-72	39,152	19,133	11,695	
1972-73	51,212	984	11,027	
1973-74	39,594	28,833	13,551	
1974-75	47,077	11,440	13,708	320

Source:- Municipal Committee, Hatpipliya

A study of the above table reveals interesting facts regarding the expenditure of the committee. The expenditure under public health registered a constant rise

from 1951-52 to 1972-73 but declined in 1973-74. It, however, registered a rise in 1974-75 as compared with the figure in 1973-74. The expenditure under public works has shown an unaccountable fluctuation during the period, while the expenditure under street lighting shows a constant rising trend during the period under review.

Achievements

The town was provided with electric street-lighting in 1964 and in the beginning the number of street lights was 235. In 1975 the total number of street lights increased to 320 out of which there were 8 mercury vapour lamps, 80 tube lights, and 232 ordinary bulbs. The committee has provided hand *thelas* to the sweepers for carrying night soil. The committee has now strictly enforced construction of flush type latrines only. There are only over ground drains in the town. It is maintaining 13 public latrines and 4 public urinals. The scheme for water supply is being executed by the Public Health Engineering Department and is expected to be completed shortly. At present 20 public pipe connections have been provided in the town. The total estimated cost of the scheme is about Rs. 4.50 lakhs. This supply is done by drawing water through tube-wells which have a capacity to supply water to the extent of 6000 gallons per hour. The important roads of the town have been tarred and the committee has constructed a waiting room for bus passengers.

(6) Municipal Committee, Sonkatch

The Municipal Committee was established on 5th December 1926 under Gwalior State Municipalities Act of 1912. As already indicated in the table the town had a population of 8,230 persons and an area of 1.96 sq. km. in 1971. Before 1926 the committee existed in the form of the Town Area Committee. After the formation of Madhya Bharat, it began to be regulated according to the Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act which came into effect in 1954. By the Act all the Municipalities in the Covenanted states were brought under a uniform system and they were given well defined powers and functions. From the same year, the Collector ceased to function as the supervisory authority and the Municipality was put under the control of Inspector-General of Municipalities. It had 6 wards from 1946 to 1951. From 1951 onwards, it had 7 elected and 1 selected members. Later on, after the formation of Madhya Pradesh in 1956, it was regulated by the Madhya Pradesh, Municipalities Act 1961. The Committee had 8 wards at present. One ward has been reserved for a member of scheduled Castes. There is no reservation for scheduled Tribes and Ladies. The latest election of the Committee were held in December, 1974.

Financial Resources

The main heads of income of this committee are octroi, various taxes, fees, etc. In addition, grants-in-aid are also given to the committee by government for certain specific purposes like supply of drinking water, lighting of streets, and fighting of epidemics, etc.

The table given below shows the details of income and expenditure during the period 1961-62 to 1973-74.

Table No. XIV - 10
Income and Expenditure (In Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1961-62	70,057	62,720
1966-67	1,47,950	1,40,934
1970-71	3,02,517	2,70,486
1971-72	2,68,163	2,61,437
1972-73	3,91,138	3,82,123
1973-74	4,14,582	4,13,676

Source : - Municipal Committee, Sonkatch

From the above table it is obvious that the committee has made a steady and constant progress in different spheres of its activities which is supported by rising figures of income and expenditure for various years except the year 1971-72 when both income and expenditure declined in comparison with the previous year. But this was an exception.

Expenditure

In the matters of expenditure, high priority has been given by the committee to matters of public health, public works, street lighting and water supply as shown in the table below:-

Table No. XIV - 11
Expenditure (In Rs.)

Year	Public Health	Public Works	Water Supply	Street Lighting
1961-62	705	4,603	Nil	Nil
1966-67	838	2,040	1,151	3,329
1970-71	66,112	24,114	66,770	10,170
1971-72	61,013	42,304	59,946	14,741
1972-73	11,385	98,024	51,094	15,236
1973-74	67,929	98,377	67,929	15,333

Source : - Municipal Committee, Sonkatch

The table above shows that the expenditure under public health constantly increased upto the year 1970-71 but declined after that. The expenditure under Public Health increased again in 1973-74 and it reached an all time high expenditure of Rs. 67,929. It seems that the activities of the committee were very much subdued in 1972-73 which shows a very small expenditure figure. Under public works the expenditure shows a constant rising trend since the year 1970-71. The rise has been rather abnormal since the year 1971-72 thereby showing that the committee had

given serious attention to the execution of various schemes under public works. Under water supply and street lighting also, the amounts of expenditure have increased gradually from 1970-71, again an indication of increasing interest by the committee on the basic welfare items. The committee was maintaining 223 lights in 1973-74.

Achievements

The town was provided with electric street-lighting since 8th June, 1961 when 110 street poles were erected which went up to 223 in 1973-74. Out of these 7 were vapour lamps, 140 were tube lights and the rest were fitted with ordinary bulbs. There is an open over-ground drainage system. The committee has constructed 12 public latrines and 6 public urinals for the convenience of the public. The Committee is maintaining its own water supply scheme since 1967. Since 1961 water filtration plant has also been put into operation. The committee is not maintaining any school or dispensary. It has constructed a number of cement roads, tarred roads and *kutcha* roads.

(7) Municipal Committee, Khategaon

This committee was constituted in 1914, under the Holkar State regime. It had a population of 7,463 persons and an area of 2.33 sq.km. in 1971. In 1961-62, the town had 5 wards from which 5 members were elected and one was co-opted. In 1966-67 the number of wards was raised to 6 and thereby 6 members were elected and one was co-opted. In 1969-70, 6 members continued to be elected from 6 wards but number of co-opted members was raised to 2. In 1975-76 the number of wards has been raised to 7 giving 7 elected and 1 co-opted member.

The president and two Vice-Presidents, are elected as per rules laid down by M.P. Municipal Act, 1961. The powers and functions of the office-bearers have been already described in previous pages. The committee derives its income from taxes like octroi, passenger tax, cattle tax, bazar tax and house tax etc. The table below shows the details of income and expenditure of the committee from 1951-52 to 1974-75.

Table No. XIV - 14
Income and Expenditure

(In Rs.)		
Year	Income	Expenditure
1	2	3
1951-52	16,580	12,501
1961-62	79,901	47,451
1970-71	1,55,750	1,40,653
1971-72	1,45,750	1,47,745
1972-73	1,42,252	1,49,271

(Contd.)

1	2	3
1973-74	1,59,101	1,66,240
1974-75	2,61,355	1,98,948

Source :- 1. Municipal Committee, Khategaon
2. Dewas District Census Handbook, 1961

A glance through the table show that there has been a constant rise in the income of the Committee since 1951-52 up to 1970-71 after which the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 recorded a slight fall. The possible reason may be less realisation of tax revenues or reduced government grants. The subsequent years 1973-74 and 1974-75 registered an increase in the income of the committee. The expenditure also shows a gradual rise from 1951-52 to 1974-75.

Expenditure

The table given below gives the details of expenditure on some selected items of work during the period 1966-67 to 1974-75.

Table No. XIV - 15

Expenditure

(In Rs.)

Year	Public Health	Public Works	Street lighting	No. of street lights	Education
1966-67	-	10,349	8,000	235	1,800
1970-71	-	20,000	15,000	245	2,508
1971-72	-	20,000	20,000	245	2,375
1972-73	2,875	16,302	14,010	314	2,029
1973-74	3,500	16,378	13,125	320	4,644
1974-75	2,900	1,925	15,209	320	5,574

Source- Municipal Committee, Khategaon

The expenditure statement shows the unaccountable fluctuation in different items during the period, for example the expenditure under public health declined slightly in 1974-75 while that under public works increased upto 1971-72 and declined in 1972-73. There was a slight rise in 1973-74 which abruptly declined to a very negligible amount in 1974-75. Similar trend is found in case of street-lighting which increased upto 1972-73 and again rising in 1974-75. The expenditure under education shows similar trends of rise and fall.

It is difficult to indicate the exact reason of these fluctuations in expenditure.

Achievements

The town was electrified for the first time in 1964 and 235 street lights were put up in the beginning which ultimately went upto 320 in 1973-74. The committee

has provided hand-driven *thelas* to the sweepers for carrying the night soil. Moreover it, has been made compulsory for all new buildings to make provision of flush type latrines. The town is served by over-ground drainage system. The number of public latrines is 13 while that of public urinals is 4. The water supply is being maintained by Public Health Engineering Department of State Government and at present there are 20 public connections. This water supply is maintained by drawing water through a number of tube-wells with a capacity of supplying 6,000 gallons of water per hour. The completion of the scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 4.50 lakhs and will be handed over to the committee after its completion. The committee is maintaining a Bal Vinaya Mandir for the education of children. In addition, the committee has also constructed waiting room for passengers at the motor stand.

Panchayats and Boards

The village panchayats which were the nucleus of rural local self-government, had existed in all the units of the district, in some form or the other, from about the year 1912 as described in the following pages.

In Dewas State (Senior) the Panchayat system was introduced for the first time in the year 1914-15. Every village was provided, with a panchayat consisting of 3 members one of whom was the village patel while the other two were the respectable residents of the village. The body was a nominated one. According to Dewas State Constitution of 1922 the Revenue Minister was empowered to sanction the establishment of the Panchayats whenever necessary. More improvements were made in the working of the Panchayats vide Dewas State (Senior) Gram Panchayat Act, 1946. Vide this Act, the establishment of a Gram Panchayat was permitted on an application of 20 adult male members of the village or a group of villages. It was essential to obtain the sanction of the Darbar for the establishment of a village Panchayat. The strength of the Panchas ranged from 6 to 10. And for every 100 persons there was one panch. The Panchas were elected as well as nominated. Only male persons had the right to vote for the elections. Illiteracy was a disqualification for becoming a panch of the Panchayats.

In Dewas State (Junior) the Village Panchayats were established in 1913 and they were invested with administrative and judicial powers. The creation of village panchayats constituted one of the most important development in the State Administration. The Village Panchayats Act called the Dewas State (Junior Branch) Panchayat Act was passed towards the end of the previous¹ year and the various panchayats took some time to come into existence. It was stipulated in the Act that every village with a population of above 250 persons must have a panchayat of its own. The Panchas were elected by the residents of the village on adult franchise basis. The size of the Panchayat was dependent on the population of the village.

The Village Panchayats not only made justice cheap and prompt but brought it to the door of the people who would never have left their villages in search of it else where. In the year² 1914-15, the establishment of Tahsil Panchayats and Town

1. Administration Report of Dewas State (Junior) 1913-14, p. 11.
2. Administration Report of Dewas State (Junior) 1914-15, p. 23.

Panchayats was also completed so that by the end of the year the set-up of the panchayats was (1) Village Panchayats (2) Tahsil Panchayats and (3) Town Panchayats.

Tahsil Panchayats

The main function of tahsil panchayats was to obtain from the village Panchayats a list of works of public nature required to be executed in the villages and to ascertain from them if they had any complaints to be brought to the notice His Highness the Ruler. The first meeting of the tahsil panchayats was held in January 1915.

Town Panchayats

The Town Panchayat was really a Bench of Honorary Magistrates and its functions were purely judicial. Each town panchayat consisted of 25 members, 16 of whom were elected by the residents of the town, out of a list of persons approved by the Darbar and the rest 9 members were nominated by the Darbar. They had the civil powers of a small cause court for trials of suits not exceeding Rs. 50 in value. If both parties agreed, it could decide such claims upto Rs. 100 in value.

The town Panchayat enjoyed criminal powers of those of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class under the Code of Criminal Procedure. It was also empowered to try offences under special Acts, such as the Municipal Act, the Hackney Carriage Act, etc.

Pargana Boards etc.

In addition to the above mentioned institutions the Ruler also introduced the Pargana Boards in different parganas of the state in 1936.¹ The aim was to introduce a system similar to that of local self-government in order to give them responsibility of administering their local affairs. They were handed over the management of rural education, medical relief, sanitation, communications, *Hats* and *Melas*, *Dharmshalas* and *sarais* etc. The Boards were invested with powers of framing their own budget and spending from the *Anni* Funds after the budget was sanctioned by the ruler. Each Board² consisted of 15 members. The Board was presided over by the Kamavisdar of the pargana. Prior to 1940 the Boards were only advisory but after that year they were entrusted with full administrative and executive powers in regard to the subjects listed above.

Central Board

The Central Board was an advisory and supervising body while the Pargana Board and Gram Panchayats were the actively working bodies. The Board was partially elected and partially nominated. It consisted of 27 members of whom 11 were elected and rest nominated. It was presided over by the Revenue Member of the Darbar Court.

1. Administration Report, Dewas State (Junior), 1935-36, p. 18
2. A Brief Account of the Constitutional and Administrative Progress in Dewas State, Junior, 1939.

Holkar State Territory

In Kannod and Khategaon of former Holkar State, regular Village Panchayats were created under the Holkar State Panchayat Act, 1920. Before this there were some panchayats established in 1909 but they were not statutory bodies. They were called the Gaothi Panchayats and their membership ranged from 6 to 15. In each Panchayat, the village patel, village patwari, and three tenants paying the largest revenue to the State were compulsorily included in the panchayat. The panchayats were partly elected and partly nominated by the Tahsildar and the Panchayat. The Headmaster of the local school was the *ex-officio* panch of the panchayat.

Gwalior State Territory

Bagli and Sonkatch parganas of the Gwalior state were included in Dewas District. In Sonkatch tahsil of former Gwalior State, the Panchayat Boards were constituted according to the Gwalior State Panchayats Act, 1912. In addition, Pargana Boards and District Boards were also established in the state in 1919. The Pargana Boards were presided over by the Kamavisdars (Tahsildars) while the District Boards were presided over by the Suba (collector). But the Boards did not function efficiently so they were transferred under the control of the Village Welfare and Local Self-Government Department in 1940. But due to their unsatisfactory performance they were abolished in 1948. These bodies were merely advisory bodies and they were not assigned with any specific powers.

Dhar State Territory

The Nimanpur pargana of Dhar State was merged into Dewas District at the time of the formation of Madhya Bharat. In Dhar State some village panchayats started functioning before 1884 but regular panchayats were constituted only in 1912. The State made efforts to extend the service of village panchayats to every village. The number of panchas ranged from 5 to 15. The patel of the village generally used to be the Sarpanch of the Panchayat.

The scope of various Panchayats embraced practically all activities relating to the improvement of villages. Panchayats were responsible, among other things, for the construction and maintenance of public roads, supply of drinking water, prevention of infectious diseases, establishment and maintenance of libraries, and arrangement for street lighting and sanitation, etc. After the formation of Madhya Bharat these institutions were suitably amended and some of these were replaced by new bodies.

Panchayats in Madhya Bharat

Immediately after the formation of Madhya Bharat in 1948, the State Government gave attention to the development of Panchayats and with a view to achieving uniformity in this respect, it enacted the Madhya Bharat Panchayats Act, 1949 under which Panchayats were effectively organised and entrusted with wider powers and functions. Subsequently, in order to do away with various drawbacks of the 1949 Act, the Act was replaced by another one in 1951 and under this act every village of the State was brought under a Panchayat. The Act also separated the administrative

and judicial functions of the Panchayats by establishing two separate bodies i.e. village Panchayats for the administrative functions and Nyaya Panchayats for the discharge of judicial functions. The bodies established under the new Act started functioning in Dewas District from 26th January, 1962.

Composition

The Act of 1951 provided for a three tier structure of the Panchayats in the District- Gram Panchayats, Kendra Panchayats and Mandal Panchayats. At the base was a Gram Panchayat for a single village or a group of villages. Co-terminus generally with a National Extension Service Block was a Kendra Panchayat which supervised the work of the Gram Panchayat. In 1951 there were 208 Gram Panchayats and 6 Kendra Panchayats in the District. The Gram Panchas were elected directly by the voters on the basis of adult franchise by secret ballot. While the member of the Kendra Panchayat and Mandal Panchayat were elected indirectly. One representative from each Gram Panchayat was sent to the Kendra Panchayats, were the *ex-officio* members of the Mandal Panchayats. In addition, one Woman member and one representative from Scheduled Castes was also co-opted as a member of Mandal Panchayat.

Panchayats in Madhya Pradesh

The whole of State of Madhya Bharat (of which Dewas District was an integral part) was merged into new Madhya Pradesh on 1st November, 1956. The various acts existing in different units continued to regulate the working of the rural bodies till the enactment of the Madhya Pradesh Panchayat Act, 1962, which was actually implemented in Dewas District in 1964-65. By the Act the Kendra Panchayats were renamed as Janapada Panchayats and Mandal Panchayats as Zila Panchayats. The table below shows the details of various bodies which were in existence in 1961 and which were proposed to be established in Dewas District according to the M.P. Panchayats Act of 1962.

Table No. XIV - 16
Number of Panchayats, etc. (1962)

Tahsil	No. of Gram Panchayats		Kendra Panchayats	Mandal Panchayat	Nyaya Panchayats	
	Old Act	New Act	Old Act (1951)	Old Act (1951)	Old Act (1951)	New Act (1962)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Sonkatch	56	57	2	one for whole of the District.	4	3

(Contd.)

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Dewas	53	53	1		10	2
3. Bagli	34	47	1		2	3
4. Kannod	36	38	1		2	2
5. Khategaon	29	29	1		8	2

Source: Dewas District Census Hand Book, 1961, p. XVI.

Panchayati Raj

In New Madhya Pradesh due to the merger of 4 different units there was a great diversity in the relevant laws. It was, therefore, felt necessary to regulate the working of the various rural bodies. The Government, therefore, appointed a Rural Local Self Government Committee, in 1957 to examine the whole problem and to suggest methods for future working of these bodies. As per this Committee's recommendations, the Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act, 1962, was passed. The committee proposed a set-up of three-tier system of Panchayats and total decentralisation of powers. This new system was called the Panchayati Raj System.

The basic principles of the Panchayati Raj System are (a) The Panchayati Raj should be a three tier structure of the local bodies from the village to the District being organically linked up (b) There should be a genuine transfer of power and responsibility, with adequate resources transferred to them (c) All development programmes at these three levels should be channeled through these bodies.

Gram Panchayat

The new Act envisaged introduction of a three-tier system of Panchayats, Gram Panchayat at the village level, the Janapada Panchayat at the Development Block level and the Zila Panchayat at the district level. Under this Act the Gram Sabha, consisting of all the adults of the village, has been recognised as a statutory body, which shall meet at least twice a year to consider programme of work and the panchayat budget at the village level. Gram Sabhas are also to elect the members of the Gram Panchayat at the ratio of 10 panchas for a population of 1,000 and one extra panch for each additional 200 persons. Reserved seats have been provided for two co-opted women members, one representative of the co-operative society and one from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The Gram Panchayats have the following resources for their finances. (1) Government grants in-aid (2), Local taxes and fees (3) Peoples participation through cash and labour contribution.

Janapada Panchayats and Zila Panchayats

The Janapada Panchayat consists of, in addition to the elected Panchas varying from 15 to 30, one member from the co-operative Marketing Societies, one from each municipal body, one from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, two women and the local Members of Legislative Assembly. The Zila Panchayat, extending its jurisdiction over the whole District, shall include Sarpanchas of all

Janapada Panchayats, Members of Legislative Assembly from the District and all the District Officers, representing Public Health, Education, Agriculture and other Development Departments one woman, one member of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes and one member representing the Co-operative societies. The official members, however, have no right of voting. Every Gram Panchayat, having an annual income of at least Rs. 5,000 can have a full time Secretary and the Janapada Panchayat, a Chief Executive Officer, while the Zila Panchayat is empowered to have the services of the District Panchayat, Officer.

Functions

Functions assigned to the gram panchayats mainly are promotion of agriculture, co-operation, cottage industries, sanitation, conservancy, minor irrigation work, water supply, and organizing collective farming and credit societies. The Janapada Panchayats are to execute Community Development Programme in association with Gram Panchayats, Co-operative Societies, voluntary organizations and the public. This would include improvement of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries, education, communication and public works, social welfare, collection of statistics, self-help programme, etc. The Zila Panchayat's main duty is to supervise and guide the gram panchayats, co-ordinate their activities and distribute government funds among Janapada Panchayats. For efficient functioning, the gram panchayats have been empowered to form even functional sub-committees, Janapada Panchayats seven standing committees.

Financial Resources

As regards financial resources no major change has been made in the gram panchayat fund and provision has been made for house tax, professional tax and license, fee, etc.

Functions of Janapada Panchayats

The main functions of the Janapada Panchayats as defined in the M.P. Panchayat Act of 1962 are (1) promotion of community development programmes (2) improvement in the field of agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries. (3) maintenance of public health services (4) education (5) small scale and cottage industries (6) communication and public works. The list given above is only illustrative and not exhaustive. The State Government is empowered to call upon the Janapada Panchayat to take up any other function which is not mentioned in the list.

Nyaya Panchayats

With a view to providing the villages with cheaper, speedier and simpler justice as well as imparting them essential training in the administration of justice, Nyaya Panchayats were established in 1949 in every district of former Madhya Bharat. Their jurisdiction extended to an area of Revenue Inspector's Circle in the District. The number of members of these Nyaya Panchayats ranged from 5 to 11. The members were elected by the Panchayat of the Gram Panchayats of the area from amongst themselves. The Madhya Bharat Act had fixed the term of a Nyaya Panchayat as one year but it could be extended till a new panchayat was duly

constituted. They were authorised to entertain civil suits whose monetary value did not exceed Rs. 100. In addition, they were empowered to try certain criminal cases. According to the Madhya Bharat Panchayat Act 1951 there were 26 Nyaya Panchayats in the District which were reduced to 12 Nyaya Panchayats in the Act of 1962. It elects its own chairman from amongst its members and its term of office is co-extensive with that of the panchayat. The powers and duties enjoyed by Nyaya Panchayats have continued more or less, uncharged according to the M.P. Panchayats, Act of 1962. The State Government has the powers to remove any member of the Panchayat for various reasons.

Formation of New Panchayats

In the district various steps for the establishment of the Panchayati Raj institutions, according to the M.P. Panchayats Act of 1962 were taken in the year 1970-71. (a) Village Panchayats: The new Act called upon the establishment of 224 gram panchayats- the block wise figures being as follows:-

Table No. XIV - 17
No. of Panchayats

Name of Block	No. of Panchayats	No. of villages	Date of election
1. Dewas	53	231	May 1970
2. Sonkatch	29	131	
3. Tonkkhurd	28	113	
4. Khategaon	29	164	
5. Kannod	38	169	
6. Bagli	47	240	
Total	224	1,048	

Source - District Panchayat Officer, Dewas

The gram panchayats had 2,859 wards for which 2,829 candidates contested elections for 225 panchayats. For inclusion of different groups and professions in village panchayats co-options were done in June 1970 and thereby 447 women, 12 scheduled castes members, 8 scheduled tribe members and 62 representatives of co-operative societies were co-opted as panchas of the village panchayats.

Janapada Panchayats

As envisaged in the M.P. Panchayats Act of 1962, the Janapada Panchayats were established at the headquarters of every Community Development Block. There were 6 Janapada Panchayat at Dewas, Sonkatch, Khategaon, Bagli, Kannod and Tonkkhurd. The elections for the Janapada Panchayats took place in the district in December 1970. The elections were followed by a process of co-option in January 1971 to give representation to different groups and professions. Consequently, 12 women, 18 persons of Scheduled Castes, 11 of Scheduled Tribes, 13 representatives

of co-operative societies and 5 members of municipal committees were co-opted as members.

The formation of Zila Panchayats has not yet taken place in the District.

Achievements of Gram Panchayats

Electrification has been achieved in 203 villages, while 3 villages are having piped water supply and 4 more villages will be covered shortly under water supply scheme. The Panchayats have devoted sufficient attention to public works and constructed 579 school buildings, 167 Panchayat Bhavans, about 89 km. of, public roads, 45 tanks and 1023 wells, etc, The Panchayats spent Rs. 85,000 from their funds and solved the problem of drinking water in 37 villages by installation of tube wells.

The table below gives the figures regarding income and expenditure of the village Panchayats during the recent period

Table No. XIV - 18
Income and Expenditure of Gram Panchayats

Year	Receipts	Expenditure
1956-57	6,72,400	5,75,850
1966-67	10,70,138	11,08,234
1970-71	14,10,479	11,29,456
1971-72	14,11,982	12,89,671
1972-73	15,26,379	13,93,060
1973-74	12,91,176	11,73,135

Source:- District Panchayat Officer, Dewas

CHAPTER-XV EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Historical Background

The tract, now comprising the district of Dewas, had the privilege of witnessing the rise and fall of many ruling dynasties of India. Tradition and legend tell us that the *ashram* of Balmiki (Valmiki) was situated near village Pipari (Bagli Tahsil) in the jungles, now known as 'Joshi Baba's Jungle'. Lava and Kush were born here and are said to have received their education in this *ashram*.

In the good old days, the capital of this region was Avantika (Ujjain), 23 miles north-west of Dewas, the headquarters of the District. At Avantika was located the famous *ashram* of Sandipani, an important centre of learning. Most of the scholars from all over the country flocked here to receive their education.

Gandharvapuri (Sonkatch Tahsil) is said to have been the capital of Raja Gandharvasen. It was an important seat of learning during those days. Under the Parmaras, Malwa enjoyed a period of peace and prosperity. The Parmara rulers were patrons of art and literature and under them flourished the centres of learning from the 9th to the 12th century. The rich archaeological remains found scattered all over the district, indicate that Gandharvapuri, Sonkatch, Bhaurasa, Nagda, Bilawali, Nikalanka and Nemawar must have been great centres of culture and learning.

The town of Pipalrawan in this District was once known for teaching of Indian Philosophy, Religion, Astrology, Medicine and Mantras. There exist some families at that place even today, who possess ancient manuscripts on these subjects. The craft of spinning had reached such a perfection here that one person prepared for himself a spinning wheel which could control ten threads at a time.

During the Muslim rule in Malwa, Satwas, being the headquarters of a *mahal* in the *sarkar* of Handia, became an important seat of learning and culture. *Maqtabas* and *Madrasas* flourished at all the important places of the District.

Beginning of Western Education

After Independence, the district was constituted in the erstwhile State of Madhya Bharat by merging mostly Dewas tahsil of former Dewas Senior and Junior States, Sonkatch tahsil of former Gwalior State, Nimanpur tahsil of erstwhile Dhar State and the tahsils of Kannod and Khatagaon of former Holkar State. An account of the beginning and development of western education in the region comprising Dewas District is being traced below under the following heads.

Dewas State

The first regular schools were opened in the Junior Branch territory in 1871 by Raja Narayan Rao. In 1877 the Senior Branch cooperated and joint education department was set up. By 1887, the department rapidly reached a high state of efficiency. Many village schools, a kindergarten for infants and technical classes were started. In 1871 the Victoria High School was established at Dewas town,

moving in 1892 into its present quarters. The number of boys in the High School in 1891 was 113; in 1901, 106; and in 1905, 152.

A girls' school was opened in Dewas in 1887, the number of pupils in 1891 was 32, while in 1901 it rose to 49, and in 1905 to 142. A Persian school was also maintained in Dewas town for the education of Muhammadans.

The Education Department was supported by the two rulers from the proceeds of the cess called *Madrassa Patti* levied on the land revenue. Education was given gratis except for small fees lately introduced for High School Classes.

In 1881 the annual budget figure for the Senior Branch was Rs. 3,300 and for the Junior Branch Rs. 2,875, which increased in 1905 to Rs. 8,750 and Rs. 8,240, respectively. Each pupil then cost, in the High School, Rs. 20, and in the primary schools, Rs. 6 per annum. In 1914 this joint department of education was divided and began to be managed separately by the Senior and Junior Branches. At the time of the merger of the States in 1948, the following institutions of Dewas Tahsil were included in the present Dewas District:-

Boys High Schools	-	2
Girls Middle Schools	-	2
Girls Primary School	-	1
Boys Primary Schools	-	23
(Dewas Senior)		
Boys Primary Schools	-	23
(Dewas Junior)		
TOTAL	-	<u>51</u>

Dhar State

The first public school at Dhar was opened in 1850. It was a Persian School. This was followed by an English and a Marathi school in 1854. Primary Schools were opened at the headquarters of the *parganas* in 1864, but Neemanpur *pargana* being covered with dense forest, the first Government school was opened at Udayanagar in 1908 only. At the time of the merger of the State in 1948, the Neemanpur Tahsil became a part of Dewas District with the following institutions:-

Boys Primary School	-	4
Boys aided Primary School	-	1
Girls Primary School	-	1
TOTAL	-	<u>6</u>

Holkar State

The first institution, known as the 'Indore Madarsa', was established at the capital town of the State in 1841 A.D. Gradually the State gave liberal support to the advancement of Western education. In June 1891, Maharaja Shivaji Rao Holkar established Holkar College at Indore with eight students on the register. The college drew its students from Indore city and Residency, from Dhar and Dewas and Central

India generally. Altogether in the 12 years since the college was started in 1891, 326 students had been on the register.

Nemawar *Zila* of erstwhile Holkar State, which now forms a part of present Dewas District, was then divided into three parganas with headquarters at Khategaon, Kataphor and Kannod. In 1904-05, there were eight schools in the *Zila* with 505 scholars. Of these schools, five were upper and three lower primary. There were no girls' schools in the *Zila* then.

In 1930, there were 25 State and 7 private schools in the Nemawar *Zila* with 1,631 and 125 scholars, respectively. In Kannod pargana, the state schools were at Kannod, Ajnas, Golpura and Thuria and 4 private schools. There were then 15 State school at Kataphor and 8 other places, and a private schools at Eklera. The total number of scholars in these public and private institutions was 503 and 10, respectively. In Khategaon pargana, there were 10 State Schools at Khategaon, and 9 other places, and 2 private schools at Khategaon and Bardi. The total number of scholars in these institutions was 654 and 49, respectively.

At the time of the merger of the states in Madhya Bharat Union (1944), the number of schools in the Kannod (including Kataphor pargana) and Khategaon tahsils of the former Holkar state were as follows:-

Boys High School	-	1
Boys Middle Schools	-	4
Girls Middle Schools	-	4
Boys Primary Schools	-	79
TOTAL	-	88

Gwalior State

Western Education in Gwalior State started in 1853 with the establishment of some schools in the districts. In 1854 the teaching of English was introduced, but it was of an elementary nature. A regular Education Department was formed in 1863. In the last quarter of the 19th century, Sonkatch pargana was well known for its Sanskrit learning. Government primary schools were opened at Sonkatch and Pipalrawan in 1885. English began to be taught at Sonkatch in 1918. State gave liberal grants by way of scholarships to many of the promising students of this area.

At the time of the merging of the State in 1948, the Sonkatch Tahsil of erstwhile Gwalior State had the following institutions:-

Boys Primary Schools	-	59
Boys Middle Schools	-	2
Girls School	-	1
TOTAL	-	62

In 1952, the charge of the following *jagir* schools was also taken over by the Education Department of the State:-

Boys Middle Schools	-	2
Boys Primary Schools	-	31
TOTAL	-	33

Literacy

According to the Census of 1951, the literates in Dewas District numbered 36,241, of whom 30,774 were males and 5,467 females. This worked out to be about 10.6 per cent of the District population. The level of literacy among the male population alone was much higher and recorded to be about 17.7 per cent but the same was as low as 3.2 per cent among the female-folk, which was responsible for bringing down the general literacy ratio to a comparatively lower level.

In the 1961 Census, Dewas can be classed as an average district in the sphere of literate and educated persons (17.3%) in the District, which is closely comparable to the State average (17.1%). The district ranks eighteenth so far as the literacy in the state is concerned. In 1961, the number of literates and educated persons in the district was 77,404, of whom 65,100 were males and 12,304 females. This comes out to be about 28.2 per cent and 5.7 per cent of the male and female population, respectively.

Literacy is not uniformly spread over the whole district. Dewas District has tahsils with huge differences in percentages of literacy. On the one side there is Dewas Tahsil with 25.3% literates, while on the other side we find Bagli Tahsil with the literacy percentage of 12.7 only. Sonkatch tahsil which in 1951 was slightly better than Bagli Tahsil has now shot upto the second position with 15.8% literates. Kannod Tahsil which enjoyed second position in the district in 1951 has come down to fourth in 1961.

According to the 1971 Census, the total number of literate persons in the district was 1,28,281 of whom, 1,03,422 were males and 24,859 females. This worked out to be about 21.55 per cent of the District population. The literate males and females constituted about 33.54 per cent and 8.6 per cent of the respective population of the District. The growth of literacy percentages in Dewas District during the last two decades may be seen from the table given below:-

Table No. XV-1
Growth of Literacy (1951 and 1961)

District/Tahsil	1951			1961		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Dewas District	10.6	17.7	3.2	17.3	28.2	5.7
Sonkatch Tahsil	8.6	15.3	1.7	15.8	27.5	3.5
Dewas Tahsil	15.0	23.9	5.9	25.3	39.2	10.5
Bagli Tahsil	7.6	12.8	2.0	12.7	21.3	3.5
Kannod Tahsil	10.5	17.7	2.9	13.4	22.0	4.3
Khategaon Tahsil	9.1	15.8	2.1	14.8	24.1	4.9

Educational Standards

In 1951 Census, the total number of literate and educated persons in the district was 36,341, of whom 33,904 were literates without any educational levels; 1,306 persons were educated upto primary or middle standard, while the number of persons educated upto Matriculation or Higher Secondary and above was 1,031. Out of these, 111 persons were educated upto Intermediate standard, while 233 persons possessed degrees or diplomas in various branches of study. According to the Census of 1961, the total number of literate and educated persons in the District was 77,404. Of these, 49,736 were literates without any educational levels, 24,251 persons were educated upto primary or middle standard; and the number of persons educated upto Matriculation and above was 3,417.

In the urban areas of the district, the number of persons possessing degrees or diplomas (Technical and Non-technical) was 582 only. The literacy by educational standards among the total population, according to 1951 and 1961 Censuses is shown in the following table:-

Table No. XV-2
Educational Standards (1951 & 1961)

Educational Levels	1951			1961		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Literates (without educational levels)	33,904	28,708	5,196	49,736	41,267	8,469
Primary/Junior Basic/Middle/Senior Basic	1,306	1,140	166	24,251	20,847	3,404
Matriculation or Higher Secondary and above	1,031	926	105	3,417	2,986	431
TOTAL	36,241	30,774	5,467	77,404	65,100	12,304

Spread of Education among Women

The first girls' school was opened in the District in 1887 A.D. at Dewas town. By 1948, the Dewas tahsil of erstwhile Dewas State had 2 girls' middle schools and 1 girls' primary school. The Neemanpurtahsil of former Dhar State had only one girls' primary school in 1948. The Kannod and Khategaon tahsils of former Holkar State had only 4 girls' middle schools, prior to the formation of Madhya Bharat Union. The Sonkatch Tahsil of erstwhile Gwalior State, which later formed a part of Dewas District, had only one girls' school in 1948. Thus, just before the formation of Madhya Bharat Union in 1948, the District had only 9 girls' schools.

It was only in the post-Independence era that the girls' education began to

receive increased attention and steps were taken to encourage it. In 1950-51, there were only 18 primary and 2 middle schools for girls in the District, which increased to 47 primary, 2 middle and 1 higher secondary in 1955-56. The number of girls' schools in 1960-61 was 58 which rose to 72 in 1973-74. The number of girl students in all the schools also increased from 5,623 in 1960-61 to 22,460 in 1973-74. Besides the schools, the girls are also studying in the colleges of the District where co-education is prevalent. The following table shows the progress of girls' education in the District from 1965-66 to 1973-74:-

Table No. XV-3
Progress of Girls' Education (1965-66 to 1973-74)

Category	1965-66		1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
	Institu- tions	Scho- lars	Institu- tions	Scho- lars	Institu- tions	Scho- lars	Institu- tions	Scho- lars
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. High Schools/Higher Secondary Schools/ Multipurpose Higher Secondary Schools/ Junior Collages	2	512	3	971	3	1,072	3	1,039
2. Middle	10	4,457	9	3,128	9	3,296	9	3,542
3. Primary	52	4,703	54	7,513	54	7,675	55	6,527
4. Pre-Primary	2	45	2	39	3	89	4	137
	1969-70		1970-71		1971-72		1972-73	
	Institu- tions	Scho- lars	Institu- tions	Scho- lars	Institu- tions	Scho- lars	Institu- tions	Scho- lars
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	3	1,088	3	823	3	922	4	1,511
	9	3,665	12	4,380	13	5,344	12	6,777
	55	6,596	54	6,538	53	9,005	55	14,801
	4	109	6	182	5	144	5	135
							6	133

Note:- There is co-education in the pre-primary schools, but only the number of girl students, have been given in the table.

Spread of Education among Backward Classes and Tribes

Some steps towards the spread of education among these classes were taken by the States of Holkar and Dewas in their respective areas. All restrictions on the admission of their children in State Schools were removed by the Holkar State and some arrangement was made for the free distribution of books to the children of Harijans. It was, however, after the merger of the States in the Indian Union and the formation of the District that the administration took keen interest in this field.

The Tribal Welfare Department of the District had established Tribal Welfare Centres for an all round advancement of these sections of society. Positive steps were also taken to encourage education among them. In 1960-61, the social welfare centres at Tonk-Kalan, Sundrel and Udaynagar were functioning for their advancement. At these centres, the children of these classes were given free education, clothing, boarding and lodging. In a similar manner, a Balwadi for Harijan children was functioning at Ajnas during the year. Besides these, a hostel for tribal students was run by the Government at Khatagaon. Mahatma Gandhi Harijan Hostel at Dewas was also receiving Government grants from time to time. The number of students residing in all these hostels was then 100 boys and 60 girls.

The following table shows the progress of education among these classes during the last two decades:-

Table No. XV-4
Progress of Education for the Students of Scheduled
Castes and Scheduled Tribes (1955-56 to 1973-74)

Year	No. of schools		No. of Students		No. of Teachers		Expenditure (Rs.)
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1955-56	3	1	90	53	6	4	17,952
1960-61	3	1	237	209	6	4	19,392
1965-66	3	1	279	191	5	3	23,940
1966-67	3	1	76	75	6	4	4,806
1967-68	3	1	66	54	6	4	5,668
1968-69	3	1	69	36	6	4	5,910
1969-70	4	1	110	68	14	4	6,150
1970-71	4	1	136	59	15	4	6,443
1971-72	4	1	181	81	19	5	10,243
1972-73	4	1	175	87	20	8	60,595
1973-74	4	1	184	60	20	5	78,298

In 1974-75, the Tribal Welfare Department one middle and one primary school each at Sundrel, ran a higher secondary school at Sundrel, Dhanighati and

Tonk Kalan; and a primary school at Udaynagar. The total number of students in primary, middle and higher secondary schools was 39,101 and 215, respectively, in the year 1974-75. The Department had started three Balwadis at Tonk Kalan, Sundrel and Udaynagar, with an in-take capacity of 20 girls students in each Balwadi.

The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are also being provided with books, slates, pencils, etc., in the schools. From the year 1967-68 to 1970-71' 2,250 students availed of these facilities. The Department, however, has made arrangements for the reimbursement of tuition fees to the private institutions. Since 1949-50, scholarships are being awarded to the students of these classes. In the year 1949-50, 334 Harijan and 52 Tribal students were awarded scholarships to the tune of Rs. 3,625 and Rs. 2,135, respectively. In 1960-61, the scholarships were awarded as given below:-

1.	Harijan-Boys-	361	Girls-	25	Amount Rs. 17,548
2.	Adivasi-Boys-	336	Girls-	Nil	Amount Rs. 3,422.
3.	Backward-Boys-	165	Girls-	Nil	Amount Rs. 2,178.
	class				
4.	Vimukta-Boys-	1	Girls-	Nil	Amount Rs. 48.
	Jati				

The total amount spent on the scholarships for the students of these classes was Rs. 1,81,764 from the year 1949-50 to 1960-61.

The following table shows the number of scholarship holders and the amount distributed during the last nine years:-

Table No. XV-5
Scholarships awarded to the Students of Scheduled Castes
and Scheduled Tribes (1965-66 to 1973-74)

Year	Pre-Matric			Amount Distri- buted. (Rs.)	Post-Matric			Amount Distri- buted (Rs.)
	Adiwasi	Harijan	Total		Adiwasi	Hari- jan	Total	
1965-66	1,085	2,226	3,311	1,90,725	-	76	76	25,892
1966-67	63	700	763	48,159	4	55	59	17,897
1967-68	92	853	945	84,348	2	40	42	11,099
1968-69	114	1,154	1,268	75,127	7	113	120	35,248
1969-70	89	905	994	85,280	3	101	104	39,802
1970-71	85	931	1,016	41,902	3	84	87	14,884
1971-72	89	896	985	85,074	-	83	83	27,115
1972-73	93	1,112	1,205	1,26,189	-	51	51	18,837
1973-74	100	1,124	1,224	1,29,485	3	57	60	23,818

Hostels are being run by the Tribal Welfare Department for the students of these classes. In 1955-56, there were only 3 hostels with an in-take capacity of 140 students which increased to 14 with in-take capacity of 385 students in 1972-73. The following table shows the progress of the hostels run by the Department during the years 1955-56 to 1973-74.

Table No. XV-6
Progress of Hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe
Students (1955-56 to 1973-74)

Year	No. of Hostels		No. of Seats available	No. of Inmates		Amount Spent (Rs.)
	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	
1955-56	3	-	140	96	-	6,850
1960-61	3	-	140	115	-	7,340
1965-66	7	-	245	158	-	12,103
1966-67	7	-	245	201	-	17,027
1967-68	7	-	245	185	-	17,056
1968-69	11	-	325	252	-	30,974
1969-70	11	1	345	238	7	41,160
1970-71	12	1	365	310	5	65,332
1971-72	12	1	365	335	13	67,096
1972-73	13	1	385	325	19	98,789
1973-74	14	1	425	361	17	1,04,699

As far as the present position is concerned, the following table shows the details regarding the hostels run by the Tribal Welfare Department during the year 1974-75:-

Table No. XV-7
Hostels run by Tribal Welfare Department (1974-75)

S.No.	Name of the hostel.	No. of seats	No. of hostellers			
			Harijan	Adiwasi	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Post Matric Harijan Hostel, Dewas	50	22	-	-	22
2.	Pre-Matric Harijan Hostel, Dewas	20	20	-	-	20
3.	" " ", Sonkatch	20	20	-	-	20
4.	Pre-Matric Harijan Hostel, Bhaurasa	20	20	-	-	20
5.	" " ", Dewas for Girls	20	16	1	-	17

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Advasi Boys Hostel, Kannod	20	4	5	-	9
7.	" " ", Khategaon	20	4	8	-	12
8.	" " ", Ajanas	20	1	15	1	17
9.	" " ", Loharda	20	4	16	-	20
10.	" " ", Sundrel	80	3	77	-	80
11.	" " ", Bagli	40	6	34	-	40
12.	" " ", Udaynagar	40	1	39	-	40
13.	Vimukta Jati Hostel, Dhanighati	35	35	-	-	35
14.	" " ", Tonk Kalan	50	48	-	2	50
Total		455	204	195	3	402

The post-Matric Harijan Hostel of Dewas town is for Harijan students of the local colleges also.

GENERAL EDUCATION

Pre-Primary Education

Education given to girls and boys between the ages of 3 and 6 years is called pre-primary education. At this stage the child is introduced to the joy of learning through companionship and recreational activities. The child is also slowly guided in proper habits of life, cleanliness and healthy modes of living as well as in the cultivation of social habits necessary for community life. Immediately after the formation of Madhya Bharat, the Government decided to open Bal Mandirs at the headquarters of every district. In the Dewas District, as there was already one pre-primary school run by a private organisation, the Government started giving it grant-in-aid for its smooth running. During the First Five Year Plan period, one more pre-primary school was started at Dewas town. In the Second Five Year Plan period, a Balwadi was started for Harijan children at Ajanas by the Tribal Welfare Department.

In 1947, the number of children under pre-primary education was 20 which increased to 33 (27 boys and 6 girls) in 1961. At the close of the Second Five Year plan period, the number of children in the pre-primary schools increased to 295, of which 107 were boys and 188 girls. Thus the number of children increased ten times. In 1947, there was only one teacher in the pre-primary school, which increased to 9 in 1960. The expenditure incurred on pre-primary education in 1947-48 was Rs. 900 only, which increased to Rs. 8,135 in 1960-61. In 1968-69, the expenditure incurred was Rs. 11,370 which increased to Rs. 15,446 in 1973-74. The following table shows the progress of Pre-primary school/Balwadis in the District during the last 15 years:-

Table No. XV-8

Progress of Pre-primary Schools/Balwadis (1960-61 to 1973-74)

Year	No. of Balwadis/ pre-primary Schools	No. of Students		No. of Teachers	Expenditure (Rs.)
		Boys	Girls		
1960-61	2	57	59	8	4,851
1965-66	2	47	45	2	5,404
1966-67	2	67	39	2	5,861
1967-68	3	109	89	4	7,288
1968-69	4	133	137	7	11,370
1969-70	4	114	109	6	11,346
1970-71	6	215	182	9	17,165
1971-72	5	146	144	6	13,296
1972-73	5	137	135	6	15,038
1973-74	6	174	133	6	15,446

Compulsory Primary Education

The scheme of Compulsory Primary Education was adopted from 26th January, 1952 for boys of 6-11 years of age. In the beginning the Scheme was introduced for boys between the age of 6 and 11 years, residing within a radius of 5 miles of Dewas, the District headquarters. Later it was extended to cover a radius of ten miles from Dewas. For the implementation of this scheme, 40 new primary schools were opened. Fifty-one primary schools were already in existence in the area. Thus 91 schools were then being run in 139 villages and 1 town of the area. Out of 6,229 boys of between the age group of 6 to 11 years, 5,442 were enrolled in the schools of the area. Thus 87 percent boys in the age group were receiving education then. The scheme was, it appears for financial reasons could not be extended to the whole district.

Primary Education

Primary education is the foundation of student life. It is at this stage that the spirit of co-operation, civic sense and patriotism is cultivated. The child is made to acquire a fair knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic. Through games and sports, a spirit of brotherhood is created. The social and cultural activities of the schools create a spirit of social welfare.

In 1947-48, the District had 206 primary schools, of which 17 were girls' schools. The number of boys who received education in these institutions was 10,813 and that of girls was 1,308. The number of teachers was 268, of which 96 were trained.

In 1950-51, the number of primary schools rose to 243 of which 18 were girls'

schools. The number of boys, girls and teachers was then 15,132, 2,171 and 507, respectively. The primary education then made rapid progress and the number of schools increased to 421 in 1966-67, of which 54 were girls' schools. In 1973-74, the number of primary schools further rose to 562 (507 boys' and 55 girls') with an enrolment of 29,141 boys and 13,585 girls. The expenditure incurred also increased from Rs. 10,89,920 in 1966-67 to Rs. 34,06,932 in 1973-74. The following table shows the progress of primary education from 1950-51 to 1973-74:

Table No. XV-9

Progress of Primary Schools (1950-51 to 1973-74)

Year	No. of Schools		No. of Students		No. of Teachers		Expenditure (Rs.)
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Male	Female	
1950-51	225	18	15,132	2,171	427	80	4,00,898
1955-56	300	47	16,807	3,264	602	82	5,75,322
1960-61	316	50	13,297	2,838	506	84	6,05,743
1965-66	353	52	18,585	4,703	544	97	9,92,972
1966-67	367	54	19,402	7,513	589	137	10,89,920
1967-68	374	54	19,114	7,675	615	168	14,81,226
1968-69	370	55	18,805	6,527	611	157	16,41,286
1969-70	375	55	19,328	6,596	614	150	20,07,430
1970-71	374	54	18,961	6,538	608	144	19,89,433
1971-72	413	53	23,765	9,005	688	192	21,67,806
1972-73	457	55	30,156	14,801	736	204	26,47,204
1973-74	507	55	29,141	13,585	826	204	34,06,932

Middle Schools

In middle schools, education is given from VI to VIII Classes. At this stage, subjects introduced at the primary level are gradually developed. In 1947-48, there were 10 boys' and 2 girls' middle schools in the District, with an enrolment of 2,061 boys and 116 girls.

During the First Five Year Plan period, the number of boys Schools increased to 16, by upgrading of 6 primary schools. The number of Middle Schools multiplied during the successive plan periods, as more primary schools were upgraded and now ones were opened. The expansion of these schools registered a steady progress upto the end of the Third Five Year Plan, with 58 schools for boys and 10 for girls. There were 69 schools for boys and 9 for girls in 1966-67. The next three years was a lean period, as no addition to the existing number of Schools is recorded. Progress in this direction was resumed from 1970-71 and by the end of 1974 there were 103 schools for boys and 12 for girls. The details of enrolment of students and the number of teacher will be found in the table given below.

In 1947-48, the expenditure incurred by the Government on middle schools

expenditure incurred an higher secondary education was Rs. 8,08,151 in 1966-67 which mounted to Rs. 20,30,349 in 1973-74. Thus the expenditure had increased about two and half times during the said period. The following table shows the progress of higher secondary schools (excluding multipurpose) in the District from 1950-51 to 1973-74.

Table No. XV - 12
Progress of Higher Secondary Schools (1950-51 to 1973-74)

Year	No. of Schools		No. of Students		No. of Teachers		Expenditure (Rs.)
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Male	Female	
1950-51	3	1	183	9	70	6	90,582
1955-56	3	1	512	41	55	26	1,25,430
1960-61	8	1	2,649	883	141	27	3,91,688
1965-66	13	2	4,071	512	200	26	7,01,128
1966-67	12	2	3,212	631	200	35	6,40,382
1967-68	13	2	3,714	690	229	44	8,72,963
1969-70	12	2	3,664	638	221	44	10,81,499
1970-71	13	2	2,940	298	287	37	9,70,245
1971-72	14	2	2,697	398	200	38	10,84,716
1972-73	15	3	2,687	988	206	62	12,94,466
1973-74	17	4	2,963	1,097	288	67	15,93,714

In the field of High/Higher Secondary education, the district appears to have made significant progress from the year 1960-61 with 8 schools for boys and 1 for girls, till by the year 1973-74 this number rose to 17 for boys and 4 for girls.

There are only two multipurpose higher secondary schools in the District from 1966-67 onwards. These schools impart instructions in certain crafts and arts alongwith the regular subjects of instruction. The number of students in these two institutions was 1,128 (788 boys and 340 girls) in 1966-67 which increased to 1,421 (971 boys and 450 girls) in 1969-70 but decreased to 1,342 (777 boys and 565 girls) in 1973-74. The expenditure on these two was Rs. 1,67,769 in 1966-67 which mounted to Rs. 4,36,635 in 1973-74. The table regarding these institutions, junior colleges, and high schools may be seen in the I Appendices.

It is remarkable to note that most of the schools in the District are being run by the Government. In 1960-61, there existed only 3 private schools in the District, which increased to 17 in 1972-73. In 1967-68, two schools were started by the local bodies in the District which number increased to six in 1973-74. The table regarding the schools by management, year wise, is being given in the "Appendices".

Collegiate Education

There were no institutions of higher learning in this area, before the formation

of the province of Madhya Bharat. The State Government upgraded one of one Schools and established an Intermediate College which in 1958 became a Degree College Basic Training College started in 1949, became a Degree College in 1957-58. A private Degree College was also started at Sonkatch in 1970.

Shri Krishnajorao Panwar Shaskiya Mahavidyalay, Dewas

Shri Krishnajorao Panwar High School was upgraded to an Intermediate College during the First Five Year Plan period. The Intermediate College was then raised to a Degree College in 1958 by the Madhya Pradesh Government and was affiliated to the Vikram University, Ujjain. Now it is a post-graduate college with Arts, Science and Commerce faculties. In 1974-75, the post-graduate classes in the college were as follows:-

Arts Faculty - Political Science, Hindi, History and Economics.

Science Faculty - Chemistry, Mathematics and Zoology.

Commerce Faculty - M.Com.

Since 1967-68, Law classes are also being conducted in this college. In the year 1975-76, the post-graduate classes in Hindi, History and Mathematics have been closed by the orders of Government.

The college has a library with 21,938 books (1974-75) on its shelves. It has also a reading-room for the students of the college. The college has, however, no hostel facilities for the students.

The college had 40 students on its rolls in 1958-59, and 1,447 in 1969-70 but its strength decreased to 700 in 1974-75. The following table shows the progress of the college since its inception:-

Table No. XV-13
Progress of Shri Krishnajorao Panwar Shaskiya Mahavidyalaya,
Dewas (1958-59 to 1974-75)

Year	No. of Students					No. of Teachers	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
	Arts	Commerce	Science	Law	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1958-59	33	6	1	-	40	14	17,136	91,501
1961-62	102	32	63	-	197	26	1,80,796	1,80,796
1965-66	341	47	160	-	548	27	2,77,448	2,28,557
1966-67	488	70	225	-	783	30	3,19,331	2,66,729
1967-68	429	66	239	82	816	33	3,95,469	2,99,736
1968-69	462	67	268	83	880	35	3,76,588	3,35,891
1969-70	874	75	431	67	1,447	41	3,91,768	3,35,999
1970-71	752	80	436	72	1,340	43	3,98,520	3,48,212

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1971-72	390	73	243	91	797	42	48,120	3,70,084
1972-73	244	66	210	92	612	42	4,18,312	3,68,312
1973-74	252	78	181	98	609	44	4,88,428	4,88,428
1974-75	151	111	212	126	700	44	57,608	5,08,328

Sonkatch Mahavidyalaya, Sonkatch

The college was started at Sonkatch on 1st September, 1970 by a college committee of the town. It is an Arts College and is affiliated to the Vikram University, Ujjain. The college imparts instructions in General Hindi, Economics, Political Science, Hindi Literature and History under the Arts Faculty of the University. The college receives grants from the Municipal Committee, Sonkatch; Cooperative Marketing Society, Sonkatch and the Cooperative Bank Ltd; Dewas. The college has also received grants from the State Government since 1973-74.

The college had a strength of 105 students and a library containing 713 books in 1975, but had no hostel facilities. It has a play-ground for out-door games. The college does not have a building of its own but has started depositing a sum of Rs. 5,000/- with the Vikram University, Ujjain for the construction of a college building since 1974-75. The following table shows the progress of the college since its inception:-

Table No. XV-14

Progress of Sonkatch Mahavidyalaya, Sonkatch (1970-71 to 1974-75)

Year	No. of Students in the Arts Faculty	No. of Teachers	Income (Rs.)	Expendi- ture (Rs.)	State Government Grant (Rs.)
1970-71	28	5	3,621	4,455	-
1971-72	68	6	10,649	17,740	-
1972-73	70	8	19,338	37,838	-
1973-74	79	8	33,897	51,676	10,000
1974-75	105	8	37,420	68,830	18,523

Government Post-Graduate Basic Training College, Dewas

There was no college for training of teachers in the province of Madhya Bharat when it was constituted and the first institution of its kind, preparing for a diploma course (L.T.), was started at Dewas in 1949. This college gradually developed into a post graduate institution.

In 1954-55, a Psychological Bureau was established in the college with a non-recurring and recurring grant of Rs. 22,500 and Rs. 1,000 per annum, respectively.

An Arts and Crafts Training Centre was also started in the college during the year 1960-61.

The Ministry of Education, Government of India, started an Extension Service Department in the college in 1957. In the same year the college was affiliated to the Vikram University, Ujjain for B.Ed. course. In 1958-59, post-graduate teaching for M.Ed. degree was started and the institution was converted into a Post-Graduate Basic Training College in 1960-61. The Extension Services Department have arranged a number of Seminars, Workshops, Debates, Exhibitions and Study Circles. Twelve districts of the West Madhya Pradesh have been connected with the Department of the Extension Services. M.Ed. classes were, however, closed in the year 1973-74. The college celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 1974-75 on a large scale.

The college has a vast library containing 15,350 books. The college library also subscribes for a number of periodicals and journals. Teachers and research scholars are being benefited every year by this library. Nearly 12,000 books are issued by the library every year to the research scholars, trainees and teachers of the region. In March-April of every year, the library remains open from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

The college has two hostels for its students. The first, known as Tagore Hostel, has 12 rooms in all and provides accommodation for male trainees. The second one, known as Naidu Hostel, has 11 rooms in all and provides accommodation for female trainees. In the year 1975-76, 36 male and 13 female trainees were accommodated in the two hostels.

The following table shows the progress of the college during the last 8 years:-

Table No. XV-15

Progress of Post-Graduate Basic Training College, Dewas (1967-68 to 1974-75)

Year	No. of Trainees	No. of Teachers	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1967-68	197	-	-	-
1968-69	152	-	2,546	3,47,824
1969-70	130	-	2,908	3,96,699
1970-71	124	-	1,236	4,86,414
1971-72	144	-	2,383	5,52,526
1972-73	153	20	3,409	6,08,493
1973-74	137	20	3,244	6,37,736
1974-75	126	20	1,116	6,78,168

Basic Training Institute, Dewas

In 1960, the Government opened a Basic Training Institute at Dewas with a

view to giving training to primary school teachers for the successful working of compulsory education in the District. In 1960-61, 81 male and 12 female teachers were receiving training here. The Government gave them each a stipend of Rs. 25/- per month. Four lecturers were then working in the institution. The institution spent a sum of Rs. 64,404 during the year 1960-61. Separate buildings had been constructed for the institution and its hostel by the Government. The Institution has, however, been closed now.

Vocational Education

An Agriculture Centre was established at Khategaon during the First Five Year Plan period by the Government. The students of Khategaon Middle School are given practical training in agriculture at this centre. An amount of Rs. 2,156/- was spent over this centre every year.

A Carpentry Centre had also been started at Sonkatch during the First Five Year Plan period. Here the students of Sonkatch Middle School are trained in this craft by a trained teacher. A similar carpentry class was being run at Dewas for the students of primary schools of the town.

The Industrial Training Institute, Dewas

This institution was established in 1974 at Dewas under the administrative control of the District in various industrial trades to fulfil the demands of the industries established here. The trainees are here given training free of cost. The Institute incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,30,421 in 1974-75. In the said year the Institute imparted instructions in Carpentry, Manufacture of Leather goods. Electrical wirings and fittings and Stenography (English), with an enrolment of 11,21,19 and 53 trainees, respectively.

In 1975-76, the number of trainees in all the four trades are 11,18,14 and 33, respectively. At present library and hostel facilities are not available in the Institute. The number of staff members in 1975 was 8.

Music, Dancing and Painting

The District has a proud and rich heritage in music. Ustad Rajab Ali Khan, an outstanding musician of all India fame who died on the 8th January, 1959 belonged to Dewas and was awarded the title of '*Gayan Samrat*' and, the President's Gold Medal. He was equally famous for instrumental music, being a master of Jaltarang and Veena. The late singer and musician Amanat Khan also belonged to this District. Shri Ganpatrao Dewaskar earned laurels for Indian music even in the foreign countries. It was this District where lived B.G. Guru who contributed much to the musical literature of our country. Radio stars-Basarkar brothers and S.G. Ranade; also belonged to this District. Yasin Khan, a good Jaltarang and Tabla Player, belongs to Dewas. Kumar Gandharva, the famous actor and singer, lives now in Dewas town.

In the field of classical dance, T.N. Solanki of Dewas, is a well known name. The District contributed liberally its quota in the art of paintings also. Khubchand was a well known painter and photographer in the early parts of this century. It is said that

he provided certain copies of paintings to John Marshall, then the Director General of Archaeology to the Government of India, for his famous book, 'The Bagh Caves'. Many of his paintings still adorn the royal palace at Dewas. V.D. Chinchalkar, the well known painter, belonged to this District. Some students of the District received their training in painting at Shanti-Niketan.

A private and aided music school, called Sharda Sangeet Vidyalaya, had been functioning in Dewas town prior to the formation of Madhya Bharat Union. In 1960-61, 21 boys and 32 girls were receiving instructions in Music in the school. The Music School has been affiliated to Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalay, Khairagarh, as a music college. It imparts instructions in music, both vocal and instrumental.

Village Boys Art Centre, Hatpiplaya

With a view to create taste for drawing among the rural boys, an Art Centre was started at Hatpiplaya in 1960-61. Nearly 22 boys took benefit of this centre during the year. The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 300 for its non-recurring expenditure during the year.

Oriental Schools

Before the formation of Madhya Bharat Union in 1948, 3 Sanskrit schools were being run in the area now comprising Dewas District. Elementary Sanskrit was taught to the Students in these schools. In 1960-61, 53 students were being taught Sanskrit in these schools. In 1947, a sum of Rs. 1,224 was spent over these schools. The expenditure, however, increased to Rs. 2,796 in 1960-61.

Education for the Handicapped-Deaf, Dumb and Blind

There are no institutions for the education of the deaf, dumb and blind children in the District.

Adult Literacy, Social Education and Measures for the diffusion of Culture among the masses

Adult literacy classes and social education centres, for the educational and social advancement of the masses, were started during the First Five Year Plan period. In 1960-61, 28 educational and social centres were being run in the District where 405 male adults were receiving education. Later these centres were brought under the administrative control of the Panchayat and Social Welfare Department.

During the First Five Year Plan period, a school cum community centre was started at village Siya. This centre was provided with necessary equipment and facilities for adult education and also for cultural and entertainment programmes. These equipments include radio-set, gramophones, tabla, khanjari, and other musical instruments. Newspapers are also being provided by the Government to this centre. The annual expenditure amounted to Rs. 360, in 1960-61.

The Panchayat and Social Welfare Department is also running reading-rooms in the rural areas where newspapers and periodicals are kept for the villagers. The following table shows the progress of Adult Education Scheme in the District from 1966-67 to 1973-74:-

Table No. XV-16

Progress of Adult Education Scheme (1966-67 to 1973-74)

Year	No. of Centres or classes working		No. of adults enrolled		No. of adults made literate	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1966-67	11	9	228	175	133	126
1967-68	27	13	458	178	247	95
1968-69	16	11	243	175	171	105
1969-70	17	13	330	219	299	113
1970-71	21	13	404	215	315	185
1971-72	14	7	243	131	197	85
1972-73	8	16	162	285	111	167
1973-74	19	9	339	142	296	108

The social education activities in the District include measures adopted for the diffusion of culture among the masses. The activities provide entertainment programmes which enrich the knowledge of the people along with recreation. The Panchayat and Social Welfare Department, therefore, organises cinema shows, Kalapathak programmes, drama shows and library centres in the rural as well as urban areas to fulfil this achievement. The table given below shows the various activities carried on in the District during the last 15 years:-

Table No. XV-17

Progress of Social Education Activities (1960-61 to 1973-74)

Year	No. of Cinema shows organised	No. of Kala Pathak Programmes	No. of Drama Shows	No. of Library Centres
1960-61	N.A.	150	82	19
1966-67	22	108	35	5
1967-68	27	116	36	-
1968-69	68	168	30	2
1969-70	29	86	35	5
1970-71	73	115	35	2
1971-72	89	121	30	2
1972-73	104	132	28	2
1973-74	80	126	33	3

Cultural, Literary and Scientific Societies

The only literary body in the District is Sahityik Samanvaya Samiti, Dewas. It is a registered body which was established at Dewas, the District headquarters.

Cultural, Literary and Scientific Periodicals

At present (1975) no cultural, literary and scientific periodicals are being published in the District. Attempts were, however, made in the past to publish, two periodicals- *Sangeet Darpan* and *Jagruk Chikistak*. These have now Ceased publication.

Libraries, Museums, and Botanical and Zoological Gardens

There is no systematic collection of archaeological remains in the District. We have, however, a collection of Jain and Buddhist images at Gandharvapuri. Some archaeological remains and statues have also been deposited in the collectorate, Dewas, Post-Graduate Basic Training College, Dewas and Sub-Divisional Office, Kannod.

LIBRARIES

Shri Maharani Laxmibai Chatrapati Library, Dewas

The Library was established at Dewas (Senior Branch) in 1938, under the administrative control of 'The Maharaja Tukojirao Club', Dewas. The average number of its annual members is nearly 40. The library had 5,500 books in 1975. It also subscribes for certain newspapers and magazines every year. Nearly 30 readers come daily in its reading - room. In 1974, the income and expenditure of the library amounted to Rs. 2,410 and Rs. 2,380, respectively.

Shree Laxmi Narayan Bhavan Library, Dewas

The library was established at Dewas (Junior Branch) by the ex-ruler of the erstwhile Dewas State in 1915 A.D. The number of its members in 1974-75 was 70 and nearly 1,880 readers attended its reading-room during the year. The library had 7,447 books in 1974-75 and subscribed for certain dailies and periodicals. The income and expenditure of the library amounted to Rs. 5,726 and Rs. 5,858, respectively. The income of the library also included the Government grant of Rs. 1,343.

Municipal Library and Reading-Room, Kannod

The library was opened at Kannod in 1914. It had an annual membership of 64 persons in 1974-75. Nearly 35 persons attend its reading-room daily. It had 2,456 books on its shelves in 1974-75. The income and expenditure of the library, in 1974-75, amounted to Rs. 2,144 and Rs. 1,910, respectively.

A library (with a reading - room) was also established at Khatagaon in 1926 and had nearly 500 books on its shelves. The library did not have a continuous existence for want of funds and in 1975 it was found closed since last four years. Hindi Ledge Theosophical Society Library, Dewas was established in 1926. It had 36 members on roll in the beginning. The library has, however, been closed since 1971.

CHAPTER-XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Medical Facilities in Early Times

As many as five erstwhile princely states, namely, Dewas Senior, Dewas Junior, Gwalior, Dhar and Indore subscribe to the early medical history of present Dewas District as it has been culled out of them to become a revenue district of Madhya Bharat in 1948*. The rulers of all these States appear to have patronised *Vaidyas* and *Hakims* before they knew of the efficacy and quick results of allopathic medicines which came into this region alongwith the British rule.

However, before the introduction of western medicines towards the close of nineteenth century, the indigenous system of *ayurveda* and the *unani* medicines were popular. About the *Vaidyas* and *Hakims* who practised *ayurveda* and *unani*, respectively, the Indore State Gazetteer reports that the former were "regarded best Physicians, and the latter as the better Surgeons. The former were consulted for constitutional or functional disorders, and the latter in surgical cases. The *Hakims* however, though they often effected the couching of cataract, the setting up of fractured bones, and reduction of dislocations, but rarely handled the knife, their treatment depending mainly on external applications"¹ Even after the introduction of western medicines the state of Dewas maintained one *Vaidya* and one *Hakim* who treated as many as 12,441 patients in 1902-03.

A medical department devoted to western medicines and medical treatment was organised for the first time in Dewas in 1877. The department was common to both branches of Dewas, namely, Dewas Senior and Junior. To begin with, a small dispensary was set up under a local doctor at an annual cost of Rs. 700. In order to obviate the difficulties experienced by public for want of a suitable hospital, the Senior branch constructed a separate building alongwith in-patients' ward, etc., in 1889 at a cost of Rs. 13,000. In 1902-03 the Borah community of Dewas built an 8 bedded ward to accommodate their sick people on the premises of the State Hospital at a cost of Rs. 1,000. The Dowager Rani Yamuna Bai Sahiba also contributed in the same year Rs. 5,000 for the construction of a ward for females and children attached to the state hospital. In 1905-06 the hospital was provided with a Septic Surgery worth Rs. 1,000. A trained midwife was also attached to the hospital subsequently. Many dispensaries were opened subsequently and the Dewas State Gazetteer of 1907 reports that the State maintained in that year five dispensaries located in outlying *parganas*.

Until the close of 1913-14 the Medical Department continued to be maintained at the Joint expense of both the States (Dewas Senior and Junior) and under the supervision of the State Surgeon. In that year a proposal to separate the department

* Only one village of Jawad Tahsil of Bhopal State has merged in the district and hence no special mention has been made.

1. L.C. Dhariwal, Indore State Gazetteer, Vol. I, p.397.

was formulated by the Dewas Junior branch and a partition committee was accordingly set up in which each *Darbar* was represented by two officers. The committee carried out the work in about three months and the Dewas Hospital building was taken up by the Senior-*Darbar*. The State Surgeon continued to be in charge of the Hospital and the department. This arrangement appears to have continued till the formation of the District of Dewas in 1948.

In 1916, a hospital was constructed in the Dewas Junior Branch and a Chief Medical Officer was appointed in 1920. The Junior Branch brought out some more changes in the 1930's. In 1935-36 the medical department was divided into two sections, one for the headquarters (Dewas Capital) and other for the districts, the former was under the charge of Shrimant Maharaj Kumari Alaknanda Bai Sabiba Jadhav while the Revenue Member looked after the latter. However, the immediate supervision and control of this section (the District Section) rested with the *pargana* boards. Some of the reforms brought about during this period include the issue of instructions regarding seasonal diseases and their remedies by the medical department and the supply of short treatises on Leprosy to *pargana* dispensaries. In April 1937 the Pyaree Bai Maternity Home which was constructed with the liberal donation of a local philanthropist also started functioning at Dewas under a Superintendent, assisted by 2 nurses and 2 *dais*.

In 1939-40 the practice of supplying medicine chests to villages was also tried with success. The Chief Medical Officer of the State ensured the proper use of these medicine chests while he visited the villages on tour. In 1940-41 the long felt need of a T.B. Clinic was met in the opening of Sir James Anti-Tuberculosis Clinic which was erected at a cost of Rs. 6000. It had six wards and a clinic hall which could provide space for 12 beds. The management of the institution was entrusted to a sub-medical officer with sufficient staff.

The erstwhile Indore State which parted with its Nemawar (Kannod) district to constitute present Dewas, was perhaps the most advanced state in all respects in Central India. Its rulers paid sufficient attention to improve medical facilities in every town and village of their territory. Thus a district allopathic hospital was opened at Kannod in 1882, followed by the opening of dispensaries in Khategaon and Kantaphod in 1906 and 1907 respectively. In addition, two ungraded dispensaries were also opened at Nemawar and Satwas in 1913.

Dhar state, which contributed Udainagar and Ratanpur tahsils had no well organised medical institution in their *parganas* till the close of 19th century. In 1917-18 two dispensaries belonging to third class were opened at Ratanpur and Punjapura. Between 1917 and 1920 a second class dispensary was also opened at Udainagar.

The Sonkatch tahsil and the Bhoransa, Bagli and Hatpipli Jagirs of Gwalior State that came to merge with the district of Dewas also had sufficient medical facilities. Sonkatch had an allopathic dispensary, opened sometime in the 1920's. A Mission Hospital started functioning in Hatpipli in 1915. At Bagli and Bhoransa allopathic dispensaries were opened by the respective Jagirdars in 1920 and 1930

respectively.

Thus at the time of the formation of the present district of Dewas in 1948 the area covered under it had the privilege of as many as 31 medical institutions (5 hospitals, 2 Meternity Homes, 1 T.B. clinic, 16 Dispensaries including 10 ungraded dispenseris, and 7 Ayurvedic Dispensaries) staffed by 18 doctors (2 women) 36 compounders, 22 nurses and midwives, 9 *dais* and 7 *vaidyas*. The following is a list of medical institutions that came into the present district from various State territories in 1948.

Name of the State	Name of Medical institutions	Year of establishment	Bed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(a) Dewas Senior State			
	(i) Dewas Senior Hospital (Dewas T)	1889	30
	(ii) Maternity Home Dewas (")	1943	10
	(iii) Vijayagunj Mandi Disp (")	1946	-
	(iv) Ayurvedic Disp. (Dewas)(")	Very Old	-
	(v) " Double Chowki	1942	-
	(vi) " Kelod	N.A.	-
B) Dewas Junior State			
	(vii) Jiwajrao Hospital (Dewas T)	1916	20
	(viii) Maternity Home, Dewas	1937	20
	(ix) Barotha Dispensary	1910	-
	(x) T.B. huts	1941	7
	(xi) Ayurvedic Dispensary, Dewas ("	very old	-
	(xii) " " Shipra	1942	-
C) Gwalior State			
	(xiii) Civil Hospital Sonkatch (Sonkatch T)	N..A.	12
	(xiv) Borasa Jagir Dispensary (Dewas T).	1930	-
	(xv) Bagli (Bagli T)	1920	-
	(xvi) Tonk-Kala Ayurvedic Disp. (Sonkatach)	1946	-
	(xvii) Piprawan " "	-	-
(D) Dhar State			
	(xviii) Civil Dispensary, Udainagar (Bagli T)	1923	-

(Contd.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	(xix) Ungraded Dispensary Ratanpur (Bagli T)	1923	-
	(xx) " " " Punjapura	1923	-
(E) Indore State			
	(xxi) Civil Hospital, Kannod (Kannod T)	1882	20
	(xxii) " " Khategaon (Khategaon T)	1906	6
	(xxiii) Civil Dispensary Kantaphod (Kannod T)	1913	6
	(xxiv) Ungraded Dispensary Panigaon	1946	-
	(xxv) " " Loharda	1946	1
	(xxvi) " " Kusmania	1946	-
	(xxvii) " " Satwas	1913	-
	(xxviii) " " Bawdikheda	1913	-
	(xxix) " " Sandalpur (Khategaon T)	1944	-
	(xxx) " " Harangaon	1944	-
	(xxxi) " " Nemawar	1913	-
	31	132	

Note: The name of present tahsils are given in brackets

After the formation of Madhya Bharat in 1948 with Dewas and adjacent areas as a district in it the medical and public health activities began to receive greater attention. In 1951 the medical department started supplying medicine chests to all *gram panchayats* so that medical facilities could be extended to the very interior of the District. In order to supervise the proper use of these medicine chests and for their periodical refilling a Medical Chests Inspector was also appointed. This scheme proved to be a success in rural areas. The posts of State Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, respectively, of Dewas Senior and Junior States were abolished and in their place a combined post of Civil Surgeon and District Medical Officer for the District was created.

With the reorganisation of medical department again on 1 st October 1951 the post of Civil surgeon and DMO Indore was abolished and the revenue district of Indore was merged with that of Dewas to form a single medical district under a Civil Surgeon-cum, DMO with headquarters at Dewas. However, to look into the increased responsibilities on public health side a separate post of District Medical Officer of Health was also created in 1957. To assist him in his work one post of Assistant Health officer and 3 Sanitary Inspectors (at Dewas, Indore and Kannod) were also created. Several Ayurvedic dispensaries were also opened during the first Five Year Plan period in the districts of Dewas and Indore. They were placed under the supervision of one Ayurvedic Inspector at Dewas since 1951.

In a period of eight years there has been a marked increase in the number of medical institutions in the District. As many as 27 new medical institutions were added to the existing 31 as shown below.

Medical Institutions	Old (1948)	New	Total (as on 1.11.1956)
1. Graded Hospitals and Dispensaries	9	2	11
2. Ungraded Dispensaries	12	-	10
3. Ayurvedic Dispensaries	7	16	23
4. T.B. Clinic	1	-	1
5. Leprosy Clinic	-	1	1
6. Maternity Home	2	3	5
7. Child Welfare Centres	-	1	1
8. Primary Health Centres	-	1	1
9. Subsidiary Health Centres	-	3	3
Total	31	27	56

The number of beds in these institutions also increased. As against 98 general and 33 maternity beds in 1948 there were 166 general, 74 maternity and 6 TB beds in 1956.

The medical and public health activities gained further momentum after the formation of the new state of Madhya Pradesh in November 1956. Many of the hospitals and dispensaries have been provincialised. The rural areas were covered under the intensive health programme of community Development Blocks. Many dispensaries were upgraded and converted into primary health centres and several new civil dispensaries have been opened as detailed in the subsequent sections.

Vital Statistics

The mode of collection of vital statistics in the erstwhile state territories is not exactly known. However, at the time of the first Census in 1881 the various Police Stations in Indore state territory were asked to record births and deaths village-wise in the chaukidar's handbook. In the Gwalior State territory the Patwaris were made responsible for maintaining such records and submit the same to the district authorities when required. The Administration Report of Dewas State reports that the "Pargana dispensaries were instructed to keep a register of birth and deaths and the public were enjoined to give immediate information of all such occurrences, failures in this respect being dealt with a fine of a rupee in each case."¹ After the formation of Madhya Bharat State, legislative measures were undertaken making the gram panchayats responsible for the collection of vital statistics in respect of rural areas and the municipalities in the urban areas.

1. Administration Report of Dewas Junior Branch 1935-36, p. 38.

In the State of Madhya Pradesh also the municipal committees and similar bodies recorded births and deaths in respect of urban areas and submitted a statement to the Civil Surgeon. The vital occurrences were also reported to the nearest Police Stations, from where the report was passed on to the Civil Surgeon. The Civil surgeon compiled separate figures for rural and urban areas and transmitted the same to the Director of Health Services, Bhopal.

With effect from 1st April 1970 the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, XVIII of 1969 promulgated by the Government of India, came into force in Madhya Pradesh. The station officers in rural areas have been declared Registrars of Births and Deaths under the Act. So also in urban areas, the Chief Municipal Officers, the Health Officer of corporations and Town Administrators of Public Sector Undertakings began to function as Registrars of Births and Deaths. They send monthly returns of vital occurrences to the District Registrar (District Statistical Officer). The District Registrar compiles figures and sends them to the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths (Director of Economics and Statistics), Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

Births and Deaths

For want of figures exclusively for the revenue district of Dewas for the period upto 1965 it is difficult to make an analytical study of the birth and death rate of district. The following table will show the number of births and deaths and their rates in recent years.

Table No. XVI-1
-Births, Deaths and their Rates

Year	Total No. of Births	Total No., of Deaths	Birth rate per mille	Death rate per mille
1951	1408	605	N.A.	N.A.
1960	5073	1868	N.A.	N.A.
1965	5625	2238	11.21	4.46
1966	7149	3196	13.84	4.47
1967	6000	1253	11.28	4.24
1968	8036	3009	14.53	5.44
1969	8419	3645	14.79	6.40
1970	8681	3428	14.80	5.84
1971	7345	2566	12.08	4.22
1972	7613	3323	12.30	5.37

Source: Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths, M.P.

Causes of Mortality

Some of the important causes of mortality are cholera, smallpox, fever which includes malaria, influenza and typhoid, bowel complaints, T.B. etc. The mortality caused by these diseases in the preceeding years is tabulated below.

Table No. XVI-2
Deaths and their Causes

Year	Cholera	Small pox	Fever	Diarrhoea & Dysentery	Respiratory	Injuries & Accidents	Others	Total
1965	-	-	264	310	219	-	1445	2238
1966	-	8	1894	239	395	-	661	3196
1967	-	24	1261	194	251	49	474	2253
1968	12	39	1311	166	258	47	1176	3009
1969	-	11	1614	163	381	106	1370	3645
1970	-	42	1199	194	664	128	1201	3428
1971	-	4	989	182	710	117	564	2566
1972	-	13	1259	256	920	105	770	3323

Source:- Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths, M.P.

Infant Mortality

The causes of infant mortality in general are malnutrition, premature birth, unhygienic housing conditions, epidemic, bowel complaints, etc. The extension of medical facilities to the very interior of the district through primary centres and their sub-centres, arrangements for pre-natal and post-natal care of mothers and provision for the supply of milk powder to the underfed infants and their nursing mothers, under the nutrition programme, have considerably checked infant mortality in recent years. The health department also undertakes health education and health publicity through the maternity and child welfare centres, besides organising baby shows, baby weeks, small scale exhibitions, cinema shows, etc. The following Table shows the annual rate of infant mortality per 1000 live births and maternal mortality per 1000 total births in recent years.

Table No. XVI-3
Infant Mortality

Year	Infant mortality per 1000 live births	Maternal mortality per 1000 total births
1965	65	-
1966	79	-
1967	61.67	-
1968	56.62	N.A
1969	71.27	1.54
1970	61.17	1.30
1971	47.65	4.63
1972	55.30	2.67

Source : Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths, M.P.

Diseases common to the District

Bowel complaints which include diarrhoea and dysentery, diseases of the respiratory system including T.B., leprosy, Skin diseases, Eye diseases, Malaria and fever are some of the diseases common to the District. Serious disease like cholera, smallpox, plague, etc. also broke out occasionally, sometimes in an epidemic form. These diseases have caused considerable mortality in the past as discussed below.

Cholera

A virulent attack of cholera epidemic was a natural corollary of every *Sinhasta mela* held once in 12 years at Ujjain which attracted lakhs of pilgrims to take a holy dip in the Sipra. The insanitary and inhygienic conditions obtaining at the time of such vast congregations were conducive to wide prevalence of this disease in the adjoining districts and Dewas was no exception. The preventive measures undertaken by the public health department could not check this disease earlier since the rural masses were averse to anti-cholera inoculations and the like. However, such prejudices were overcome as time passes, and people started resorting to all preventive measures freely. In the absence of statistics, it is difficult to discuss about the intensity of cholera epidemics which occurred in the past in the various State territories that merged to form the present Dewas District. There is a mention in the administration report of Dewas State that cholera broke out in an epidemic form in 1941-42 when the entire Dewas town and *pargana* was under its grip. In 1950, 1951 and 1953 cholera appeared in the District in 3, 2 and 1 village respectively. There were in all 12, 4 and one attack, and 3, 2, and one death in those years. The total number of inoculations done in 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1956 was 16093, 342, 25078, 346 and 1960 respectively. In the immediate past cholera appeared in 1968 resulting in 12 deaths and in 1973 in 6 attacks and 3 deaths.

Anti-Cholera Measures

Preventive and curative measures are reported to whenever there is an outbreak of this disease. The preventive measures include the disinfection of the source of water supply by potassium permanganate and mass inoculation campaign. At the time of serious outbreaks the medical and public health staff carry on mass inoculation, impart health education and distribute anti-cholera medicines. From 1970-74 the number of anti-cholera inoculations done in the District annually was 28829, 42856, 22758, 147076 and 21507 respectively. Infectious cases are also treated in the isolation wards of hospitals and in huts specially erected for the purpose. Emergency cholera regulations are also enforced under the epidemic Diseases Act whenever the disease broke out in an epidemic form. The compounders and *vidyas* also help the public health staff for carrying out the inoculation work in times of emergency.

Small-Pox

Details regarding the incidence of smallpox are not available for the earlier period. In the administration reports of the erstwhile Princely States which merged to form the present district, only a mention here and there is available about this

disease. In the 1950's there were frequent outbreaks of this disease. In all 22 villages were reported to be under the spell of this epidemic in 1950. As many as 192 attacks and 85 deaths were reported in the district. From 1951 to 1956 Small-pox took a toll of 18,54,34,24,24, and 16 lives, respectively. After a gap of nine years it again appeared in 1966, taking away 8 lives. It has since been an annual visitor to the district till 1972, figures for which period have been given in Table No. 2 earlier.

Vaccination

The only effective preventive measure is vaccination. The old Dewas State Gazetteer (1907) reports that vaccination was not compulsory there. In the Indore state territory vaccination appears to have been introduced in the seventies of the last century. The erstwhile Gwalior state had also evolved a system of vaccination in 1887 which was to be supplemented by dispensary vaccination. Dispensary vaccination was carried out by all the dispensaries in the District under the supervision of the compounders in charge of them. However, it was with great difficulty that the prejudices and suspicions of the people, especially the village folk, were overcome. By the 1920's vaccination became popular and people resorted to it freely as protective measure. Legislative measures were also undertaken in the various state territories to help the cause of vaccination. In mass vaccination campaigns the Health officer and sanitary Inspectors also supervised the work of vaccination done by the vaccinators. In the urban areas the municipalities maintained their own vaccinators to cover the area under their jurisdiction. After the formation of Madhya Bharat the District began to maintain 8 vaccinators who toured from October to April every year to conduct vaccination.

In 1962 the National Smallpox Eradication Programme was launched in the District. It had a specially trained staff consisting of one Paramedical Assistant, 3 Sanitary Inspectors, 3 Vaccination Supervisors (Since 1970) and 5 vaccinators per P.H.C. A mobile team of 5 vaccinators is also working since 1970 at district level. For effective eradication of smallpox the World Health Organisation (WHO) introduced active smallpox search programme since November 1973 in the district. So far 15 such active search programmes were conducted and no case of smallpox was reported in the District. It is now claimed that smallpox is totally eradicated from this District. The successful mass vaccination campaigns conducted by the NSEP team has considerably checked the incidence of smallpox in the district in recent years. The number of primary and revaccinations done by this team is given below :

Table No. XVI-4
Vaccination work done in the District

Year	Primary Vaccination	Revaccination
1	2	3
1968	23907	56200
1969	29213	25080
1970	32532	15427

(Contd.)

1	2	3
1971	33418	43895
1972	33054	43604
1973	27585	23655
1974	25604	22600

Source: District Family Planning cum Health Officer, Dewas

Malaria

From the administration reports of the erstwhile Princely States of Dewas Senior and Junior it appears that Malaria was prevalent in the District in 19th century. However, except for scattered references here and there no details are available. The Dewas State Gazetteer (1907) reports that, "The pice packet system of selling quinine has not been adopted here, but Hospital Assistants distribute quinine or cinchona fobrifuge free to all who come to their dispensaries. It is also kept by village school masters who issue it gratis".¹

Anti-malarial measures in an organised manner were undertaken only after the formation of Madhya Bharat when, in 1953, DDT spraying operation was started in the District under the National Malaria Control Programme with a Sub-unit at Kannod. Anti-malaria drugs such as mepacrine, paludrin, resochin, etc, were distributed in the controlled area by Malaria Inspectors. The public health staff under the mobile unit also distributed those drugs to patients in the interior.

In 1959 the control Programme was switched over to National Malaria Eradication Programme with the headquarters of the Unit at Indore. The sub-Unit in Dewas was headed by sub-unit officer known as Senior Malaria Inspector. He is assisted by a Junior Malaria Inspector. At the initial stage i.e., in the attack phase, DDT spraying was given in two rounds (from June to October) to all the villages under the unit. In 1960, in addition to spraying of DDT, surveillance operation was also introduced.

Surveillance Operation

Surveillance operations are of two kinds active and passive. Under the Active surveillance the specially appointed staff of the Malaria Eradication Programme would visit every house at periodical intervals, enquire about cases of fever, take blood smears and get them examined. If the results are found positive for Malaria, the staff would supply a complete course of anti-malaria drugs to cure the disease. Under the latter type (Passive) the government and private agencies connected with medical and public health services and the voluntary social welfare organisations would report suspected case of malaria that come to their notice to the authorities. Here also blood smears are collected and examined and treatment prescribed. The active surveillance is chiefly meant for the rural areas, whereas passive surveillance is best suited to the urban areas.

For surveillance operations the District had, to begin with, a staff of 9 surve-

1. Dewas State Gazetteer, p.55.

illance Inspectors and 36 surveillance workers. Each Inspector was made responsible for supervising the work of 4 workers who were to give radical treatment to the positive cases. Their number was further increased to 11 and 44 subsequently. At present there are 21 surveillance Inspectors and 74 surveillance worker looking after their work in the District.

After the spraying operation for two years from 1950 to 1961 an independent appraisal team visited the district to assess the results achieved. D.D.T. spraying was discontinued from 1962 to 1964 on the basis of recommendation of this team. But due to sudden rise of malaria cases thereafter the spraying operation was restarted in 1964. During the interval period only surveillance work was done. From 1964 to 1971 the D.D.T. spraying operation was continued without break. In 1972 D.D.T. was replaced by B.H.C. 50% and the spraying continued. The following tables will show the work done by NMEP unit surveillance and spraying.

Table No. XVI-5
Surveillance Operation

Year	1961	1965	1971	1972	1973	1974 (Upto Oct.74)
(A) No. of Fever cases	20222	43430	52745	46692	54026	44507
Active detected	16604	24018	33208	29107	25545	19750
Passive detected	13730	37325	36163	36196	54026	44507
Mass contact	487	13047	29147	29107	25545	19750
	-	8953	9646	6836	5821	2687

Table No. XVI-6
D.D.T. Spraying

Year	1961	1965	1971	1972	1973	1974 (Up to Oct,74)
(A) No. of Villages in which DDT spraying was done	1057	1008	1094	1057	1057	349
Ist round	1057	238	1094	1057	1057	551
IIInd round	14217	58329	74956	72141	79571	—
(B) No. of children examined for enlarged spleen						

(Contd.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(C) No. of Blood smears Examined	Active	13195	37325	18101	32693	53602	39039
Passive	487	13047	28968	28700	25203	19509	
Mass Contact	-	7957	9596	6685	5777	2671	
(D) No. of Positive cases	Active	-	285	998	3207	4811	8814
Passive	-	160	4620	3388	2958	4461	
Mass Contact	-	29	29	35	11	42	

Source :Malaria Unit Officer, NMEP Unit, Indore

Plague

This dreadful epidemic disease menaced the District almost every year during the first decade of the present century. The first case of plague occurred in Dewas on 19th September 1903. It lasted for a period of three months from October to December 1903. Necessary steps were at once taken to arrest its spreading. The following passage from the Dewas State Administration Report will give an interesting reading. "Forthwith the two measures of evacuation and inoculation were set on foot. There was a slight opposition on the part of the people, chiefly *Banias*, but they soon realised the situation and cheerfully followed the directions of the authorities. As soon as the disease showed signs of spreading, the exodus to villages was stopped and the rest of the inhabitants were induced to camp out in the gardens and fields outside the town. State undertook to receive people's valuables in its custody. The poorest were given free huts, clothing, fuel, food, etc. State aid was here supplemented by private subscriptions which were specially raised for the purpose and administered by a small representative committee. So complete was the evacuation that there was not a soul in the town beyond the policemen on duty and the inmates of the Jail. Side by side with those measures inoculation was resorted to on an extensive scale. The joint force of these two wholesale measures whole-heartedly carried out, at once broke the neck of the epidemic and produced the gratifying result that the total number of attacks and deaths from first to last were only 105 and 89 respectively"¹

Exactly after one year plague reappeared at Dewas. The preventive measures were carried out more briskly with the result there were only 33 seizures and 28 deaths this time. In 1906-07 it again broke out at Dewas in September and lasted for four months, taking away 68 lives. This was followed by mild attack in 1908-09. But in 1911-12 plague was in a much more virulent form from August to December causing 266 deaths. Figures for the subsequent years are not available. However, the disease has never raised its ugly head in recent years.

Anti-plague measures include inoculation, evacuation, isolation, disinfection and rat-destruction by cynogassing of rat-burrows. Plague regulations under Epidemic Diseases Act are also enforced temporarily at the time of serious outbreaks.

1. Dewas State(SB) Administration Report, 1903-04, p.8.

Leprosy *

The incidence of leprosy is not high in the District. In order to provide treatment facilities to the lepers in the District a leprosy clinic was opened in Dewas in the early 1950's. A survey of leprosy patients was also carried out in the District by the medical and public health staff in 1956-57. It was estimated that 92 villages had in all 142 leprosy case, of which 13 were positive. Provision was, therefore, made in all dispensaries for sufficient storage of Iesulphena tablets.

On 1st July 1971 a Survey Education and Treatment (SET) centre was opened in place of the leprosy clinic at Dewas. The centre covers a population of 25087. It is in the charge of a Non-medical Assistant specially trained in leprosy. The number of leprosy patients who have registered their names at this SET centre till September 1974 was 52. In addition to this, diagnosis and outdoor treatment are offered at the outpatient section of hospitals, civil dispensaries and primary health centres in the District. Seven patients are thus receiving treatment at these centres.

Tuberculosis

The mortality caused by this disease is not negligible. From 1951 to 1960 there were 46, 40, 48, 28, 26, 27, 25, 13, 28, and 32 deaths, respectively, from TB. Similar figures relating to still recent years have already been tabulated earlier.

On the preventive side, to combat this disease BCG teams have been visiting the District and administering BCG vaccine on a mass scale since 1951. In the subsequent five years as many as 190711 persons were tested and 68730 vaccinated. The team visited the District again in 1960 when 25,856 were tested and 9,807 vaccinated. This work was not continuously done every year as the team moved from district to district. For the period from 1966 to 1973 separate figures for Dewas District alone are not available since the Indore BCG team was looking after this work for Dewas as well.

On the curative side mention has already been made that a T.B clinic was opened in Dewas in 1940-41. Under the Madhya Bharat administration it came to be known as the Tuberculosis Clinic, Dewas in its present accommodation which was inaugurated on 2nd October 1953. It is situated in the south west part of the city, about half a mile from MG Hospital, Dewas. It has 6 beds. It is staffed by one Medical Officer in charge of the clinic, one Treatment Organiser, one T.B. Health Visitor and one Laboratory Assistant. The District has no District TB Centre.

Eye Diseases

Trachoma and cataract are the two common eye diseases met with in the District. In order to assess the incidence of trachoma in the State, a pilot project survey was conducted in 1959 under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research. The percentage of trachoma in Dewas District was estimated to be 44. The medical institution at the district and tahsil headquarters offer treatment for these disease. For the treatment of eye diseases on a mass scale, especially cataract, eye camps are also organised by Government at Sonkatch in Dewas District in 1959. As

* See Table No. 126 & 126 A, in Appendix C, for recent progress in Leprosy Control Programme.

many as 731 patients were examined and 180 operated. Eye camps were also conducted by private agencies like the Geeta Bhavan and Netra Shiksha Sivr Kantaphod at Sonkatch on 4th and 5th December 1974; at Kantaphod on 24th and 30th November 1974; at Dewas on 24th February 1975; and at Kannod on 22nd and 23rd March 1975.

Bowel Complaints

Dysentery and diarrhoea were responsible for 310, 239, 194, 166, 163, 194, 182 and 256 deaths, respectively every year from 1965 to 1972. However, the extension of medical facilities to the interior of the district through the primary health centres and their sub-centres will, it is hoped, reduce the mortality from these diseases.

Other Diseases

In 1918-19 a virulent type of influenza epidemic broke out in the country and Dewas was also very badly affected by it. It is estimated that 80% of the district population were affected by the epidemic. Figures of mortality are, however, not available. The medical department and municipalities did all that they could to arrest its spreading but it was of no avail. It reappeared in a very mild form in 1920 and 1921. There was another countrywide wave of influenza in 1957, but prompt preventive measures, averted the lingering of the disease. It did not cause much mortality.

It is reported that Dewas District was in the grip of Dague Fever, commonly known as *kala Bukhar*, in 1923 which created a major public health problem for the government. There is no mention about the recurrence of this disease thereafter.

In 1935-36 Dewas town was badly affected by the epidemic of cerebrospinal mening -it is. However, necessary precautionary measures undertaken by the health department avoided high mortality.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

Mention has been made earlier that Dewas and Indore revenue districts were combined to form a medical district with headquarters at Dewas under a Civil Surgeon and DMO with effect from 1st October 1951. This arrangement continued till 31st March 1962. On 1st of April 1962 Separate Civil Surgeons were posted for Dewas and Indore. The new Dewas district had the following medical institution with a total number of 208 beds (85 male and 123 female including maternity beds).

1. Hospital (District & Civil)	3
2. Dispensaries (civil graded and ungraded)	11
3. T.B. (Hospital Clinic)	1
4. Leprosy Home Clinic	1
5. Maternity Home and Child Welfare Centres	4
6. Primary Health Centres	4
7. Family Planning Centres	5
TOTAL	29

In the next thirteen years there has been considerable progress in medical and public health activities in the District, especially under the Plan schemes. Some of the dispensaries have been upgraded and converted into primary Health Centres with a net-work of sub-centres, extending medical facilities to the very interior. Family planning clinic centres and sub-centres spring up in quick succession. More medical facilities and beds have been provided in the existing hospitals. Several ayurvedic dispensaries have been opened in rural areas. Thus there are 3 hospitals (including police hospital), 15 dispensaries (7 graded and 8 ungraded), 6 primary health centres, one TB clinic, one leprosy SET centre, 31 Government Ayurvedic dispensaries (3 belong to Tribal Welfare Department) and 7 family planning centres in the District now. The following Tables will show the population served by these institutions in the district and its five tahsils, distribution of beds, population ratio and the number of patient (indoor and outdoor) annually treated in them.

Table No. XVI-7

Medical Treatment Facilities in the District

Year	Hospitals and Dispensaries			Beds available		
	Number	Area served	Population served by each institution	Total Number	Area served (in Sq.km)	Bed per 1000 population
1961	63	106.8	7.1	191	35.2	2.3
1966	63	126.9	9.7	208	32.3	2.5
1969	65	103.5	8.7	207	32.5	2.7
1972	55	103.5	9.1	213	31.6	2.8
1973	65	103.5	9.1	214	31.9	2.8
Tahsilwise breakup for 1973						
Dewas	13	77.5	12.3	117	9.0	1.4
Sonkatch	16	80.6	9.1	28	46.0	5.2
Bagli	12	160.4	9.8	11	175.0	10.7
Kannod	15	93.7	6.3	37	36.0	2.4
Khatagaon	9	122.1	8.4	18	61.1	4.2

Source : District Statistical Handbook

Table No. XVI-8

Number of Patients Treated in the District

Year	Indoor	Outdoor	Total
1	2	3	4
1961	31825	1005806	1037658
1966	7870	895315	203185
1973	11025	420015	431040

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
Tahsilwise breakup of 1973			
Dewas	8686	171319	180005
Sonkatch	861	47545	48406
Bagli	570	81350	81920
Kannod	443	86334	86777
Kahategaon	465	33467	33932

Source: District Statistical Hand book

The total yearwise expenditure on medical activities in the District amounted to Rs .1244479 in 1968-69, Rs. 735616 in 1969-70, Rs 1067695 in 1970-71, Rs 769082 in 1971-72, Rs 868069 in 1972-73 and Rs 676363 in 1973-74.

Hospitals

The main Hospital in the district is the M.G. Hospital in Dewas. It has three portions within a distance of 2 Km. namely the main MG Hospital, female Hospital & Maternity wing and the TB Section. It is housed in the old dispensary and school buildings of state times. The origin of this hospital in the State times has already been traced in the earlier part of this chapter. It is now a 136 bedded (39 male 21 female, 52 maternity, 2 isolation, 11 paywards and 11 others) hospital, staffed by 12 doctors, 2 women assistant surgeons, 1 matron, 6 staff nurses, 3 nursing sisters, 2 sister tutors, 1 lady health visitor, 10 compounders and 26 auxiliary nurse cum midwives. It is equipped with x-ray and all other modern equipments. There is an Auxiliary Nurse cum-midwife training centre attached to this institution since 1957 with 30 seats. From 1968 to 1974 it turned out 3,12,9,16,10,11, and 13 trained hands, respectively. The hospital is provided with an ambulance van. A blood bank is being opened. The future plans of this hospital include the construction of a new District Hospital building for which land has been acquired and estimate prepared. The following table will show the number of indoor and outdoor patients annually treated there during the preceeding seven years.

Table No. XVI-9

Number of Patients Treated at M.G. Hospital

Year	Indoor	Outdoor
1968	36814	284398
1969	15622	218157
1970	45611	181349
1971	51851	282531
1972	47874	258798
1973	46997	229515
1974	46521	357112

Source: Civil Surgeon, Dewas

Civil Hospital, Kannod

The history of this civil hospital (established in Indore state times in 1882) has

been briefly narrated earlier. It is now a 24 bedded hospital (12 male, 12 female) with X-ray machine and other modern facilities for treatment. The staff includes 3 doctors, 1 assistant medical officer, 2 compounder, 4 auxiliary nurse cum midwives and 4 class four staff. The number of indoor and outdoor patients annually treated here from 1968 to 1974 is given below.

Table No. XVI-10

Number of Patients Treated at Civil Hospital, Kannod

Year	Indoor	Outdoor
1968	4821	43282
1969	5229	35458
1970	3506	37559
1971	2606	26982
1972	2215	28852
1973	2336	34938
1974	1955	33616

Source: Civil Surgeon, Dewas

Police Hospital, Dewas

Started in 1962, this ten bedded hospital formally inaugurated on 15th October 1964. The staff includes one assistant surgeon, one compounder, two male nurses and others. The question of providing facilities for maternity cases here is under consideration. The number of indoor and outdoor patients annually treated here during 1968-1974 is given below:

Table No. XVI-11

Number of Patients Treated in Police Hospital

Year	Indoor	Outdoor
1968	152	4853
1969	118	5222
1970	173	6106
1971	119	NA
1972	159	6015
1973	165	6572
1974	141	6835

Source: Superintendent of Police, Dewas

Civil Dispensaries

There are seven graded civil dispensaries at Kantaphod, Udainagar, Loharda, Amalataj, Bhonrasa, Hatpipla and Dekakoi, and eight ungraded dispensaries at Bijaganj Mandi, Ratanpur, Baigawara, Kusmania, Bavrikhera, Punjapura, Sandalpur and Ranigaon. The graded dispensaries are under the charge of medical officers who are assisted by compounders. The ungraded dispensaries are managed by compounders only. These dispensaries provide only outdoor treatment.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres

There are 7 maternity and child welfare centres in the District attached to the primary health centres. The following table will show their location staff position, etc.

Table No. XVI-12

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres

S.No.	Name of MCW centre	Exact Location	Staff				Year of Opening	Maternity beds
			Doctors	Nurse	Dais	Others		
1.	Sonkatch	P.H.C. Sonkatch Block and Tahsil Sonkatch	1	2	1	1	1962	8
2.	Bagli	PHC Bagli Block and Tahsil Bagli	-	1	-	1	1962	2
3.	Barotha	PHC Barotha Block and Tahsil Dewas	-	-	-	-	1968	-
4.	Tonkhurd	PHC Tonkhurd Block Tonkhurd Tahsil Sonkatch	-	-	-	-	1967	-
5.	Khatagaon	PHC Khatagaon Block Khatagaon Tahsil Dewas	1	1	-	-	1960	6
6.	Satwas	PHC Satwas Block and tahsil Kannod	-	-	-	-	1970	-
7.	Dewas	Choti Panti	-	-	-	LHV I State Period		-

Note: PHC staff will look after the work of the centre where separate staff is not provided

Primary Health Centres

In order to provide medical facilities to the rural population a number of primary health centres and sub sub-centres were opened in the District during the plan periods. They are located in the Community Development and National Extension Service Block areas. A primary health centre can be defined as an organisation providing or making accessible, under the direct supervision of at least one physician, the basic health services for community. The primary health centres which were established during the intensive phase of the Blocks were taken over by the public health department as and when they entered their post-intensive phase. In some cases the existing dispensaries were upgraded into primary health centres. Each primary health centre has three or more subcentres to extend medical facilities to the interior. Each centre is usually staffed with at least one medical officer.

one compounder, one lady health visitor, four midwives, one driver, one wardboy, one sweeper, one *dhobi* and one waterman. The medical officer in charge of the centre visits each sub-centre once in a week. The staff position varies according to the number of sub-centres and other requirements. The following table will show names, location of the primary health centres and their sub-centres, year of opening, bed strength, staff position, etc.

Table No. XVI-13

Primary Health Centres and their Sub-centres

S. No.	Name of PHC/ Location	Year of Op- ening	Name of sub- centres	STAFF					BEDS		
				Asstt. surgeon	H.V.	S.I.	Midwi- ves	A.N.Ms. Dais	General		
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Sonkatch	NA	1. Bisakhedi 2. Babyee 3. Chaiyabnmeina	1	1	-	4	2	6	8	8
2.	Tonkkhurd	1967	1. Jamuniya 2. Balon 3. Chidawad	1	1	-	4	-	4	2	-
3.	Bagli	1962	1. Agurli 2. Bhamori 3. Potla	1	1	1	6	-	4	2	2
4.	Barotha	1959	1. Bhadapipla 2. Kankund 3. Duble chowk	1	2	1	4	-	4	2	-
5.	Khategaon	1960	1. Nemawar 2. Iklera 3. Ajnas	1	1	-	6	-	6	6	6
6.	Satwas	1970	1. Khiroda 2. Katkut 3. Bedgaon	1	1	1	4	-	4	2	-

HV = Health Visitor, SI=Sanitary Inspector,
ANM = Auxiliary Nurse cum Midwife
NA = Not available
M = Male,
F = Female

Ayurvedic Dispensaries

There are, in all 28 Government *ayurvedic* dispensaries in the district, most of them having been opened before 1956. They have uniform staff pattern, which includes one *vaidya*, one compounder, one *dai*, one attendant and part-time

sweeper. The *vaidyas* of 'A' class dispensaries belong to the State Gazetted class II service. The following table will show the names/location, post office and class to which these dispensaries belong.

Table No. XVI-14
Govt. Ayurvedic Dispensaries

S.No.	Name	Post Office	Block	Class
1.	Dewas	Dewas	Dewas	A
2.	Manjaria Janjgir	"	"	A
3.	Kshipra	"	"	A
4.	Pathari	"	"	B
5.	Akbarpur	"	"	B
6.	Siya	"	"	B
7.	Agarid	"	"	A
8.	Tigaria Gonga (1960-61)	"	"	B
9.	Kharel	Tokarkhuri	"	B
10.	Nemawar	Khategaon	Khategaon	A
11.	Ajnas (1959-60)	"	"	B
12.	Harangaon	"	"	B
13.	Jiyagaon	"	"	B
14.	Kamlapur	Bagli	Bagli	A
15.	Karanavadi (Transferred from Hatipipliya)	"	"	A
16.	Neweri	"	"	A
17.	Dabalchowki	Dewas	"	A
18.	Deogarh	Bagli	"	B
19.	Vikrampur	NA	Kannod	A
20.	Bhainsul	Kannod	"	B
21.	Badegaob(1966-67)	"	"	A
22.	Muhai (1966-67)	Khategaon	Khategaon	B
23.	Devali(1970-71)	Tokarkhurd	Sonkatch	A
24.	Gandharvapuri	Sonkatch	Sonkatch	A
25.	Chopradhira	Tokarkhurd	"	B
26.	Pipalrawan	Sonkatch	"	A
27.	Pipalyasarak (1966-67)	Tokarkhurd	Khategaon	A
28.	Eklora	"	"	B

Source : Joint Director of Ayurveda, M.P.

Note : Year in bracket is the year of opening

There are no homoeopathic dispensaries. There are no private nursing homes in the district. There is a private hospital at Hatpipla.

Hatpipla Christian Hospital

Established by the Canadian Mission on 27th December 1915, the Christian hospital is about 35 miles from Indore. This 50 bedded hospital is now staffed by Indian medical and para medical personnel which consists of 3 doctors (2 full time and 1 part-time), 11 staff nurses, one compounder and one laboratory technician, besides clerical and office staff. It has X-ray and other facilities including those for maternity cases. The Number of indoor and outdoor patients treated here annually during 1968-74 is given below.

Table No. XVI-15
Number of Patients Treated in Christian Hospital

Year	Indoor	Outdoor
1968	1804	15952
1969	1623	11975
1970	972	4847
1971	768	4035
1972	561	2472
1973	549	3393
1974	897	2698

Source : Medical Officer, Hatpipla Christian Hospital

There are no medical and public health research centres in the District. Dissemination of knowledge on public health is done through the family planning centres, primary health centres and their sub-centres.

Family Planning

In order to provide adequate medical advice to parents, especially mothers, in bringing up healthy children and in planning their families, a revised and modified family planning programme was chalked out in 1957 in the light of government of India's proposals and the requirements of the state. Accordingly a number of family planning centres were opened all over the state in subsequent years. Such centres were opened in Dewas District between 1962 and 1967. It was also decided that the various primary health centres in Block areas should serve as the nuclei for family planning programme in rural areas. For the speedy implementation of family planning programme and to coordinate the working of the various family planning units of the District, a District Family Planning cum Health Officer has been posted at Dewas in 1968. He is assisted by a team of Block Extension Educators, Social Workers and Health Visitors. The following Table will show the name / location, year of opening, staff position, etc, of the family planning centres in the District.

Table No. XVI-16
Family Planning Centres in the District

S.No.	Name of the centre	Exact Location	Year of opening	Staff			
				Doctors	Nurses	Dais	Others
URBAN							
1.	Dewas	GM Hospital Dewas	NA	2	LHV 1 ANM 1	-	EE 1 HA 1
RURAL							
1.	Sonkatch	PHC Sonkatch	NA	1	LHV 1 ANM 4	-	BEE1 Computer 1 HA 3
2.	Tonkkhurd	PHCTonkkhurd	1967	1	LHV 1 ANM 4		BEE 1 Computer 1 HA 2
3.	Bagli	PHC Bagli	1965	1	LHV 1 ANM 8		BEE 1 Computer 1 HA 3
4.	Barotha	PHC. Barotha	1962	1	LHV 1 ANM 7		BEE 1 Computer 1 HA 4
5.	Khategaon	PHC Khategaon	NA	1	LHV 1 ANM 4		BEE 1 Computer 1 HA 3
6.	Kannod	Civil Hospital Kannod	1966	1	LHV 4 ANM 6		BEE 1 Computer 1 HA 2

Note : PHC : Primary Health Centre
LHV: Lady Health Visitor
ANM : Auxiliary Nurse cum Midwives
EE: Extension Educator
BEE : Block Extension Educator
HA : Health Assistant

The work done by these family planning clinics/centres during the past few years is shown in the Table below.

Table No. XVI-17

Family Planning Programme- Work Done

Year	No. of F.P. Centres and Sub-centres.	No. of Population served by each centre	Vasectomy done	Tubectomy done	L.U.C.T. (Loop in section)
1968-69	9	62666	2013	300	200
1971-72	25	23773	397	963	180
1972-73	25	22773	235	908	192
1973-74	25	23773	247	866	634
Tahsil-wise					
Dewas	5	32122	91	500	31
Sonkatch	8	11133	29	60	508
Bagli	4	29510	61	171	13
Kannod	4	23636	58	99	32
Khategaon	4	19028	8	36	50

Source: District Statistical Handbook

Indian Red Cross Society

A Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society was opened in the District in 1948. The Collector and Civil Surgeon are the honorary Chairman and Secretary, respectively of the society. There are 17 members, 12 district official and 5 non-officials on roll. The activities of the society in general are distribution of medicines, diets, books and magazines among the needy patients, dissemination of knowledge of hygiene and public health, besides helping the civil authorities in times of natural calamities, such as floods, famines, etc. The society also provides artificial limbs to the deserving.

Sanitation

Details regarding the Sanitary arrangements that existed in the various State territories that merged to form the present District are not available. In the erstwhile Gwalior state the pargana revenue officers were responsible for looking into sanitation, village conservancy and provision of drinking water in rural areas. Similarly in the former Indore State wherever the State Village Panchayat Act was in force it was "one of the duties of the popular representatives there to look after local conservancy and sanitation. Rules for conservancy arrangements in villages, to be carried out by *gaothi* panchayats have been newly issued and *Mahal* Boards and District Boards are specially enjoined to pay particular attention to this matter".¹ In the former Holkar State a separate department for public health was organised in 1926. Under this Kannod district got its share of public health staff consisting of one Sanitary Inspector and five vaccinators. No special attention seems to have been

1. Indore State Gazetteer, 1931, Vol. I, p. 403

paid in this direction in the case of the Dewas Senior and Junior and Dhar States during the early period. The Chief Medical Officer of Dewas State was supposed to look into the affairs of public health as well.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat in 1956 a District Medical Officer of Health (Indore and Dewas) looked after all matters connected with public health and sanitation. The District Medical Officer of Health was assisted in his work in respect of Dewas by one Assistant Health Officer, 2 Sanitary Inspectors and 7 Vaccinators. In respect of urban areas the seven municipalities in the District, namely, Dewas, Kannod, Khategaon, Sonkatch, Bhorasa, Bagli and Hatpipla were responsible for sanitation and conservancy arrangements. The District Medical Officer of Health also acted as an adviser in public health matters to all the municipalities.

Under the present set-up, arrangements for sanitation in rural areas are looked after by the gram panchayats. But the Blocks take up this responsibility in respect of the area under their jurisdiction. The primary health centres, established in the Block areas, are the chief centres of these activities. The medical officer of the primary health centre acts as health officer for that area assisted by a Health Visitor and a Sanitary Inspector. The District Health Officer (District Family Planning Cum-Health Officer) supervises, controls and coordinates these activities in all primary health centres in his jurisdiction. The DHO is provided with sufficient technical and non-technical staff to carry out this work. The following Table will show the work of sanitation and conservancy done in the Blocks.

Table No. XVI-18
Sanitation and Conservancy in Blocks

Name of Block	Latrines constructed	Soakage pits provided	Urinals constructed	Cattle sheds constructed	Smoke less distributed	Hand Pumps installed
Dewas	155	341	44	-	45	11
Sonkatch	4	15	-	-	6	-
Tonkchurd	17	125	-	-	21	-
Khategaon	-	16	-	-	13	-
Kannod	112	354	45	201	35	103
Bagli	101	679	-	87	213	18

Source : District Family Planning Cum Health Officer, Dewas

Note : Information relating to Tonkchurd Block for 1969-70 to 1973-74 not available

Water Supply

Provision of drinking water in urban areas is the responsibility of the respective municipalities. In Dewas town the Dewas municipality maintains a water works on the Kshipra. The filtered and purified water is supplied through taps. At Rasulpur the municipality has a reservoir in which water is stored from 8 tubewells

to be supplied to the consumers. This is supplemented by water drawn from 3 big wells maintained by the municipality, namely, Mondki, Ranibagh and Balgarh. The Hatpipla municipality supplies drinking water drawn from wells through tankers. In other municipalities no special arrangements exist for the supply of drinking water. The people generally depend on well water.

In the rural areas the gram panchayats and the development blocks make arrangements for adequate supply of drinking water by constructing new wells and repairing old wells. At other places people draw water from rivers and tanks as well. The following table will show the work done by Blocks in this regard.

Table No. XVI-19
Water Supply in Block Areas

Name of Block	New wells constructed	Existing wells repaired	Step wells closed
Dewas	95	166	-
Sonkatch	61	-	-
Tokkhurd	6	22	-
Khategaon	49	1	-
Kannod	1715	571	2
Bagli	90	23	-

Source : District Family Planning Cum-Health Officer, Dewas

Note : Information relating to Tokkhurd Block for 1969-70 to 1973-74 not available. For details see chapter XIV

Underground Drainage and Slum Clearance

There is no underground drainage in Dewas. However, plans in this regard are under consideration of Government. Surface drainage is looked after by the municipality. No slum clearance activity has been undertaken so far. Other municipalities have not taken up any of these items of work.

CHAPTER-XVII **OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES**

Prohibition

It has been made clear earlier in the first chapter of this Volume that the present day Dewas District was formed in 1948-49. Prior to the formation of Madhya Bharat State in 1948, areas now covered by Dewas District were under the administrative control of various Princely States like Indore, Gwalior, Dewas Junior and Dewas Senior, Dhar, etc. The rulers of these Indian States in general did not believe in the policy of Prohibition and, naturally, no steps were taken in this direction. However, in response¹ to the Non-Co-operation movement of 1921 the Indore State Darbar adopted a policy of discouraging consumption of intoxicants by the people. It declared that the Darbar had no desire "to derive revenue from drink to the detriment of public weal"² and for this it decided to make it increasingly difficult for the consumer to obtain drink. It adopted certain measures like reduction in number of drink shops, rise in duties on liquor and a few other restrictive measures to achieve that end.

There was not any well-organised temperance movement in these areas. Indore State Government felt that non-official bodies, imbued with missionary spirit should organise such movement.

The other princely States were not prepared to forego their excise revenue, and did not bother about temperance or prohibition.

Madhya Bharat State of which Dewas was one of the districts, was in principle committed to total prohibition and it adopted prohibition by promulgating an Ordinance. In practice it thought it wise not to apply prohibition to the whole state, and decided to move by stages. As a result complete prohibition was not introduced in Dewas District. However it reduced the number of shops of liquor and drugs by ten (nine and one respectively) in this District and closed distilleries formerly established by both the branches of Dewas State.

In reorganised Madhya Pradesh there was no change as regards prohibition as far as Dewas District was concerned. Thus Dewas District continued to be wet through out the period under review.

Advancement of Backward Classes and Tribes

Members of two tribes, the Moghias and Sansis, though not found in large numbers in this area, were considered to belong to criminal tribes. Their movements were kept under vigorous watch as some of them used to commit crimes like theft, robbery, etc., since early days of this century. Both these Tribes and their settlement was a problem for the two branches of Dewas State. The then administration advanced taccavi³ loans in cash and kind to those whose occupation was agriculture and even erected houses to resettle them. These measures were taken to preserve

1. The Holkar State Administration Report, 1927, p.17

2. Ibid. pp.52-53.

3. Administration Report, Dewas Senior State 1902-03, p.7.

the prosperity, peace and happiness of the people in general as the Administration Report (1937-38) of Dewas Junior State put it.¹

For the uplift of Scheduled Castes of the Senior branch of Dewas State the then Maharaja of the State had thrown open all state temples for Harijans² as early as first quarter of this century. In Junior Dewas also a Harijan Cosmopolitan Dinner or *Sahabhoja* was arranged in 1938-39 by the order of Maharaja. It was attended by the Maharaja, Maharani, all Members of the ruling family, Sardars, Jahagirdars, State officers and leading citizens.³ Harijan Day was also observed in the state. In June 1939 a Harijan Conference was held at Dewas by the order of the Maharaja.

The Maharaja also ordered for (1) suppression of *begar* in *jagir* villages (2) free entry of Harijans in all state temples (3) creation of a seat for Harijan in Darbar (4) appointment of Harijans in Panchayats and Raj Sabha and (5) establishment of Harijan Sewak Sangh. The Maharaja also permitted harijans to ride horses and play music in their marriage processions.⁴ He also made appointments of two Harijans in his palace and of one as a member on the Board of Trustees created for management of Girijeshwara Mahadeva Temple.⁵

Efforts were also made to train Harijans in the crafts like weaving, spinning and other handicrafts. Scheduled caste boys in high school standards were given scholarships. One Harijan Night School attended by 20 scholars was started at Dewas. The Patita Pavana Ganesha Mandala to celebrate Ganesha festival was started for Harijans under the patronage of the Maharaja.⁶

The Scheduled Caste weavers were provided with yarns from local cotton spinning mill at concessional rates which enabled them to produce cheap cloth.⁷ Harijan Pracharak of the State used to tour paraganas of the state to remove the feeling of untouchability.

The Government also established a 'Seed Store' for which handful of food grains were collected from the 'haves' in order to feed the 'have-nots' of remote poor villages.⁸

In the region of the District which was then under the administration of Holkar Darbar efforts were made to ameliorate the condition of Harijans, Adiwasis and all other Backward class people.

1. The State Forest Department gave them concessions like free grant of honey-wax and gum, *achar*, *mahua*, roots, other edible food, cart-loads of grass as fodder and for sale, etc.

1. Administration Report, Dewas Junior State 1937-38, p.43.

2. M.Malgonkar the Puar of Dewas (Senior) p.274.

3. Administration Report, Dewas Jr. State 1938-39, p.2.

4. Ibid. p.23.

5. Ibid. 1940-41, p.25.

6. Ibid.

7. Ibid. 1943-44, p.19.

8. Ibid. 1942-43.

2. The Maharaja appointed a committee to enquire into the causes of extreme poverty of the aboriginal tribes like Bhils of the state.
3. In 1938 the Maharaja ordered¹ that
 - (i) All State Temples and Public Wells be thrown open to Harijans of the state.
 - (ii) Harijans should not be restricted in the use of all public places like, hotels, restaurants and conveyances.
 - (iii) Subject to discretion of the Minister in charge of Municipalities Harijans should be allowed to purchase or build their houses in areas where so-called higher castes live.
 - (iv) Their girls and boys should get unrestricted admission to state educational institutions.
 - (v) There should be no restrictions in the matter of their appointment in State services.
 - (vi) All public offices and buildings should be open to them for entry and
 - (vii) There should be no ban on their wearing ornaments, taking out processions and performing rituals and ceremonies.²

Measures Implemented

With a view to implementing the proclamation a Central Harijan Committee, District Harijan Boards and Mahal Committees were organised. On the two latter committees two Scheduled Caste members were appointed. A Scheduled Caste worker in each District carried on propaganda against the evils of untouchability and in favour of the importance of inculcating cleaner habits by the Harijans. In Nemawar District the Darbar spent about Rs.45,890 on 40 drinking water wells sunk for Harijans.³ At places like Kannod additional land was acquired by the State for providing soaking-pits at a little distance from the houses of the *Chamars* so as to free them from nuisance⁴. The Mahal Committees provided Scheduled Caste boys and girls with books, slates and stationery articles free of charge.⁵

In order to better the economic conditions of the Scheduled Castes 2,889.69 acres of land in Nemawar District was given to the Scheduled Caste landless labourers for cultivation.⁶

Harijan Sewak Sangh Indore tried hard in implementing the programmes and in removing grievances of Harijans of the State. Harijan Day was annually celebrated throughout the State.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat, the State Government created a post of Director of Harijan Uplift and Uplift⁷ of Backward Areas for the social, economic

1. The Harijans work in Holkar State, 1940-46, p.1

2. Ibid. p.10.

3. Ibid. p.10.

4. Ibid. p.12.

5. Ibid. p.13.

6. Ibid. p.20.

7. Madhya Bharat Administration Report, 1948-49, p.64

and educational Uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Subsequently, the Director's post was abolished and the charge was placed under a Deputy Minister.¹ In 1950-51 this work of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe uplift was entrusted to Development Department.

The Government declared observance of untouchability as an offence by the Harijan Social Disabilities Removal Act.² Subsequently, the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 (Central) was made applicable to all districts of Madhya Bharat.

In Government service 10 per cent posts were reserved for the Scheduled Castes and for their recruitment the normal maximum age limit was relaxed by three years.³

In December 1949⁴ a tannery to train *chamars* in modern pit-tanning was started at Dewas. It replaced the old system of bag-tanning. In this year, in addition to tannery at Dewas, Leather stitching Centre was also organised at Dewas by the State Industries Department. In the next year five *Chamars* of Dewas started their own industry of tanning. In 1953-54 a Handloom Weaving Centre was also established at Dewas for the Scheduled Castes.

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the District were backward in all respects and the root cause of their backwardness was their illiteracy. As late as 1961⁵ it was found that of the total 81,189 Scheduled Castes persons in Dewas District as many as 76,525 were illiterate leaving only 4,664 persons as literate of whom 3,913 were literate without any educational level. Persons reaching matriculation or higher secondary level were only 22. As regards the Scheduled Tribes the picture of literacy was more dark. In the said year, of the total 34,747 persons only 1,067 were literate of whom 956 persons were without educational level. Of the rest 102 were in primary school stage and nine in matriculation or higher secondary school stage. Therefore the State Government laid great stress on the education of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Measures to promote literacy and education will be found in Chapter XV of this Volume.

Agricultural Economy

Occupational classification of these castes and tribes presented by the Census Operations of 1961 reveal that the mainstay of their economy continued to be agriculture. Of the total Scheduled Castes⁶ population of the District 59 per cent or 46,923 were workers while the remaining 34,266 were non-workers. Majority of workers (i.e. about 80 per cent) were busy in agricultural pursuits i.e. cultivation and agricultural labour. The number of cultivators was 16,128 while 19,652 were agricultural labourers. The second category of work attracting them was other

1. Madhya Bharat Administration Report, 1948-49, p. 64.

2. Ibid. 1949-50 p.40.

3. Ibid.

4. Ibid. p. 92

5. Census of India, 1961 Vol. VIII Madhya Pradesh part V-A (i) : pp376, 409, (ii) pp.243-44; 264-65.

6. Ibid. pp.48 and 130

services which gave employment to 8 per cent or 4,234 workers of the Scheduled Castes. The Household Industry engaged 6 per cent or 3,962 workers while Live-stock, Forestry, etc. provided employment to about 5 per cent or 2,094 workers. Tanning and currying of hides employed only 1,114 workers.

Of the Scheduled Tribes' population the numbers of workers and non-workers were 21,126(62 per cent) and 13,621, respectively. Among the workers the proportion of cultivators and agricultural labourers was nearly equal as there were 9,589 cultivators and 9,325 labourers in agricultural land. They together embraced 89 per cent of their working population. Livestock, Forestry, Plantation, etc. occupies second position in the economy of these tribes. This category employed 1,574 workers. Rest of the occupations attracted less than 800 workers.

Co-operative Cultivation

Thus the Scheduled Castes and Tribes of Dewas District were economically very backward. With a view to improving the economic condition of landless and agricultural labourers of these Castes and Tribes whose number in the District is pretty large the government of the state encouraged them to form their own agricultural societies to be run on co-operative basis. The landless agricultural labourers of these Castes and Tribes succeeded in forming 30 such co-operative societies in the District. Of these 30 societies 25 were allotted 1,306.60 acres of cultivable land by the Government. In addition, the government also provided them Rs. 42,500 in the form of share capital and staff subsidy. The Central Co-operative Bank and the Land Development Co-operative Bank also arranged for them middle and short-term loans. Most of these societies were registered in the years 1970 and 1971 and one was registered in 1973-74. The number of the members of these 25 societies was 311.

For the Welfare of Adiwasis a few Adiwasi Multipurpose Co-operative societies were organised in the rural areas of the District. In 1966-67 two of them working at Punjapura and Ajanas were given an aid of Rs. 35,000 in the form of reserve fund and godown subsidy by the Tribal Welfare Department of the State. Membership of the former was 17 while of the latter 79. These two societies worked till the year 1972-73. In 1973-74 they were defunct. Efforts are afoot to revive them. Besides, one Forest Labourers and Forest Product Adiwasi Co-operative Society was organised at Pipri in Dewas District in 1967-68. It having 17 members and working capital of Rs.390 and share capital Rs.544 worked till 1974-75. It was defunct in 1975.

The Tribal Welfare Department also sanctioned grant-in-aid or subsidies for dry farming, construction and repairs of irrigation wells, purchase of diesel or electric pumping sets, seeds, manure and soil conservation. The table below provides the details for the years 1971-72 to 1975-76.

1. Census of India, 1961, Vol. VIII, Madhya Pradesh Part V-A (ii), pp. 20-21 and 66-67.

Table No. XVII-1

**Subsidies to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Cultivators
1971-72 to 1975-76**

Year	Subsidies For	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1971-72	1. Dry Farming	14,250	6,750
	2. Irrigation Wells	10,000	10,000
	3. Diesel Pumps	9,600	4,800
	4. Electric Pumps	4,000	2,000
1972-73	1. Dry Farming	15,500	1,500
	2. Irrigation Wells	29,000	6,000
	3. Diesel Pumps	9,600	4,800
	4. Electric Pumps	7,000	4,800
1973-74	1. Dry Farming	13,500	5,250
	2. Irrigation Wells	26,000	4,000
	3. Diesel Pumps	14,400	2,400
	4. Electric Pumps	3,000	1,000
1974-75	1. Dry Farming	14,800	12,600
	2. Irrigation Wells	12,000	12,000
	3. Diesel Pumps	7,200	14,400
	4. Electric Pumps	6,000	6,000
1975-76	1. Dry Farming	Nil	13,500
	2. Irrigation Wells	51,000	40,000
	3. Diesel Pumps	4,800	4,800
	4. Electric Pumps	9,000	10,000

The Tribal Welfare Department have constructed as many as 17 wells for Scheduled Castes at a cost of Rs.40,250 during the years from 1957-58 to 1972-73. Twelve more wells were constructed for them in the year 1973-74. The same agency constructed 33 wells for Adiwasis of Dewas district at a cost of Rs.62,000 during the Second Five Year Plan period (1956-57 to 1960-61). One well at a cost of Rs.4,000 was sunk in 1956-57 for the Other Backward Classes.

Houses Constructed

The Tribal Welfare Department built 130 houses for the Adiwasis during the Second Five year Plan period and spent Rs.1,66,366 on them. This Department also constructed 202 houses for the Scheduled Castes during the years from 1956-57 to 1974-75. Expenditure on construction amounted to Rs.1,55,655.

Health and Welfare Centres

Villages Sundred and Soikalan have Tribal Community Welfare Centre and *Vimukta jati* (Ex-criminal Tribes) Welfare Centre, respectively, run by the Tribal Welfare Department. Three Ayurvedic dispensaries and two maternity centres are also run by the Tribal Welfare Department for the benefit of adiwasis, Harijans and *Vimukta Jatis*.

Legal Aid

Under the scheme of Legal Aid to Harijans the same Department gave Rs.289 to four Harijans as legal aid in the years 1966-67 and 1973-74 to enable them to protect their rights.

Employment

The District Employment Office helps the needy Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons in getting suitable employment. During the years from 1970 July 1975 the number of Scheduled castes who registered their names for employment with the said office was 4,340. In the same period 475 persons of the Scheduled castes got on employment. In July 1975 there were 1,015 Scheduled caste persons whose names remained in the live register of the employment office. In the same period 362 Adiwasis registered their names out of which 141 got employment. In July 1975 there were 306 Adiwasis whose names found place in the live register of the same office.

Reservation in Employment

In State Government services 18 percent posts at District level have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes from the 23rd August 1975. Similarly, 18 per cent posts in Government offices in the District have been declared reserved for the Scheduled Tribes¹ from the same date.

Industrial Loans

Under the State Aid to Industries Act the Industries Department had given loans to trained Scheduled Castes persons to start their own industries. Thus from the year 1956-57 to 1972-73 as many as 351 Scheduled caste and other backward class persons were given loans amounting to Rs.1,33,412. Out of this Rs.2,750 only were sanctioned for candidates of other Backward Classes.

CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS

Public Trusts

Public Trusts are required to be registered with the Registrar of Public Trusts under the Madhya Pradesh Public Trusts Act. At district level, Collector is the Registrar of Public Trusts and has delegated his registration powers to the Sub-Divisional Officers working at Tahsil level. They are to look after the proper functioning of these trusts. The Secretary of the trust is allowed to spend an amount required for the normal day to day work.

1. Madhya Pradesh Government, General Administration Department No.571/1306/1(3) dated 23 August, 1975.

The accounts of the trusts are subject to audit by Local Funds Audit Department, and are to be submitted by the Trustees to the Registrar every year.

In Dewas District there are 152 registered Public Trusts, majority of which are in Dewas tahsil. As many as 86 public trusts are registered in that tahsil and all of them are of purely religious nature. Sonkatch tahsil has 56 Public Trusts and these are also of the same category. Each of the Tahsils of Khategaon and Bagli have one Public Trust given to religious objects. Of the eight Public Trusts of Kannod Tahsil five are religious, one educational, one medical and one for running a dharmashala.

Wakf

The Wakf Act 1954 governs the administration of Wakfs. They are to be registered with the Madhya Pradesh Wakf Board, Bhopal. Wakf Commissioner, appointed by the Madhya Pradesh Government, in Madhya Pradesh Wakf Board has not as yet completed his survey of all Wakfs. Till June 1975, there were only 21 registered Wakfs in Dewas District. Of them 14 were purely religious, 6 partly religious and partly charitable and one given to other social services.

CHAPTER-XVIII PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

The formation of present Dewas District was achieved only by the end of the year 1948 i.e. after the formation of Madhya Bharat in May 1948. Prior to Indian Independence the constituent parts of this District were under the jurisdiction of various erstwhile Princely States of Central India Agency and this area was not represented in the Union Legislature.

In Lok Sabha

1951-52

Under the Constitution of India the First General Elections to Lok Sabha were held in 1951-52. For this purpose the State of Madhya Bharat was delimited into parliamentary constituencies under the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies (Madhya Bharat) Order, 1951. Dewas District (i.e. Assembly constituencies of Dewas, Sonkatch, Bagli and Khategaon) was covered by two-member Shajapur-Rajgarh Lok Sabha Constituency during the Lok Sabha elections of 1951-52. In the election 4,85,562 valid votes were polled, out of the total 7,34,582 votes in the Constituency. The members elected represented the interest of Dewas District also in Lok Sabha.

1957

Under the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order of 1956, Dewas District (i.e. assembly constituencies of Dewas, Sonkatch and Kannod) was included in two-member Shajapur Lok Sabha Constituency of which one seat was reserved for the Scheduled Castes in the Second General Elections of 1957. Out of the total number of 7,78,985 votes in the Constituency 5,96,213 valid votes were cast. Two representatives were elected.

1962

As a result of Two-member Constituencies (Abolition) Act of 1961 the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order of 1961 abolished all two-member constituencies and created new single-member constituencies for the Third Elections to Lok Sabha held in 1962. Area of this District was covered by Dewas Lok Sabha (Reserved for the Scheduled Castes) Constituency. It included some parts of Ujjain and Shajapur Districts also. In the election the total number of valid votes polled was 2,29,503, while the number of voters was 4,38,964. One member represented the District in Lok Sabha.

The Constituencies again under-went a change before the Fourth General Elections to Lok Sabha, held in 1967. The Delimitation of Constituencies Order of 1964 associated the area of this District with two Lok Sabha constituencies viz. Ujjain and Indore. Of these the former was reserved for the Scheduled Castes. The same constituencies continued for the Fifth General Elections to Lok Sabha, held in 1971. Two members elected in both the elections represented the interests of this District

in Lok Sabha. The details of constituencies and elections are shown in the table below :-

Table No.XVIII-1
Lok Sabha Elections 1967 and 1971

Year of Elections	Constituencies			
	Indore		Ujjain	
	No. Of votes	No. of valid votes polled	No.of votes	No.of valid votes polled
1967	4,99,407	3,08,422	4,98,856	3,15,969
1971	5,40,530	3,03,695	5,54,901	3,02,780

Representation in State Legislature

Prior to the formation of present day Dewas District (in which are included areas of former Princely States of Indore, Dhar, Dewas Junior, Dewas Senior, etc) the major part of the District was covered by the twin Dewas States i.e. Junior and Senior.

Raj Sabha in Junior Dewas

Administration reports of Dewas Junior State refer to the formation of Raj Sabha in 1919 in the State. The Sabha, it is stated, was a representative body enjoying certain powers delegated by the then Maharaja. The Sabha was reorganised in 1935 under the Raj Sabha Act. It exercised the right of interpellation conferred on it by the Maharaja. It is stated that this Sabha was composed of 102 members, 90 of whom were elected, 7 were officials and 5 were nominated.¹ About elected members It is said that they were elected by various sections of people. They included Kamavisdars of all the Parganas of the State. The Sabha met annually once in a year either in February or March for two days. Law member in the Darbar presided over the session. Resolution passed by Raj Sabha when approved by the Maharaja became law. By an order of 1st January 1939 Raj Sabha was empowered to discuss budget of the State. On account of the exchange of territories between the twin States of Dewas, 20 members ceased to be representatives of Junior Dewas States in 1940-41. From territories newly received in exchange, 10 Patels were asked to attend Raj Sabha as representatives.

Majlis-i-quanun

There was one Legislative Assembly locally called Majlis-i-quanun formed in Junior Dewas State in 1936-37. It comprised all the 10 members of the State Council, two representatives from *Sardars* and *Mankaris*, one from Bar Association, one from merchants of Dewas town, two from merchants of four *Parganas*, two from cultivators of five *Parganas* and one from the *Muafidars*. This 19 member Majlis met

1. A brief Account of the Constitutional and Administrative Progress in Dewas (Junior) State (Central India) upto 1939 pp. 3 to 12.

for two days in a year, and discussed and passed resolutions. President of the State Executive Council presided over the Sessions of the Majlis.

Representative Bodies, Dewas Senior

In Dewas Senior, the Maharaja first formed a new broad-based representative Assembly in January, 1922 to face the rising tide of democracy.¹ In spite of it, the power of the Maharaja remained absolute and unchallengable. Further, in May, 1939² the Maharaja declared some constitutional reforms but due to outbreak of World War these reforms remained only on paper. In February, 1947 a new constitution which envisaged an elected Assembly of 32 members was declared by the Maharaja. These elected members sent three members from among them as members of the Council of Ministers. Elections were held in July and August, 1947 for the Assembly; first session of which commenced on the 5th December, 1947.³

Subsequently in April, 1948, as a first step in the democratic integration of the governments of the States in Central India a covenant was signed by which the covenanting States agreed to unite and integrate their territories into one State, namely, Madhya Bharat. Twin Dewas States were among such 25 States and Estates of Central India.

Interim Legislative Assembly

The Madhya Bharat was formally inaugurated on the 28th May, 1948 and its Interim Legislative Assembly was constituted. It consisted of 75 members. Among these 75 members, 20 were those who were elected by an electoral college constituted to represent covenanting States other than Gwalior and Indore. Dewas Junior and Senior States were thus represented in this Interim Legislative Assembly which was inaugurated in December, 1948.

In Vidhan Sabha 1951-52

First General Election to Madhya Bharat Vidhan Sabha on adult franchise basis were held in 1951-52. For these elections the State was delimited into Vidhan Sabha Constituencies under Delimitation of Madhya Bharat Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1951. Dewas District was divided into four Assembly constituencies one of which viz. Dewas was a two-member constituency. Thus 5 member of the District represented the latter in the Vidhan Sabha.

After the Reorganisation of States, Madhya Pradesh came to include Madhya Bharat region also. Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha was also reconstituted. Elections to it were held in 1957 for which the state was delimited into various constituencies under the Delimitation Order of 1956. Dewas District was divided into three constituencies one of which, viz. Dewas continued to be a two-member constituency. One seat of it was reserved for the Scheduled Castes. Four representatives were elected from this District to the Vidhan Sabha.

As a result of Two-member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961, the District

1. Manohar Malgonkar, The Puars of Dewas Senior, p. 275.
2. Ibid. p. 288
3. Manohar Malgonkar, The Puars of Dewas Senior, I bid pp-318-22.

was again delimited into four single member constituencies under the Delimitation Order of 1961 for the general election to Vidhan Sabha, held in 1962. Dewas Constituency was reserved for the Scheduled Castes. Thus the District was represented in Vidhan Sabha by four elected members.

The Delimitation Order of 1964 again made changes in the extent etc. of the Vidhan Sabha constituencies of the District, for the General Elections of 1967. This time Sonkatch Constituency was reserved for the Scheduled Castes. There were four constituencies which elected four members to Vidhan Sabha. There was no change in these constituencies when General Elections to Vidhan Sabha were held in 1972. The table below gives names of Vidhan Sabha Constituencies, (I) number of voters (II) number of valid votes polled in each constituency of Dewas District during the five general elections held in a period of about two decades, commencing from the year 1951-52.

Table No. XVIII-2
Vidhan Sabha Elections 1951-52 to 1972

Name of Constituency		Year of Election				
		1951-52	1957	1962	1967	1972
Dewas	(i)	+1,74,544	+1,77,328	44,286	67,726	78,594
	(ii)	72,488	78,551	21,557	40,571	45,919
Sonkatch	(i)	39,000	50,652	56,042	64,974 *	75,199 *
	(ii)	20,383	32,800	38,038	47,137	53,405
Bagli	(i)	44,936	—	55,047	66,584	71,948
	(ii)	17,267	—	28,741	38,914	43,360
Khatagaon	(i)	41,891	—	—	58,546	67,560
	(ii)	10,123	—	—	25,469	32,899
Kannod	(i)	—	57,120	63,213	—	—
	(ii)	—	15,258	22,730	—	—

+ Two - Member Constituency - one seat reserved for the Scheduled Castes.

* Reserved for the Scheduled Castes.

Political Parties

The earliest known reference to Political Parties in Dewas State dates back to the year 1941. It leads us to surmise that by that time Congress Party and Praja Mandal had gained roots in the soil of Dewas State and the Government of Darbar had to take cognizance of it. In fact, the turn in the tide of political agitation in British India occurred during the third and fourth decades of this Century had their impact on people of princely States in general. Established in 1927-28 the All India States Peoples Conference and its allied organisations like Praja Mandals began to ventilate the grievances of States' people. However the demand for establishing

democratic and truly representative Government remained unfulfilled because here in Dewas State the Congress or the Praja Mandal movement did not percolate to the lower strata of the society. It remained confined to some educated persons and that too in a subdued form. Again, here the rulers were responsive though not responsible and therefore Praja Mandal and Congress could not get popularity till about 1939-40. The great heat generated by the political events in the Country brought the States' people nearer to the Congress and Praja Mandal. After Independence Praja Mandal merged in the Congress and it became the premier political party of the District. Its strength and influence on the public is reflected through the First General elections held to Union and State Legislatures.

Indian National Congress

In Lok Sabha (1951-52 to 71)

In the First General Election to Lok Sabha held in 1951-52 the Congress party contested and captured both the seats of Two-member Shajapur-Rajgarh Lok Sabha Constituency of which Dewas District formed a part. In Second General Elections of 1957 the Congress again came out successful in two-member Shajapur Lok Sabha Constituency in which Dewas District was included. Congress Party lost Dewas Lok Sabha Constituency seat in the General elections of 1962. For the General Elections to Lok Sabha held in 1967 the Congress Party contested Lok Sabha seats from Ujjain and Indore Constituencies to which Dewas District was attached in part. The Congress Party won the seat of Indore but lost that of Ujjain. In 1971 Lok Sabha Elections the Congress retained Indore seat and again failed to win Ujjain Constituency seat.

In Vidhan Sabha (1951-52 to 1972)

For the Vidhan Sabha Elections of 1951-52 the Congress Party set up its five candidates in four constituencies of the District. Except in Khatagaon Constituency the Congress candidates in two-member Dewas, as well as in Sonkatch and Bagli constituencies came out successful. In subsequent by-election held in Khatagaon Constituency after the elections of 1951-52 the Congress Party wrested the seat. At the time of Second General Elections of 1957 the Congress contested the elections for all the four seats of three constituencies of the District. It was defeated only in Sonkatch Constituency. In two-member Dewas and Kannod Vidhan Sabha elections the Congress members won the elections. In 1962 Vidhan Sabha elections the Congress Party could capture only Dewas Constituency seat while it suffered defeat in three other constituencies of the District, viz. Sonkatch, Bagli and Kannod. In bye-election of 1964 too, held in Sonkatch Constituency, the Congress could not improve its position. The Congress again suffered reverses in the District in the elections of 1967. It could retain Dewas Vidhan Sabha seat but that too it failed to retain in June 1968 when bye-elections took place in that Constituency. Congress was defeated in 1967 in Sonkatch, Bagli and Khatagaon Constituencies. In Khatagaon Constituency bye-elections were held in January, 1969. The Congress was unsuccessful. The Congress Party, however, greatly improved its position in the General Elections for the Vidhan Sabha, held in 1972. It won seats of Dewas, Sonkatch and Khatagaon Constituencies but lost in Bagli Constituency. But in bye-election held in 1975 in Khatagaon Constituency, the Congress failed to retain the

seat.

Madhya Bharat Kisan Congress Samiti (in 1951-52)

This regional Party contested only two Vidhan Sabha seats of the District in 1951-52. Both the seats viz. one in two-member Dewas and one in Bagli constituency were lost by it. The Party did not contest any election subsequently.

Hindu Mahasabha (in Lok Sabha 1957 to 1971)

The Hindu Mahasabha contested the general seat of two-member Shajapur Lok Sabha Constituency in 1957 but was unsuccessful. In 1967 and 1971 the Sabha contested Lok Sabha elections for Ujjain and Indore constituencies which covered Dewas District but was not successful.

In Vidhan Sabha (1951-52 & 1957)

As regards Vidhan Sabha Elections, the Sabha participated in them for both the seats of two-member Dewas and Khategaon constituencies in 1951-52. It lost all the three seats. In bye-elections held after 1951-52 in Khategaon Constituency, the Sabha was defeated. In 1957 the Sabha fought only from Kannod Constituency and lost the election. The Sabha did not participate in subsequent elections.

Rama Rajya Parishad

(In Lok Sabha, Vidhan Sabha)

The Parishad set up its candidate for one seat of Two-member Shajapur-Rajgarh Lok Sabha Constituency in 1951-52, but was defeated. Its candidate unsuccessfully contested a seat from Two-member Shajapur Lok Sabha Constituency in 1957. The Parishad contested and lost Lok Sabha elections from Dewas Constituency in 1962 also. The Parishad contested Vidhan Sabha elections in 1951-52 from Bagli constituency and lost it. It did not again participate in any election from this District.

Socialist Party (In Vidhan Sabha 1951-52 and 1972)

This party contested only Vidhan Sabha elections from this District in 1951-52 and 1972 only. In 1951-52 it set up its candidates for elections from constituencies of Sonkatch, Bagli, Khategaon and Dewas (for one seat only). All the four candidates were defeated. The Party candidates contesting Vidhan Sabha Elections from Dewas, Sonkatch and Khategaon constituencies in 1972 also lost elections.

Praja Socialist Party

In Lok Sabha & Vidhan Sabha. (1951-52 to 1972)

In Lok Sabha Elections of 1967 the Party contested Indore Constituency seat and lost it. Again in 1971, It set up its candidate for Lok Sabha seat of Ujjain Constituency and lost the election. In Vidhan Sabha elections the Party first took part in a bye-election held after 1951-52 in Khategaon constituency, but was defeated. The party contested all the four Vidhan Sabha seats of the three constituencies of the District in 1957. It lost all the four seats. In 1962 two contestants of this Party from Dewas and Kannod constituencies were defeated. In 1967 it contested and lost Vidhan Sabha election in Dewas Constituency. In 1972 it was not in the election arena in this District.

Communist Party of India

The Party contested the election for the Lok Sabha in 1971 from Indore Constituency but it was defeated. In 1962 a candidate of this party contested the Vidhan Sabha election from Kannod Constituency, but was unsuccessful.

Communist Party of India (Marxist)

A candidate of this party lost Vidhan Sabha election from Khategaon Constituency in 1967. It did not participate in any other election from this District.

Bharatiya Jana Sangh

In Lok Sabha 1951-52 to 1971

Jana Sangh unsuccessfully contested both the Lok Sabha seats of two-member Shajapur-Rajgarh Constituency in 1951-52. With the same result it fought two Lok Sabha seats of Shajapur (two-member) constituency in 1957. However, in 1962 it won the Lok Sabha seat of Dewas constituency. It again captured Ujjain Lok Sabha seat in 1967 but lost that of Indore. In 1971 it retained Ujjain seat and lost election in Indore Lok Sabha Constituency.

In Vidhan Sabha (1951-52 to 1972)

In Vidhan Sabha elections, Jana Sangh first participated in 1951-52 when it in vain tried to capture a seat from Sonkatch constituency. In 1957 it fought two Vidhan Sabha seats one from two-member Dewas and one from Sonkatch constituencies. Only in the latter it came out successful. Again it contested three of the four Vidhan Sabha seats of the District in 1961. It won elections from Sonkatch and Bagli while lost it in Dewas. In subsequent bye-election held in April 1964 in Sonkatch Constituency, the Party retained the seat. In 1967 elections to the Vidhan Sabha, the Jana Sangh contested all the four seats of the District. Except for the seat in Dewas Constituency it won all three seats. In bye-election held in January, 1969 in Khategaon Constituency, the Party retained the seat. In 1972 the Party again set up candidates in the four constituencies of the District. This time only one candidate from Bagli constituency, was successful. In the bye-election held in Khategaon constituency in 1975 the Sangh was able to capture the seat.

Newspapers

The earliest known newspaper of the District was *Vrittalahari*,¹ a Marathi weekly. Its first issue appeared on the 2nd August, 1875 from Dewas. It contained matter in English also. News and current affairs figured in it besides review of the administration of twin States of Dewas. With the issue of 19th June, 1876 the weekly, however ceased its publication.

The *Pawar Sarkar Gazettee* commenced its publication in 1911. Subsequently, in 1915 a Hindi by-weekly, named *Malwa-Samachar*, commenced its publication at Dewas. It continued upto 1920. Though it was a private paper it was aided by the Darbar. A monthly *Martand* in Marathi appeared at Dewas from March 1923² to May

1. K.G. Kavachale, Amache Dewas, p.36

2. Brief Account of the Constitutional and Administrative Progress in Dewas (junior) State (Central India), 1939, p.9. gives 1920 as the publication year of *Martand*.

1925. From June 1925¹ this monthly was perhaps converted into a weekly by the Darbar. This Marathi weekly contained matter in English and Hindi languages also. The weekly continued for a long period and ceased publication after the 5th March, 1934. The *Martand* subsequently appeared as a Hindi² weekly. Another Marathi weekly *Shri Shivaji* continued from 22nd September to 22nd October, 1931.³ The next in chronological order was a Marathi monthly called *Maratha-Rajput* which appeared at Dewas. It was started in 1939-40 by the Darbar. A Marathi monthly, named *Swatantrya* started its publication in August, 1947 and it continued till August 1948.

Another weekly named *Jana Chaitanya* first started its publication in Hindi from Dewas in 1956. It was registered with the Registrar of News Papers till the year 1965. In the year 1964 a Hindi weekly *Dharati Ke Lal* appeared from Dewas. It ceased publication but reappeared in 1968. A fortnightly Hindi *Dewasdoot* was started from Dewas in 1964. It was registered with the Registrar of Newspapers till 1966. In the year 1964 another Hindi fortnightly, named *Dewas Times*, began its publications from Dewas and it continued its registration upto 1971. The third fortnightly of Dewas was Hindi *Sangram Sathi* which appeared in 1965 and converted itself into a weekly in 1969. Its publication continued in 1972. A Monthly Hindi magazine given to religion and philosophy appeared at Dewas in 1967. Its name was *Divya Anand*. It seems that subsequently it was converted into a fortnightly. *Gautam Hitaishi* a community periodical appeared in Hindi as a monthly at Dewas in 1968 and subsequently came out as a fortnightly. In 1969 a Hindi fortnightly, called *Praja Tantra Rakshak*, started its publication. In the same year one more weekly, named *Nidar Sainik* appeared. In 1970 the number of publications increased. Given to religion and philosophy a fortnightly, named *Mahavir Darshan* was started at Dewas. Another fortnightly which made its appearance at Dewas was *Sangeet Darpan*. A fortnightly *Waseeyat* was published at Khategaon. As regards, weeklies, there appeared *Dharati Ka Beta*. and *Veer Vikram Saptahik* both from Dewas. All these are Hindi periodicals.

Circulation of outside Papers in the District

In spite of all these local newspapers most of which are devoted to news and current affairs, readers in the District subscribe to newspapers published outside the District. Among such papers the following figure prominently because of their wide circulation. *Nai Dunia* and *Indore Samachar* (both of Indore), *Nava Bharat* (Indore - Bhopal), *Dainik Bhaskar* (Bhopal), *Deshbandhu* (Bhopal), *Nava Bharat Times* (Bombay-Delhi), *Hindustan* (Delhi), etc. Besides these Hindi dailies, Hindi weeklies such as *Dharmayuga* (Bombay), *Blitz* (Bombay), *Saptahik-Hindustan* (Delhi) etc. are also popular.

As regards English dailies *Hitavada*, *Madhya Pradesh Chronical* (both of Bhopal), *Times of India* (Delhi-Bombay) *Hindustan Times* (Delhi), *Free Press Journal*

1. Dewas (Junior) State Annual Administration Report of 1943, 44 p.13 gives 1925 as the year of establishment of *Martand*. A Marathi Book-let entitled 'Amache Dewas' by K.G. Kavachale gives same date p. 36.
2. K.G. Kawachale op.cit.
3. Ibid.

(Bombay), *Patriot* (Delhi), etc. are in circulation. Among the English weeklies which command circulation *Blitz* (Bombay), *Illustrated Weekly* etc. figure prominently.

Voluntary Social Service Organisations

There are a few voluntary social service organisations in the District. Most of them are devoted to the welfare of children and or women. Details of some such important organisations which are also recognised by the Director, Panchayats and Social Welfare Bhopal are given below.

Balkanji Bari, Dewas

This organisation was established in 1966 for promoting child welfare. It runs a *Balmandir* which provides pre-primary and primary education to the children of the town. It receives grant-in-aid from the Directorate of Panchayats and Social Welfare, Bhopal. During the years from 1972-73 to 1974-75 it received Rs.12,780 as grants-in-aid.

Shri Jawahar Balwadi, Sonkatch

Established in 1961 the organisation runs a *Balwadi* with the aim of child welfare. It receives grants-in-aid annually from the Directorate of Panchayats and Social Welfare. In 1972-73 and 1973-74 it received Rs.1,228 and Rs.1,946 respectively.

Ahilyabai Mahila Mandal, Dewas

With the aim of promoting welfare of children and women this Mandal was established at Dewas in 1962. It runs a *Balwadi* and a *Ramayan Mandal*. It is in Gandharvapuri of the town. The Directorate of Panchayats and Social Welfare gave Rs.2,850 as grants-in-aid to this Mandal during the years from 1972-73 to 1974-75.

Shri Shastri Balmandir, Dewas

The *Balmandir* was established in 1968 for promoting child welfare in Railway Station colony at Dewas. It runs a *Balwadi*.

Indira Mahila Mandal, Bagli

Devoted to the welfare of women and children this Mandal was organised in 1966. It runs a *Balwadi* for children and adult education class of the women. It receives grants-in-aid from the Directorate of Panchayats and Social Welfare. The Mandal received Rs. 1,230 in 1972-73, Rs.1,250 in 1973-74 and Rs.1,400 in 1974-75.

Mahila Mandal, Kannod

Working since 1952, this Mandal takes interest in the welfare of children and women in various spheres. It runs a Montessori School for children and a sewing class for women. At the time of wars with Pakistan and China the Mandal collected about Rs.7,000 and deposited it in National Defence Fund. The Mandal also propagates in favour of family planning. It received grants in-aid to the tune of Rs.1,420 in 1972-73, Rs.1,340 in 1973-74 and Rs.1,350 in 1974-75 from the Directorate of Panchayats and Social Welfare. It also receives aid from Social Welfare Board of Madhya Pradesh and Local Municipality. On an average about 200 children and women are benefitted by the activities of Mandal.

Shishu Vihar, Dewas

Organised in 1953 the Vihar is devoted to the welfare of children for whom this institution is working. Similarly Nutan Balmandir of Dewas and Balmandir at village Amodia in Dewas tahsil have been working since 1966 and 1957, respectively, for the welfare of children.

Silai Kadhai Academy, Dewas

The academy is interested in the economic development of women of the town. Sewing, stitching and embroidery classes are organised by this academy. The Directorate of Panchayats and Social Welfare sanctioned Rs.500 as grant-in-aid to this organisation in 1974-75.

CHAPTER-XIX PLACES OF INTEREST

Bagli (22° 46' N and 76° 35' E)

The headquarters of the Tahsil and Community Development Block of the same, Bagli lies on the Bagli-Punjabura and the Bagli-Neori roads which are motorable. It lies at a distance of 8 km. south of Chhapara bus stand on the Indore-Nemawar road.

Till 1948, Bagli was the headquarters of the petty estate of the Nimanpur *pargana* of the erstwhile Dhar State. It is coming up into importance gradually. The Jatashankar temple, which is located in this town, is believed to be very old. Throughout the year water trickles on the idol of Siva from a *go-mukh*. The Sitamandir too, in the adjoining villages of Nimanpur and Pipri, claims similar antiquity. There is a local legend that Lord Rama sent Sita in exile at this place. Her sons Lava and Kusa were born here at Valmiki's hermitage. In the nearby village Katu Kuta a battle was fought between Rama and his sons. The temple was renovated after 1956.

Another village in its near proximity is Dhardi. A fine waterfall exists there on the Narmada and *Bana-linga* stones is an old fort, completely in ruins. Only the deep ditch between its two surrounding walls is seen.

The weekly market of Bagli is held on Sundays. It has population of 4,832 persons. There are hospital, school and a municipality. It is a centre of a Community Development Block. The Village is electrified.

Bijawad (22° 46' N and 76° 35' E)

A Village of Kannod Tahsil, Bijawad is situated on the Nemawar- Dhanatalao road, at a distance of about 81.6 km. to the east of Indore city and about 15 km. to the west of Kannod. The place is very near to the Dhanatalao *ghat* and is about 14.4 km. to the north of Kantaphod, the nearest important village. A metalled road connects Bijawad with Kannod and the Indore-Nemawar road runs very close to it. There is an inspection bungalow for the visitors to stay.

The village seems to be an old one, having an inscription dated A.D. 1177-78. During the Mughal period it was granted to the Jats. In 1861 the place was acquired by the Holkar, in exchange of some lands during territorial adjustment. In the adjoining hill, called the *Bandartekri* or *Bandarpekhar*, are located the ruins of a few Jain temples and some Jain icons. Some fine carved stones were carried from here to build a temple for Bijeshwar Mahadeva, on the bank of the stream Dhatuni, flowing to the west of Bijawad.¹ An annual fair is held near the shrine on the occasion of *Sivaratri*. The area of this place is about 574 acres and the population figure is 733, according to the Census enumerating of 1971. The village is electrified and has a *gram panchayat*.

1. L.C.Dhariwal, Indore State Gazetteer, Vol. I, p. 576.

Bhaurasa (23° 0' N and 76° 15' E)

A town of Sonkutch Tahsil, Bhaurasa is 16 km. away to the east of Dewas town. The Bhopal-Dewas road runs at a distance of less than 3 km. Formerly it was a part of the Neori-Bhonrasa *jagir* in the erstwhile Gwalior State.

The town is obviously an old one. An old Jain temple exists there in complete ruins near the tomb of Kale Sayad. The most noteworthy building of this place is, of course, the temple of Bhareshwar Mahadeva, from which the town got its name. A lot of stones, with Jain images carved on them, had been utilised to construct the temple. These might have been taken from the ruins of an older Jain Temple.¹ Another object of interest of the town is a tank known as *Damayanti-Ka-tal*.

According to the Census of 1971, the area of the town is 1,584 hectares, population 6,326 persons, whose civil amenities are looked after by the local Municipality. There are provisions for electric and water supply to the town and there are postal and telegraph facilities. It contains public reading room, police station, hospital and a C.D. Block Office.

An annual *mela* meets for 10 days near the Mahadeva temple on the occasion of *Sivaratri*, while the weekly market meets on Sundays.

Dewas (22° 58' N and 76° 6' E)

The headquarters town of the District, Dewas is situated on the National Highways No. 3 (Agra-Bombay road) at an altitude of 1784 feet above mean sea level. It is also a railway station of the Western Railway. Dewas is about 35 km. from Indore, about 128 km. from Bhopal and about 38.5 km. from Ujjain city.

The town lies at the foot of a conical hill, known as Chamunda *Pahar* or the hill of the goddess Chamunda. It is so named, because about 100 metre up the hill there is a shrine of goddess Chamunda Mata. On account of the existence of the shrine, Dewas was sometime known as Devi-Vasini (the goddess' residence). Alternatively, the town might have derived its name from its founder Dewasa bania. It might well be that Dewas is derived from Deve-sabha, mentioned by Raja Shekhar as one of the places near Ujjain. The image of goddess is cut in the rocky wall of a cave. It is in standing posture, measuring about 2.5 metres in height. It is mounted by a broad flight of stone steps. The hill, alongwith this shrine on its summit, is situated towards the north of the town, just on the Agra-Bombay road, from where the cave temple is clearly visible. There is an inscription on the linted of the door frame of the shrine, but it is illegible.

Near this temple there is a burial ground of the Muslims, where both the Hindus and Muslims make offerings. Towards the east of the town is situated the old temple of Seelnath Mahadeva. Similarly, towards the south there is another Siva temple, enshrining Bholenath Mahadeva. The place is beautiful and regarded as a picnic spot. At the Sheelnath temple, Sheelnath is said to have performed his penance. Raja Malhar Rao of Dewas renounced the world under Sheelnath's influence and started living near the temple. In the centre of the town there is a Jain temple worth seeing.

1. C.E. Luard, Gwalior State Gazetteer, Vol. I, pp. 207-208.

About 2 km. away from Dewas there is a place, known as Shankargarh. There on the top of a hillock, is situated a Siva temple, where the linga is placed on the first floor of the temple.

The earliest reference of Dewas is supposed to have occurred in the *Prithviraj Raso* of Chand Bardai. Prithviraj is said to have encamped at Dewas, while returning from Delhi with his army. During Akbar's time it was a small village under Nagda.

The Standard Cotton Textile Mill Balgarh, the Kirloskar, the Gajara Gears, the New Precision have their factories at Dewas. The Gajra Gears, maintains a beautiful garden. The Note Press factory has increased the prestige of the town. A tannery is also proposed to be opened here.

Among buildings worth visiting are the two palaces of the two Ponwar Chiefs of the former Junior and Senior Dewas States. The palace of the Junior Branch, known as Kancha Mahal (Glass Palace) is an old building, that dates from time prior to the occupation by the Marathas. Originally it was built by Abdul Salam Kanungo, where the Ponwar Chiefs used to halt before they actually settled down at Dewas. The Malhar Memorial Temple and Vikram Meeting Hall are meant for cultural functions. Apart from the Rotary and Lion's clubs the town has two other old clubs, known as the Lakshmi Narayan Club and the Dewas Senior club. One very good public library and a reading room with good collection of books are functioning since the rule of the Ponwars, viz., the Lakshmi Narayan Club Library and the Lakshmi Bai Reading Room. The local *Brahmah Samaj* manages a small library.

The Krishnairao Ponwar Post-Graduate College, a training college for teachers, an industrial training institute and a basic training institute are some of the educational institutions of the town.

The main weekly market of Dewas meets on Fridays at *Sukrawara*. Two other markets are held on Saturdays and Mondays. It is the most famous cattle market of the Indore Division. Other items of daily consumption are also bought and sold. An annual exhibition opens here in September/ October and attracts a big gathering for 9 days. It is held in the municipal garden. The Chamunda Mata fair is held annually in June/July and lasts for 2 days. Both these fairs are managed by the Dewas Municipality. An annual *urs* is held near the tomb of Khwaja Muhammad Chisty.

In the field of public health mention may be made of the Mahatma Gandhi Hospital, the Lady's Hospital and the Maternity Home. According to the Census of 1971, the population of Dewas town is 51,574.

Fatehgarh (22° 26' N and 76° 47' E)

A small village of Kannod Tahsil, Fatehgarh is situated about 16 km. to the south-east of Satwas, the nearest important village. From Kantaphod, another village of the tahsil, Fatehgarh is about 32 km. The distance between this place and Kannod is about 23 km. Fatehgarh is accessible only by a stony tract, but from Satwas there is a metalled road.

The village stands just on the confluence of the Narmada, with its tributary the Dhatuni. A temple of Maruti in whose honour an annual fair is held on the new moon of *Aswin* (September / October), exists on the spot. It is popularly known as Bhutadi-Amwas. In the middle of the Narmada stands a fort, called *Jogaka Killa*. In rainy season, ferries are available. According to the Census of 1971 the area and population figures of the place are 697 acres and 72, respectively.

Gandharvapuri or Gandhawal (23° 3' N and 76° 25' E)

A village of Sonkatch Tahsil, Gandharvapuri is situated about 15 km. to the north of the tahsil headquarters, with which it is connected by a metalled road. Formerly it was a village in the Neori-Bhonrasa jagir of the erstwhile Gwalior State. According to local legend Vikramaditya's father Gandharvasen built a temple with all its finals in copper. Thus in ancient times the other name of the place was Tamrawati. Gandharvasen, however gave the village its present name. The *nullah* which divides the place into two parts was known in old days as *Somwati nadi*.

That Gandharvapuri is a place of considerable antiquity is proved by finds of old coins during the rainy season and the sites of ruined temples. Numerous Jain idols are scattered about, including one measuring about 2.77 metre and another about 4.3 metre in height. The second figure has lost its leg. The Gadharvasen temple has good carvings on it. Some other temples of the village are of Bhawanimata, Andhamata and Jain divinities.

The weekly market of Gandharvapuri meets on Wednesdays, while the annual Ramnavami *Mela* meets in March/April for 10 days, attracting about 1,500/2,000 pilgrims. The *gram panchayat* of the village manages the whole affair.

There are schools and public library at this place, and the village is electrified. In 1971, it had a population of 2, 468 persons.

Hatpiplia (22° 48' N and 76° 34' E)

The most flourishing town of Bagli Tahsil, Hatpiplia lies at a distance of about 14 km. from the tahsil headquarters and about 45 km. from Dewas to its south-east. The Indore Khategaon-Harda road branches off at a Chapra village, one branch goes upto Bagli and the other to Hatpiplia. Regular buses ply on all these roads.

The town possesses several good temples one of which enshrines a stone idol of Narsimha, weighing about 7 kg. On the *Dolgyaras* day it is taken out in a procession and dipped in water thrice. If it sinks, it means a bad omen for the Village for the year and if it floats a promising year is forecast. If the idol sinks once the year is ordinary, but if it sinks twice it is bad for crop.

There are schools for boys and girls and public libraries and public reading-rooms, as well as post office and police station. The civic affairs are managed by a municipality for its population numbering 7,704. according to the Census of 1971. The weekly market meets on Wednesdays, while an annual *Yatra* is held in March / April under the auspices of the local *gram panchayat*.

Kantaphod (22° 35' N and 76° 34' E)

A Village of Kannod Tahsil, on the bank of the Chandkesar river, its altitude is about 1,116 feet from the sea level. The Indore-Nemawar road passes this place, on which regular buses ply. It is 22.4 km. south-west of the tahsil town, and connected with its by a metalled road. From Khategaon its distance is about 16 km. The old name of the place was Kawatapur, of which Kantaphod is obviously a corrupted form. Formerly it was the principal village of the Kannod *pargana* of the Nemawar District of the Holkar State. One temple of Ranmukteshwar Mahadeva is situated at Kantaphod, in whose honour an annual fair is held near the shrine. The weekly market meets on Fridays. The village has an area of about 1,243.5 hectares, a police station, a post office, a hospital, a school and a public library for its inhabitants, numbering 3,672. The place is electrified.

Karnawad (22° 44' N and 76° 18' E)

A village of Sonkatch Tahsil, Karnawad lies at a distance of about 4 km. from the *Vishram* bus stop on the Indore-Nemawar road. Formerly it was a place in the Neori-Bhonrasa *jagir*.

Karnawad is a very old Village, as is evident from the numerous ruins, scattered all over its area. Among these are notable a few old bricks of big size, similar to those of Ujjain, and numerous carved stones. But, by far the most interesting object is the temple of Karaneshwar, bearing two inscriptions dated V.S. 1215 or A.D. 1158 and V.S. 1925 or A.D. 1868. In front of this shrine stands a small chamber with an *antara* supported by 16 pillars. A fine basalt *nandi* is enshrined in it. Similar signs of former habitation are traced near about the village.

In near proximity the Haria khoh valley contains reserve forest.

The village contains two schools and a *gram panchayat*. Electricity is available for its inhabitants numbering 4,113.

Kiti (22° 21' N and 76° 46' E)

A Village of Kannod Tahsil, Kiti lies on the bank of the Namada amidst a picturesque surrounding. Its distance from the District headquarters is about 100 km. to its south-east and about 18 km. south of Satwas on a forest tract. The nearest road point is Dhasar on Satwas-Harsud road, lying at a distance of about 6 km.

Kiti is a small village but it is gaining importance due to its scenic beauty. There is a fall in the Narmada called the *Majdhar*, meaning mid-stream. The forest Dak Bungalow of the village serves the tourists with a good accomodation. With inproved means of communication Kiti may be an important place of tourist's interest. The Village is inhabited by 169 persons.

Mendki Chak (22° 59' N and 76° 4' E)

A small Village of Dewas Tahsil, Mendki is 3.2 Km. from Dewas Junior. It is easily approachable from Dewas by motor-car. Jiwaji Rao Ponwar, the founder of the

Junior Branch of the ruling family of the erstwhile Dewas State spent a major part of his life, living in the shade of a local mango grave. He constructed a temple of Siva in the village. In Mendki is located the pump set of the water works, which supply water to Dewas Town. In 1971 the population of this place was 910. There is a primary school and a gram panchayat. The village is electrified.

Nagda (26° 12' N and 78° 1' E)

An old village of Dewas Tahsil, Nagda lies at a distance of about 4.8 km. to the south of Dewas town. Regular buses ply on the road connecting Nagda with Dewas. The Sankh river flows past by this place. Formerly, Nagda was a place of some importance and size, as testified by numerous ruins of Hindu temples and Jain images, scattered around its neighbourhood. A temple of Narkeshwar Mahadeva, containing a perennial stream, is locally famous. It is said to be the home of Rani Mrignayani, the favourite consort of Raja Man Singh Tomar of Gwalior. The remains of a city wall are also traceable here. Near Nagda there is a place, named Kederkhoh. According to local belief a secret passage from one of its hills reaches upto ujjain. There is another legend, which says that Janamejaya of the epic fame performed his *Naga-Yajna* (snake sacrifice) at this place. Thus the village came to be known as Nag-Daha, corrupted into Nagda. In old papers Nagda is entered as 'Nagar Nagda, kasba Dewas', that is the town of Nagda, of which Dewas was a suburb only. There are betel leaf gardens at Nagda. It has a *gram panchayat* and a middle school. Electricity is available to the public. The population figure is 2,607.

Nemawar (22° 30' N and 76° 59' E)

A village of Khategaon Tahsil, Nemawar is picturesquely situated on the north bank of the Narmada, close to its confluence with the Jamner. A road from Indore passes through Nemawar, on which regular buses ply. From Khategaon the place is about 11 km. and connected by metalled road. The nearest railway station is the Harda Railway Station in the Hoshangabad District, lying at a distance of about 20.8 km. Formerly Nemawar was a district in the Khategaon *pargana* of the erstwhile Holkar State.

Nemawar seems to be a place of considerable antiquity. In the *puranas* the place is referred to as Nabhapur, and a hillock near it and called Gwal Tekri, is mentioned as Nani Gir. Al Biruni who travelled to India with Mahmud Gazni in the 11th century remarked thus- "From Dhar south you came to Mahu-Mahra (Maheshwar) at a distance of 20 parsangas; thence to Kundaki (Khandwa) 20; thence to Nemawar on the banks of the Narmada 10."¹ The place seems to be an important ford at that time.

Nemawar was under the rule of the *paramaras* till it passed to the Muslims since the time of Altamash. At Iklera village, to the north-west of Nemawar there is an old fort, called Telan Sarai. It was built in *Samvat* 1346 (A.D. 1289) by one Khem Chand Teli during the rule of Muizudding Kaikobad. During Akbar's reign the tract was included, in the Sarkar Handia, of the *subah* of Malwa, under the name "Namawar Panch Mahal", comprising five *parganas* of Nemawar, Satwas, Rajor,

1. Elliot and Dowson, History of India as Told by Its Own Historians, Vol. I, p. 60.

Kantaphod and Harangaon. In the 18th century the place was under the Gond Zamindars of Ginnurgarh and passed on to Dost Muhammad, the founder of the Bhopal State after Rani Kamlapati's death. About A.D. 1745 the Peshwa got all the land in the Handia *sarkar*, including Nemawar. In 1782, Nemawar and Rajor *parganas* were divided between the Holkar and the Sindhia. In 1792 the Pindaris obtained a footing in this area and Chitu Pindari settled at Satwas and Nemawar. He received a *sanad* from the Sindhia in 1875 and started controlling the whole Nemawar district. A very large gathering of the Pindaris was held at Nemawar to celebrate the reception of the *sanad*. In 1804 Chitu was given the title of Nawab by Sindhia and started calling himself Nawab Muhammad Kanad Khan Muktakinganj. Chitu was afterwards hunted down by the British and perished in the jungle of Ahirwas. The district was restored to Sindhia and Holkar, but came back to the British again, for the up-keep of the Gwalior contingent. In 1861, Nemawar, alongwith some other lands was given back to the Holkar, in exchange for some territories in the Deccan. In 1908, the Nemawar *pargana* was renamed as Khategaon with headquarters in that village and Rajor *pargana* as Kannod.

An annual fair meets in January / February near the confluence of the Narmada with the Jamner. It is held in honour of Atmaram, who got himself buried alive in A.D. 1815. Other fairs are also held here whenever the new moon falls on Monday (*Somavati Amavasya*). All these fairs are managed by the *Mandal Panchayat*. There is a temple of Siva, worshipped as Siddheshwar Mahadeva. The temple is one of the most beautiful one in North India and is well known for its carving and workmanship. It is protected by the Department of Archaeology and stands in a comparatively well preserved condition. The sacred building is situated on a spot, that is equally beautiful amidst a natural landscape on the northern bank of the Narmada. The structure of the temple is erected on a raised stone-paved plinth with a retaining platform along the bank, to protect it from the fury of the river. In plan it has a *sabha-mandapa* or a pillared hall in front, approached by three projecting porches, and surmounted by a tall *Shikhara* or spire. The pyramidal roofs of the hall and the porches reveal signs of later repairs and additions to their pinnacles with coat of white lime plaster. The outer faced of the main shrine, under the *Shikhara*, is decorated with profuse ornamental carvings of Sivaganas, Bhairava, Siva, in his tandava dance as also of Brahma, Brahmani, Mahishamardini, etc.

It seems quite likely from the difference of style of structure and carvings that the main shrine, with its *shikhara* was constructed a century earlier than the pillared hall and the front porches. The roof and pillars of the *Sabha-mandapa* are profusely covered with figures and decorative motifs. The ceiling is beautiful with designs of lotus and its brackets shaped like graceful females standing in different poses. Likewise its exterior is made beautiful with carvings and figures of Brahma, Brahmani, Ganesh, Indrani and Chamunda.

The *Shikhara*, however, of the Shiddheshwar temple is the best portion of the shrine artistically and architecturally. It is similar to that of the Nilkantha temple of Udaypur of Vidisha District. "In both the spire is adorned with dusters of well arranged

and proportionate miniatures of its own, a feature which is characteristic of most of the temples built under the Paramaras of Malwa in the 11th and 12th centuries A.D. The temple here apparently belongs to this period and phase of temple architecture in Central India.¹

Other temples of note of this place are of Pahadi Vishnu and goddess Renuka. The former temple is richly decorated but unfinished, that is, its roof was not raised. The weekly market of the village meets on Saturdays. There are Schools, Public Library and Reading Room, Post Office and Dak Bungalow at Nemawar. According to the Census of 1971, 2,107 persons live in this village.

Rajor (22° 29' N and 76° 52' E)

A village of Khategaon Tahsil Rajor lies on the right bank of the Narmada. Formerly it was a village of the Kannod *pargana* in the Nemawar district. From Kannod its distance is about 28.8 km. Rajor is connected by metalled road of about 19 km. with Ajnas, from where a major road goes to Indore. Rajor, thus, can be approached by car.

Rajor is a small village of some archaeological importance as it contains an old temple of Mahadeva and a Sati Pillar, named as Banjarda Sati Pillar, dated *Samvat* 1840 (A.D. 1783). The place finds reference in *Ain-i-Akbari* as a *Mahal* of *Sarkar* Handia. Afterwards it was a part of the Nemawar Panch Mahals. In 1861 it passed on to the Holkar in exchange and remained with the Holkar family till the integration of the Princely State. The *jagirdars* of the erstwhile State claim that their forefathers came from Marwar to settle down here as vassals of the Muslim overlords. Rajor is populated by 845 persons.

Sandalpur (22° 35' N and 76° 58' E)

A large village of Khategaon Tahsil, Sandalpur is situated on the Indore-Nemawar road at a distance of about 5 km. from Khategaon and about 24 km. from Kannod. Sandalpur can be reached by regular bus service. The nearest railway station is at Harda, lying at a distance of about 30.4 km.

It is said, that one Surpal Gujar founded this Village in 1793 and kept under his possession for 10 years. Then the village passed on to pindaris. Ultimately the Holkar got it along with other territories in exchange in 1861.

There is a temple of Mahadeva in Sandalpur, which was originally built by the Jains for their pilgrimage. The local Hindus converted the shrine into a *Saivic* one. This act enraged the Jain community and they left the village en masse and migrated to Khategaon.¹

An annual fair is held at Sandalpur for 7 days in January / February, in honour of *Singhaji-Baba*, whose main temple is situated at Pimplya. It is managed by the local *Mandal Panchayat*. Another smaller fair, known as *Gal-ki-yatra* is also held at the same time. The weekly market meets on Tuesdays.

The village has schools, post office and *gram panchayat*. Electricity is

1. R.D. Patil, *Cultural Heritage of Madhya Bharat*, pp. 134, 135.

available to the public. As per the Census of 1971 the population was 2,465.

Satwas (22° 32' N and 76° 41' E)

A large and important village of Kannod Tahsil, Satwas is situated midway between the Chandkesar and Dhatuni rivers. It is about 16 km. from Kantaphod, from where a metalled road reaches this Village. Another metalled road from Satwas of a length of about 32 km. meets the Indore-Nemawar road. It is a bus stop of regular bus service. During the Mughal period Satwas was the headquarters of a *mahal* in Handia *sarlar* and assessed at 98,080 dams revenue. An old fort of the same period exists in the centre of the village, enclosing a substantial area, containing many houses. Outside the fort there are two fine step wells and a mosque. One of these wells is known as "Hath Baori" because as it is said, elephants used to drink water from it. The place was stated to have been once so prosperous that even elephants were bought and sold in its market. During the Maratha period the tract belonged to the Sindhia. Before the battle of Ujjain a fierce encounter took place in 1801 between the forces of the Holkar and Sindhia, under the command of Plument and Major Browning respectively. While the latter was bringing his artillery to protect Ujjain after crossing the Narmada, he heard of Plumet's approach with a large force of 14 regular battalions and 55,000 horse. By taking up strong position Major Brownrigg repulsed the enemy with his lesser force. Afterwards it remained the headquarters of the Pindari leader, Nawab Chitu for many years. His garden, known as *Nawab-ka-bagh* is still existing here. Satwas is said to have derived its present name after the name of Chitu's Begum, Sakina. His another Begum, Hasina gave her name to Handia. In 1861 it passed on to the Holkar in exchange and remained in the Indore State till its merge. Upto 1904 Satwas was the headquarters of a separate *pargana*, then it was amalgamated to the Kantaphod *pargana*. The annual *Atmaram Biba ka mela* meets here for 7 days during March / April. It is managed by the *Mandal Panchayat*. The weekly market meets on Thursdays.

A School and a public reading room as well as an inspection bungalow and a post office are located at Satwas. The local *gram panchayat* looks after the welfare of its inhabitants, numbering 2,733. They enjoy electricity and pure water supply.

Sipra (22° 54' and 75° 59' E)

A small, but flourishing village of Dewas Tahsil, Sipra is situated on the Bombay-Agra road, at a distance of about 11 km. west of Dewas and about 24 km. east of Indore. Regular buses ply on the road.

Sipra lies on the north bank of the river of the same name and has several masonry *ghats*. One of these was constructed by Maharani Ahilya Bai. During lunar and solar eclipses pilgrims in thousands throng these *ghats*. There is also a good bridge across the Sipra. A scheme for supplying drinking water to the Dewas town is in progress here.

The village contains a higher secondary school and a post office. Electricity

1. L.c. Dhariwal, *Indore State Gazetteer*, Vol. I, p. 653.

and pure water is supplied to its inhabitants., whose number is recorded as 1,568 during the Census enumerating of 1971. The weekly market meets on Saturdays.

Siya (23° 2' N and 76° 10' E)

A village of Dewas Tahsil, Siya is situated on the Agra-Bombay road, at a distance of about 11 km. east of Dewas. The place can be reached by bus. Numerous remains, located in the village, testify its ancient glory. The most important of these are its *Sati* Pillars in astounding number and in the way these are used. One silted tank of Siya is called locally as Mirza Sagar. Its dam, measuring about 200 feet in length and 5 feet in breadth, is made entirely of these *Sati* Pillars, pillars from a Hindu temple and Hindu and Jain icons. The practice of *Sati* seems to have been very common in this area. The local people, numbering 2,203, enjoy the amenity of electric supply. The *gram panchayat* looks after their general well being.

Sonkatch (22° 58' N and 76° 24' E)

An important town of Dewas District, Sonkatch is the headquarters of a tahsil of the same name. Formerly it was the *pargana* headquarters of the Sonkatch *pargana*. The town is situated on the Indore-Bhopal main road, at a distance of about 28 km. east of Dewas and just on the bank of the Kalisindh river. There is a dak bungalow for the tourists to stay. The river bed and the sand on its bank abounds in mica, and it was probably for this reason that Sonkatch was once known as Suvarna kachha. Several old temples are situated in the town including the two, famed locally as Pipaleshwar and Nagchandkeshwar temples. Three mosques are also located here. Sonkatch has flourishing trade in grains and the stone cutters of this place are known for their skill. The place has a grain *mandi*. It is a municipal town and possesses post office, Community Development Block office, police station, hospital, public library and public reading room. The town is inhabited by 8,230 persons. They are provided with electric and pure water supply.

An annual *yatra* is held at Sonkatch in October/November. It is known as Akepur *Yatra*. The Piplashwar Mahadeva *mela* meets every year during February/March. It is managed by the Municipality and visited by about 10,300 devotees. The weekly market meets on Saturdays and Wednesdays, where mostly agricultural products are transacted.

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX- A

Table No. 1
Normals and Extremes of Rainfall

Station	No. of Years of data	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Dewas	38 a	9.7	4.1	2.0	1.5	17.3	151.6	326.9	293.1	172.7	30.5
	b	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.2	7.4	14.4	12.2	8.2	1.9
Kannod	20 a	9.7	3.6	5.8	3.6	10.2	154.2	411.0	311.0	211.3	31.0
	b	1.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.7	7.5	16.3	13.7	9.7	2.1
Sonkatch	46 a	8.1	3.3	1.8	2.0	9.7	146.3	348.7	269.7	187.7	19.8
	b	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	6.5	12.8	11.2	7.7	1.3
Kataphor	19 a	7.1	2.8	2.5	2.0	3.3	166.9	396.9	316.2	165.6	37.6
	b	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	7.9	15.6	13.4	8.1	2.0
Dewas	a	8.7	3.5	3.0	2.3	10.9	154.7	370.7	297.7	184.3	29.7
(District)	b	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.8	7.0	14.8	12.6	8.4	1.8

(Contd.)

November	December	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal & year**	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal year**	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours.* Amount (mm.)	Date
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
30.5	7.4	1,047.3	150 (1933)	54 (1925)	334.3	1931, Sept. 26
1.5	0.6	49.1				
23.9	3.8	1,180.0	150 (1944)	71 (1947)	273.1	1939, August 30
1.2	0.5	54.6				
20.6	4.1	1,021.8	174 (1940)	25 (1904)	280.7	1950, July 28
0.9	0.5	43.3				
28.2	2.5	1,133.9	143 (1944)	63 (1943)	238.8	1938, August 30
1.4	0.2	59.6				
25.8	4.5	1,095.8	151 (1944)	24 (1904)		
25.8	4.5	1,095.8				
1.3	0.5	40.4				

(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 in the District
(Data 1901-1950)

Range in mm.	No. of Years	Range in mm.	No. of years
201-300	1	901-1000	8
301-400	0	1001-1100	4
401-500	1	1101-1200	5
501-600	3	1201-1300	6
601-700	3	1301-1400	4
701-800	5	1401-1500	2
801-900	7	1501-1600	0
		1601-1700	1

Table No.3
Number of Deaths Caused by Reptiles

S.No.	Police Thana	1972	1973	1974	Total
1.	Dewas	2	11	—	13
2.	Barotha	—	11	3	14
3.	Sonkach	1	1	1	3
4.	Tonk-Khurd	1	1	—	2
5.	Pipalrawan	2	—	—	2
6.	Bagli	—	—	—	—
7.	Hatpipalya	—	—	1	1
8.	Udainagar	1	—	2	3
9.	Kannod	1	1	—	2
10.	Kantaphor	1	1	1	3
11.	Satwas	4	—	—	4
12.	Khatagaon	3	7	2	12
District Total		16	33	10	12

Source : Superintendent of Police, Dewas

Table No. 4

Location and Capacity of Tanks in Dewas District

Sl.No.	Name of the tank & Location.	Tahsil	Area of the tank in acres	Catchment area in sq.miles	Year of construction/ Probable Date	Cost if any Rs.(lacs)
1.	Chandrakeshar dam Project (Medium Project)	Kannod	12,000	43	Pro. 6/1975	Revised A.A. cost 284.22
2.	Siya Tank	Dewas	100	0.60	Pre-plan work	0.30
3.	Bhutia Tank (19 Km. from Sonkach)	Sonkach	200	3.00	-do-	0.55
4.	Chandrakeshar P.U.W.	Kannod	150	100.00	3/1954	0.55
5.	Momanpura Tank	Sonkach	550	7.50	1916	0.638
6.	Satwas Tank	Kannod	200	1.00	12/ 1954	0.42
7.	Pipalrawan Tank	Sonkach	250	2.16	1955	1.08
8.	Daulatpur-Aghera Tank (11 Km. from Sonkach on Bhopal Road)	Sonkach	400	4.25	1924	0.47
9.	Neori P.U.W.	Bagli	150	5.00	11/1968	0.436
10.	Bagli S.D.	Bagli	150	6.90	9/1961	0.63
11.	Gandhawal S.D.	Sonkach	150	16.16	6/1961	0.42
12.	Jamner P.U.W.	Khategaon	300	86.00	9/1971	3.20
13.	Chidawad Tank	Sonkach	350	1.80	6/1966	1.96
14.	Padlia Tank	Sonkach	150	0.35	5/1965	1.15
15.	Sadak Piplia Tank	Sonkach	160	2.80	7/1967	1.29
16.	Kaliadeh Tank	Dewas	226	1.68	3/1969	1.11
17.	Patadi Tank	Dewas	120	0.25	4/1962	0.19
18.	Bhorasa Tank	Sonkach	350	1.60	6/1975	1.82!

Table No.5
Land Use Classification

(In Thousand Hectares)

Year	Area According to village papers.	Forests	Not Available for Cultivation	Barren and Uncultivable Land	Total	Permanent pastures & other grazing lands	Under Misc. Tree crops and groves	Culturable waste.	Total	Current fallows	Old fallows	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1950-51	600	100	—	—	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955-56	612	107	36	36	72	17	—	143	160	3	6	9
1960-61	672	165	20	45	65	116	—	35	151	3	7	10
1965-66	672	176	29	18	47	86	—	23	109	4	6	10
1970-71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1971-72	672	176	29	16	45	89	—	12	101	2	3	5
1972-73	672	176	29	16	45	89	—	11	100	2	3	5
1973-74	672	—	30	16	46	89	—	11	100	5	3	8
Net Cropped Area					Double Cropped Area		Gross Cropped Area					
		14				15				16		
	229					4				234		
	264					6				270		
	281					5				287		
	330					1				331		
	345					18				363		
	346					11				357		
	343					21				364		

Table No.6
Area Irrigated by Sources

(In Hectares)

Year	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Other Sources	Net Area Irrigated	Area Irrigated More than once.	Gross Area Irrigated.
1950-51	38	591	2,843	26	3,498	332	3,830
1955-56	153	505	3,091	84	3,833	228	4,061
1960-61	64	686	3,562	96	4,409	340	4,749
1965-66	58	96	3,760	261	4,175	—	4,306
1970-71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1971-72	295	898	12,660	1619	15,472	436	15,900
1972-73	896	662	12,260	1934	15,752	286	16,038
1973-74	1,277	974	15,785	2592	20,628	244	20,872

Table No.7
Area of Principal Crops

(In '000 Hectares)

Year	Jowar	Wheat	Gram	Tur	Ground nut	Till	Linseed	Cotton
1950-51	67	53	15	10	1	7	10	49
1955-56	75	68	17	10	3	4	6	68
1960-61	98	66.2	19	10	3	7	7	50
1965-66	94.3	45.1	27.6	12.9	9.4	6.0	6	65
1970-71	89.8	66.0	23.4	20.6	12.9	2.9	5.7	61.1
1971-72	84.3	75.6	28.3	18.0	14.5	3.4	9.3	56.1
1972-73	105.8	52.2	25.7	20.6	11.9	2.8	7.0	53.1
1973-74	83.4	72.9	36.3	16.2	12.4	3.0	16.2	45.8

Table No.8
Production of Principal Crops

(In '000 Tonnes)

Year	Jowar	Wheat	Gram	Tur	Ground nut	Sesamum	Linseed	Cotton Bales
1950-51	17.4	18.9	6.1	2.1	0.3	1.5	2.9	16.8
1955-56	40.0	41.4	12.6	5.1	2.6	1.1	2.7	23.6
1960-61	79.1	33.0	9.9	5.4	2.1	1.1	1.6	33.6
1965-66	72.8	20.3	14.1	4.9	4.3	1.3	1.1	44.4
1970-71	57.9	64.5	14.2	15.5	11.2	0.5	1.6	15.1
1971-72	67.4	67.5	20.5	11.9	9.6	0.7	3.1	31.5
1972-73	102.0	34.5	15.8	14.9	9.0	0.6	2.0	34.8
1973-74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table No.9
Agricultural Implements and Machinery

Year	Ploughs		Bullock Carts	Sugarcane Crushers	
	Wooden	Iron		Power	Bullock.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1951	37,400	57	28,952	11	688
1956	42,201	86	35,042	7	738
1961	46,241	149	34,714	8	709
1966	47,867	101	32,607	20	860
1971	—	—	—	—	—
1972	49,403	446	47,555	131	736
1973	48,502	451	46,474	127	738
1974	48,655	362	46,162	152	711

Irrigation Pumps		Tractors	Ghanis
Diesel	Electric.		
7	8	9	10
67	2	4	2
134	10	10	226
257	15	15	224
646	126	24	247
—	—	—	—
1823	3,063	66	126
1,774	3,575	72	133
1,375	4,274	81	140

Table No.10
Live Stock Statistics

Year	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats
1	2	3	4	5
1951	290,620	81,533	1,983	37,634
1956	321,490	92,427	3,050	59,356
1961	338,619	97,924	22,172	57,547
1966	348,390	104,609	10,263	98,515
1971	—	—	—	—
1972	395,788	115,376	9,958	78,412
1973	394,829	115,099	2,756	76,914
1974	390,984	115,821	2,452	75,649

(Contd.)

Year	Horses	Total Livestock	Fowls	Ducks	Total Poultry
1	6	7	8	9	10
1951	3,109	417,507	14,940	151	15,091
1956	4,135	483,321	39,464	243	39,707
1961	3,621	502,109	54,884	841	55,725
1966	2,174	567,069	57,330	383	57,603
1971	-	-	-	-	-
1972	2,867	605,540	67,185	78	67,263
1973	2,754	595,419	66,804	76	66,880
1974	2,713	590,654	66,716	72	66,788

Table No. 11

Taccavi Granted from State Fund

(In.Rs.)

Year	Grow More Food		Ordinary		Development	
	Agricultur-ists' Loans Act	Land Improve-ment Loans Act	Agricultur-ists' Loans Act	Land Improve-ment Loans Act	Agricultur-ists' Loans Act	Land Improve-ment Loans Act
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51	2,99,033	84,294	—	5,280	—	—
Total	2,99,033	84,294	—	5,280	—	—
First Plan.						
1951-52	79,100	25,891	—	4,261	—	—
1952-53	1,38,775	38,125	—	74,684	—	—
1953-54	57,175	18,503	—	4,213	—	20,000
1954-55	3,91,150	72,146	—	4,180	—	84,000
1955-56	4,53,900	35,368	—	7,400	—	1,20,200
Total	11,20,100	1,90,033	—	94,738	—	2,24,200
Second Plan.						
1956-57	2,54,400	34,347	—	53,000	—	88,800
1957-58	1,73,072	12,282	—	1,63,300	28,000	1,87,800
1958-59	3,28,152	—	—	91,950	46,000	36,880
1959-60	3,42,707	—	—	1,92,500	56,000	36,440
1960-61	2,27,072	—	—	1,56,500	93,500	31,700
Total	13,25,403	46,629	—	6,57,250	2,23,500	3,81,620

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Third Plan.						
1961-62	2,56,764	—	—	1,46,500	81,200	56,550
1962-63	3,37,149	—	—	95,025	91,475	49,000
1963-64	3,59,099	—	1,60,976	1,40,000	1,13,300	60,455
1964-65	3,83,843	—	3,43,111	1,59,300	1,20,000	95,000
1965-66	—	—	—	3,92,970	2,63,044	—
Total	13,36,855	—	5,04,087	9,32,795	6,59,019	2,61,005
1966-67	—	—	—	4,72,363	1,38,001	—
1967-68	—	—	—	3,59,045	4,43,230	—
1968-69	—	—	—	1,08,905	2,62,486	—
1969-70	—	—	—	1,55,600	36,500	—
1970-71	—	—	—	7,80,498	39,000	—
1971-72	—	—	—	39,500	15,500	—
1972-73	—	—	—	2,27,777	11,000	—
1973-74	—	—	—	12,38,370	41,906	—
1974-75	—	—	—	—	80,640	—
(upto Aug.75)						
Total	—	—	—	33,82,058	10,68,263	—

Table No.12

Commodities Imported in Municipal Borhara

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Food & baverages	Animals	Light, feul & perfumes	Building material	Drugs and medic-ines	Cut-pice & silk cloth	Metals and Metal wares	Miscela-necus
1961-62	1.79	0.08	0.38	0.26	0.14	4.77	0.04	4.82
1965-66	2.28	0.07	0.42	0.32	0.16	4.98	0.07	5.84
1970-71	3.39	0.10	0.61	0.35	0.22	5.81	0.20	6.82
1971-72	4.62	0.14	0.74	0.41	0.20	5.65	0.19	4.33
1972-73	7.15	0.4	0.81	0.38	0.19	5.80	0.32	7.94
1973-74	7.15	0.12	0.79	0.31	0.20	6.44	0.52	13.52
1974-75	12.13	0.22	0.78	0.15	-	6.62	0.57	18.25

Source :- Chief Municipal Officer, Borhara

Table No.13

Commodities Imported in Municipal, Kannod

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1971-72	6.35	0.03	6.75	1.51	3.82	8.16	1.75	1.99
1972-73	6.91	0.02	7.00	1.82	3.98	12.62	2.89	1.64
1973-74	7.08	0.48	7.74	1.51	4.10	2.91	2.91	2.13

Source :- Chief Municipal Officer, Kannod

Table No.14

Commodities Imported in Municipal Sonkatch

(Amount in Lakh Rs.)

Year	Food & beverages	Animals	Light, feul & Perfumes	Building materials	Drugs & medicines & Silk cloth	Cut-piece & Metal wares	Metals & Metal	Misce-laneous
1970-71	0.25	—	—	0.04	0.19	0.22	0.10	0.13
1971-72	0.24	—	0.07	0.04	0.19	0.32	0.07	0.13
1972-73	0.37	—	0.09	0.04	0.19	0.32	0.10	0.32
1973-74	0.35	—	0.09	0.03	0.26	0.28	0.07	0.15

Source:- Chief Municipal Officer, Sonkatch

Table No.15

Commodities Imported in Municipal Bagli

(Amount in Lakh Rs.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1961-62	1.15	0.05	0.94	0.42	0.94	0.98	0.30
1965-66	2.74	0.06	1.38	0.35	1.05	1.98	0.45
1970-71	3.53	0.07	1.77	0.40	1.58	2.53	0.65
1971-72	2.38	0.06	1.67	0.36	1.61	2.60	0.57
1972-73	2.57	0.07	2.21	0.55	1.49	2.52	0.48
1973-74	2.71	0.06	1.29	1.01	1.75	2.72	0.36

Source :- Chief Municipal Officer, Bagli

Table No.16

Receipts From Different Sources of Revenue

Rs. in '000

Source of Revenue	1955-56	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
CENTRAL						
1. Income Tax	5,91.7	10,27.9	10,21.3	10,53.8	13,34.5	12,74.4
2. Union Excise	2,75.4	10,32.3	11,34.7	5,64.4	13,07.1	16,40.3
3. Estate Duty	1.2	5.0	2.5	34.8	5.4	0.6
STATE						
1. Excise	14,98.2	24,34.5	27,92.6	23,29.4	27,71.0	30,51.3
2. Stamps	3,45.4	5,87.8	6,41.1	7,57.0	8,83.0	9,74.0
3. Registration	58.8	86.7	97.1	1,11.0	1,39.3	1,64.6
4. Forests	22,62.8	33,05.7	30,99.1	35,80.4	65,41.0	1,07,24.4
5. Taxes on Motor Vehicles	1,20.0	1,01.6	1,19.1	1,31.5	1,80.5	2,46.0
(a) Under (State) General Sales Tax	5,24.2	13,07.3	11,91.0	10,63.7	15,54.5	15,81.4
(b) Under Motor spirit and Lubrication Taxation Act.	.2	.2	0.2	.2	0.06	NIL
(c) Under Central Sales Tax Act	86.0	2,45.7	2,67.6	4,06.2	6,57.6	8,75.7
7. Entertainment Tax	0.8	1,01.1	1,34.7	1,78.4	2,15.5	3,11.2

Source :- District Treasury Officer, Dewas

Table No.17
Number of Prisoners

Year	At the beginning of the year	Received during the year		Total		Discharged from all causes		Remaining at the end of the year	
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Male	Female
1950	25	—	—	76	101	42	—	34	—
1955	22	—	—	48	70	29	—	18	—
1960	23	—	—	50	73	24	—	25	—
1965	4	—	—	84	88	72	3	10	—
1966	6	—	—	81	87	61	1	13	—
1967	13	—	—	45	58	18	1	20	—
1968	20	—	—	142	162	138	2	12	—
1969	12	—	—	116	128	109	1	9	—
1970	10	—	—	198	208	177	5	22	—
1971	9	—	—	147	156	124	1	10	—
1972	22	—	—	140	162	142	4	1	10
1973	9	1	—	180	189	165	3	12	—
1974	12	1	—	175	187	162	1	17	—
1975	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table No.18
Prisoners Population According to Length of Sentence

Year	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	65-66	66-67	67-68	68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72	72-73	73-74	74-75
Below 1 month	16	10	6	10	5	8	25	8	23	7	13	21	18
1-3 months	20	4	5	20	6	4	40	5	25	9	12	25	40
3-6 months	13	5	5	7	15	6	15	10	30	6	15	26	22
6 month to 1 year	10	6	8	13	8	7	10	6	25	20	30	30	13
1-2 years	4	8	6	14	14	9	90	24	23	25	20	20	15
2-5 years	6	3	8	10	12	4	13	35	22	37	15	18	41
5-10 years	6	6	7	5	8	3	17	18	13	38	18	19	16
Above 10 years	—	4	5	5	13	4	2	10	20	5	17	21	10
Transportation for life	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Death* sentence	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	76	48	50	84	81	45	142	116	198	147	140	180	175

Table No. 19
Duration of Cases

Year	Without Trial	Exparte	Admission	Compro- mised.	After full Trial	Referred to Arbitration
CIVIL CASES						
1969	917	294	127	580	693	—
1970	86	197	181	383	520	926
1971	—	—	—	—	—	—
1972	648	171	8	308	655	—
1973	460	12	158	533	725	—
1974	269	232	263	357	722	—
SMALL CAUSE CASES						
1969	201	174	102	150	233	255
1970	140	197	171	308	377	—
1971	—	—	—	—	—	—
1972	171	185	163	162	135	—
1973	188	162	64	96	107	—
1974	157	183	129	124	195	—

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Dewas

Table No. 20
Appeals and Revisions

Year	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
REGULAR APPEALS AND REVISIONS						
1. Pending at the beginning	489	665	—	151	1424	1477
2. Instituted and Reinstited	298	189	—	197	335	329
3. Otherwise Received	—	—	—	488	—	335
MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS AND REVISIONS						
1. Pending at the beginning	207	237	—	342	371	348
2. Instituted and Reinstited	77	80	—	66	123	148
3. Otherwise Received	1	—	—	142	—	26

Source: District and Sessions Judge, Dewas

Table No.21
**Progress of Multipurpose Higher Secondary Schools/
High Schools/Junior Colleges (1966-67 to 1973-74)**

Year	No. of Insti- tutions		No. of Students		No. of Teachers		Expenditure (Rs.)
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Male	Female	
1966-67	1	1	788	340	—	—	1,67,769
1967-68	1	1	954	382	—	—	2,31,478
1968-69	13	1	5,044	606	210	22	11,08,035
(Junior College)							
1968-69	1	2	124	433	9	19	97,489
(High School)							
1969-70	1	1	971	450	—	—	2,84,958
1970-71	1	1	10,023	525	—	—	2,95,991
1971-72	1	1	789	524	—	—	3,20,342
1972-73	1	1	784	523	—	—	3,19,197
1973-74	1	1	777	565	—	—	4,36,635

Table No.22
Number of Schools by Management (1950-51 to 1973-74)

Year	Category	Government		Local Bodies		Private or other organisations	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1950-51	(1) Pre-primary	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(2) Primary/ Junior Basic	225	18	—	—	—	—
	(3) Middle/ Senior Basic	10	2	—	—	—	—
	(4) Higher Secondary/ M.P.H.S.S.	3	1	—	—	—	—
1955-56	(1) Pre-Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(2) Primary/ Junior Basic	348	47	—	—	—	—

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(3) Middle / Senior Basic	16	2	—	—	—	—
	(4) Higher Secondary M.P.H.S.S.	3	1	—	—	—	—
1960-61	(1) Pre-Primary	—	—	—	—	1	1
	(2) Primary/ Junior Basic	351	51	—	—	—	—
	(3) Middle/ Senior Basic	28	4	—	—	—	1
	(4) Higher Secondary/ M.P.H.S.S.	8	1	—	—	—	—
1965-66	(1) Pre-Primary	1	—	—	—	1	—
	(2) Primary/ Junior Basic	385	51	—	—	4	1
	(3) Middle/ Senior Basic	60	9	—	—	—	1
	(4) Higher Secondary/ M.P.H.S.S.	12	2	—	—	1	—
1966-67	(1) Pre-Primary	1	—	—	—	1	—
	(2) Primary/ Junior Basic	398	53	—	—	4	1
	(3) Middle/ Senior Basic	71	8	—	—	—	1
	(4) Higher Secondary/ M.P.H.S.S.	12	3	—	—	1	—
1967-68	(1) Pre-Primary	—	—	2	—	1	—
	(2) Primary/ Junior Basic	404	53	—	—	5	1
	(3) Middle/ Senior Basic	71	8	—	—	—	1
	(4) Higher Secondary/ M.P.H.S.S.	13	3	—	—	1	—

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1968-69	(1) Pre-primary	—	—	4	—	—	—
	(2) Primary/ Junior Basic	398	54	—	—	7	2
	(3) Middle/ Senior Basic	71	8	—	—	—	1
	(4) High Schools	1	2	—	—	—	—
	(5) Junior College	12	15	—	—	1	—
1969-70	(1) Pre-Primary	—	—	4	—	—	—
	(2) Primary/ Junior Basic	402	54	1	—	7	1
	(3) Middle/ Senior Basic	71	8	—	—	—	1
	(4) Higher Secondary/ M.P.H.S.S.	13	3	—	—	1	—
1970-71	(1) Pre-Primary	—	—	3	—	3	—
	(2) Primary/ Junior Basic	399	54	1	—	5	—
	(3) Middle/ Senior Basic	82	10	—	—	—	2
	(4) Higher Secondary/ M.P.H.S.S.	13	3	—	—	1	—
1971-72	(1) Pre-Primary	—	—	4	—	1	—
	(2) Primary/ Junior Basic	431	53	2	—	11	—
	(3) Middle/ Senior Basic	95	11	—	—	—	2
	(4) Higher Secondary/ M.P.H.S.S.	13	3	—	—	2	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1972-73	(1) Pre-Primary	—	—	4	—	1	—
	(2) Primary/ Junior Basic	474	55	2	—	11	—
	(3) Middle/ Senior Basic	104	11	—	—	1	1
	(4) Higher Secondary/ M.P.H.S.S.	14	3	—	—	2	1
1973-74	(1) Pre-Primary	1	—	4	—	1	—
	(2) Primary/ Junior Basic	526	55	2	—	9	—
	(3) Middle/ Senior Basic	103	11	—	—	2	1
	(4) Higher Secondary/ M.P.H.S.S.	16	4	—	—	2	1

Table No. 23
Cases Under Untouchability Offences Act 1955

Year	No. of Cases registered	No. of Cases challenged		No. of Cases convicted		No. of Cases acquitted		No. of Cases ended in compromise		No. of Cases pending trial.	
		Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
1957	14	8	11	—	—	1	1	7	10	—	—
1958	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1960	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—
1961	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	—	—
1962	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
1963	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1964	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—
1965	3	2	8	1	5	—	—	1	3	—	—
1966	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1968	3	3	4	1	2	—	—	2	2	—	—
1969	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
1970	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1971	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1972	5	5	5	3	3	—	—	—	—	2	2
1973	8	7	14	1	4	1	1	4	5	1	1
1974	2	2	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX - B

Table No. 1
List of Floral Species in Dewas Forests

S. No.	Standard Name IN HINDI	Generic Name	Family
1	2	3	4
A. LARGE TREES			
1.	Am	Mangifera indica, linn	Anacardiaceae
2.	Anjan	Hardwickia Binata, Roxb	Leguminosae
3.	Aonla	Emblica Officinalis, Gaertn.	Euphorbiaceae
4.	Arjun	Terminalia Arjuna, Bedd Bedd	Combretaceae
5.	Babul	Acacia Arabica, Willd.	Leguminosae
6.	Bahera	Terminalia Belerica, Roxb.	Combretaceae
7.	Bar	Ficus Bengalensis, Linn.	Urticaceae
8.	Bel	Aegle Marmelos, Correa	Rutaceae
9.	Bhirr	Chloroxylon Swietenia, D.C.	Meliaceae
10.	Bhonrsal	Hymenodictyon Excelsum, Wall.	Rubiaceae
11.	Bijasal	Pterocarpus Marsupium, Roxb.	Leguminosae
12.	Chandan	Santalum Album, Linn	Santalaceae
13.	Chichwa	Albizzia Odoratissima, Benth.	Leguminosae
14.	Chlrol	Holoptelae Integrifolia, Planch	Ulmaceae
15.	Dhaman	Grewia Tiliaefolia, Vahl.	Tiliaceae
16.	Dhaora	Anogeissus Latifolia, Wall.	Combretaceae
17.	Dhobin	Dalbergia Paniculata, Roxb.	Leguminosae
18.	Gamari	Gmelina Arborea, Roxb.	Verbenaceae
19.	Gular	Ficus Glomerata, Roxb.	Rubiaceae
20.	Haidu	Adina Cordifolia, Hook, F.	Rubiaceae
21.	Harra	Terminalia Chebula, Retz.	Combretaceae
22.	Imli	Tamarindus Indica, Linn.	Leguminosae
23.	Jamun	Syzygium Cumini, (Linn) Skeels.	Myrtaceae
24.	Jhingan	Lannea Grandis, Engler.	Anacardiaceae
25.	Kaim	Mitragyhe Parvifolia, Korth.	Rubiaceae
26.	Kaith	Feronta Elephantum, Correa.	Rutaceae
27.	Kalasiris	Albizzia Lebedek, Benth.	Leguminosae
28.	Kalla	Dillenia Forgyna, Roxb	Dilleniaceae
29.	Karanj	Pongamia Pinnata, Pierre.	Leguminosae
30.	Kari	Saccopetalum Tomento- sum, H.F. & Thomas.	Anonaceae

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
31.	Kasai	Bridella Retusa, Spreng.	Euphorbiaceae
32.	Kekad	Garuga Pinnata, Roxb.	Burseraceae
33.	Khair	Acacia Chatechu, Willd.	Leguminosae
34.	Kulu	Sterculia Urens, Roxb.	Sterculiaceae
35.	Kusum	Schletichera Oleosa, (Lour) Merr.	Sapindanceae
36.	Lasora	Cordia Dichotoma, Forst.F.	Borocinaceae.
37.	Maharukh	Ailanthus Excelsa, Roxb.	Simarubaceae.
38.	Mahua	Madhuca Latifolia, (Roxb) Macbr.	Sapotaceae.
39.	Mokha	Schrebera Switenioides, Roxb.	Oleaceae
40.	Neem	Azadirachta Indica, Juss.	Meliaceae
41.	Padari	Sterospermum Personatum, Chatt.	Bignoaceae
42.	Pakar	Ficus Infectoria, Roxb.	Moraceae
43.	Palas	Butea Monsopermia, O. Ktze	Leguminosae
45.	Pipal	Ficus Religiosa, Linn	Moraceae
46.	Pula	Kydia Calycina, Roxb	Malvaceae
47.	Reunja	Acacia Leucophloea, Willd	Leguminosae
48.	Ritha	Sapindus Laurifolius, Vahl	Sapindaceae
49.	Rohan	Soymida Febrifuga, A. Juss.	Meliaceae
50.	Safed	Acacia Ferruginea, Dc.	Leguminosae
	Khair		
51.	Safed	Albizzia Procera, Benth	Leguminosae
	Siris		
52.	Sagon	Tectona Grandis, Linn.	Verbenaceae
53.	Saj	Terminalia Tomentosa, W. & K.	Combretaceae
54.	Salai	Bosellia Serrata Roxb.	Burseraceae
55.	Seja	Lagerstroemia Parviflora, Roxb.	Lythraceae
56.	Semal	Salmaia Malabaricum, Schott. Et. Endl.	Malvaceae
57.	Shisham	Dalbergia Latifolia, Roxb.	Leguminosae
58.	Sisso	Dalbergia Sissoo. Roxb.	Leguminosae
59.	Tendu	Diospyrus Melanoxylon, Roxb.	Ebenaceae
60.	Tinsa	Ougenia Dalbergioides, Benth	Leguminosae

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
3. SMALL TREES			
61.	All	Morinda Tinctoria, Roxb.	Rubiaceae
62.	Achar	Buchanantia Latifolia, Roxb.	Anacardiaceae
63.	Amaltas	Cassia Fistula, Linn	Leguminosae
64.	Amta	Bauhinia Malabarim, Roxb.	Leguminosae
65.	Asta	Bauhinia Racemosa, Lank	Leguminosae
66.	Barna	Crataeva unilocularis, Ham link	Capparidaceae
67.	Ber	Zizyphus Jujuba, Lamk	Rhamnaceae
68.	Bhilma	Semecarpus Anachardium, Linn	Anacardiaceae
69.	Datranga	Ehretia Laevis, Roxb.	Boraginaceae
70.	Dudhi	Wrightia Tinctoria, R.Br.	Apocynaceae
71.	Galgol	Cochlospermum Religiosum, Linn	Bixaceae
72.	Ghont	Zizyphus Xylopyra, Willd	Rhamnaceae
73.	Hingot	Balanites Roxburghii, Plan.	Zygophyllaceae
74.	Jamrasi	Elaeodendron Glaucum Pers.	Celastraceae
75.	Kachnar	Bauhinia Variegata, Linn	Leguminosae
76.	Kakai	Flacourtia Ramontchi, L herit	Bixaceae
77.	Dalidudhi	Wrightia Tomentosa, R&S.	Apocynaceae
78.	Khirmi	Mimusops Hexandra, (Roxb) Dubard.	Sapotaceae
79.	Mainihal	Randia Dumetorum, Lank.	Rubiaceae
80.	Papra	Gardenia Latifolia, Ait.	Rubiaceae
81.	Phetra	Gardenia Turgida, Roxb.	Rubiaceae
82.	Roli	Mallotus Philippinensis, Muell.	Euphorbiaceae
83.	Tondri	Casaria Tomentosa, Roxb.	Samydaceae
84.	Velati	Dichrostachys, Cineria W. & A.	Leguminosae
C. SHRUBS & UNDERSHRUBS			
85.	Aak	Calotropis Ginantea, R.BR.	Asclepiadaceae
86.	Akol	Alangium Salviifolium, Wang.	Cornaceae
87.	Apamarg	Achyranthes Aspera, Linn.	Amarantaceae
88.	Dhawai	Woodfordia Fruticosa Kurz	Lythraceae
89.	Harsingar	Nyctanthes Arborescens, Linn.	Verbinaceae
90.	Kalabansa	Colebrookia Oppositifolia Smith.	Labiatae

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
91.	Karonda	Carissa Opaca, Stapf	Apocynaceae
92.	Kurchi	Holarrhena Antidysent-erica, Wall.	Apocynaceae
93.	Marorphali	Helicteres Isora, Linn	Sterculiaceae
94.	Neel	Indigofera Pulchella, Roxb	Leguminosae
95.	Panwar	Cassia Tora, Linn	Leguminosae
96.	Sitaphal	Anona Squamosa.	Anonaceae
97.	Thuar	Euphorbia Nerifolia, Linn.	Euphorbiaceae
D. CLIMBERS			
98.	Amarbel	Cuscuta Reflexa, Roxb	Convolvulaceae
99.	Dhemarbel	Ichnocarpus Frutescens, Br.	Apocynaceae
100.	Gauj	Milletia Auriculata, Baker.	Leguminosae
101.	Giloy	Tinospora Cordifolia, Miers.	Menispermaceae
102.	Gunja	Abrus Precatorius, Linn	Leguminosae
103.	Keoti	Ventilago Calyculata, Tuli	Rhamnaceae
104.	Kewanch	Mucuna Prutita, Hook	Leguminosae
105.	Mahul	Bauhinia Vahlia, W&A.	Leguminosae
106.	Makor	Zizyphus Oenoplia, Mill	Rhamnaceae
107.	Malkang Ni	Celastrus Paniculata, Willd.	Celastraceae
108.	Palasbel	Butea Superba, Roxb.	Leguminosae
109.	Ramdaton	Smilax Macraphylla, Roxb	Liliaceae
110.	Raoni	Acacia Pennata. Willd	Leguminosae
E. GRASSES			
111.	Bhurbhusi	Eragrostis Tenella, Link.	Gramineae
112.	Doob	Cynodon Dactylon, Pers	-----do-----
113.	Kans	Saccharum Spontaneum Linn.	-----do-----
114.	Kunda	Ischaemum Pilosum Hack	-----do-----
115.	Kusul	Heteropogon Contortus, Beauv	"
116.	Paonia	Schima Sulcatum, A Camus	"
117.	Phuli	Apluda Aristata, Linn.	"
118.	Rusa	Cymbopogon Martini, Wats.	"

(Contd..)

1	2	3	4
F. OTHER PLANTS			
119.	Bans	Dendrocalamus Strictus, Nees.	Gramineae
120.	Bandha	Loranthus Longiflorus, Desr.	Loranthaceae

Table No. 2
List Of Irrigation Works

S.No.	Name of hawrk	Location	Tahsil	Year of Starting.	Year of Completion.	Cost (in lakh. Rs.)	Desired area (in hectares)	Area Irrigated 1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	PRE- PLAN WORKS							In hectares
	a. Major works	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	—
	b. Medium works	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	—
	c. Minor Works							
	1. Siya Tank	—	Dewas	Not Known		0.3	40.5	92.
	2. Bhutia Tank	—	Sonkatch	-do-	—	0.55	81-	106.
	3. Momanpur Tank	—	-do-	-do-	1916	0.64	222.5	623
	4. Aghera Tank	—	-do-	-do-	1924	0.47	162	130
	FIRST PLAN WORKS							
	a. Major Works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	b. Medium Works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	c. Minor Works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DEWAS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Chandrakeshar P.U.W.	—	Kannod	1952	1954	0.55	60.70	135
6.	Satwas Tank	—	-do-	1952	1954	0.42	81.00	130.
7.	Pipalrawan Tank	—	Sonkatch	1953	1954	1.08	101	130
	SECOND PLAN WORKS							
	a. Major works	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	—
	b. Medium works	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	—
	c. Minor works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Neori Pick-up-weir	—	Bagli	1960	1968	0.44	60.70	Nil
9.	Bagli S.D.	—	-do-	1960	1961	0.63	60.7	46
10.	Gandhawal S.D.	—	Sonkatch	1960	1961	0.42	60.7	17
	THIRD PLAN WORKS							
	a. Major Works	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	—
	b. Medium works	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	—
	c. Minor works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Chidawad Tank	—	Sonkatch	1963	1966	1.96	141.6	225.80
12.	Padlia	—	-do-	1964	1965	1.15	60.7	158.91

APPENDIX-B

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
C.D.N.E.S. WORKS								
COLLECTOR SECTOR			Nil					
13.	Patadi Tank	—	Dewas	1960	1962	0.19	48.6	41
ANNUAL PLAN								
14.	Kaliadeh Tank	—	Dewas	1964	1969	1.11	91.5	19
15.	Sadak pipila Tank	—	Sonkatch	1965	1967	1.29	65	122
FOURTH PLAN WORKS								
a. Major works			Nil	—	—	—	—	—
b. Medium works			—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Chandrakesnar Dam	—	Kannod	1961	1976	284.62	6070	1194
c. Minor work			—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Jamner P.U.W.	—	Khategaon	1956	1971	3.20	121	47
18.	Bhorasa Tank	—	Sonkatch	1964	1976	1.83	141.6	25
Renovation Works								
19.	Rupeta Tank	—	Dewas	1972	1975	0.27	Transferred to Panchayat	

DEWAS

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	Tigariya tank	—	Dewas	1972	1975	0.50	Transferred to Panchayat	
21.	Khariya tank	—	Kannod	1972	1975	0.41	-do-	
Works Under Construction								
22.	Koap tank	—	Bagli	1965	1975	18.94		
23.	Nagda tank	—	Dewas	1974	1975	24.98		
24.	Amlavati tank	—	Dewas	1973	1975	2.71		
25.	Lodhari stop dam	—	Sonakatch	1973	1975	0.43		
26.	Devgarh stop dam	—	Bagli	1974	1975	1.25		
27.	Sindhari tank	—	Dewas	1974	1975	2.4		
28.	Datooni lift irrigation	—						
	Scheme	—	Kannod	1974	1975	6.1		
29.	Bagli lift irrigation	—						
	Scheme	—	Khategaon	1974	1975	3.4		
Under Survey and Investigation								
	1. Baratha tank	—	Dewas	—	—	7.00		
	2. Ranayar flood Control	—	Dewas	—	—	0.20		
	Scheme	—	Dewas	—	—	10.78		
	3. Nemavar flood control	—	Dewas	—	—			

Table No. 3
Small Scale Industries (Urban Areas)

S. No.	Name of the Industry	No. of Units	Main Product	Installed Capacity	Employment
1.	Flour Mills	1	Flour	—	5
2.	Dal Mills	1	Dal	—	6
3.	Cardage, Rope and Twine Industries	1	Cotton-carding	20 M.T.	7
4.	Leather Foot-wear	2	Shoes	220 Pairs	11
5.	Clothing and Tailoring	1	Stitching clothes	145	5
6.	Saw Mills	1	Sawn Wood	2,000 cft.	5
7.	Metal furniture	1	Almirah, Chairs, tables, etc.	101 pieces	6
8.	Tanneries and leather finishing	1	Tanned hides	100	5
9.	Vegetable oil	2	Oil	8 M.T. (one unit)	14
10.	Alloys metal industry	2	M.L, Guns	40	—
11.	Metal containers and Steel trunks	2	P. Laps, Gun powder, Buckets, Boxes, Charas, Tapela	5,000 430 15,000 13 50 5 M.T.	11 14
12.	Agricultural Implements, etc.	5	Charas, Rehat, Buckets, Chairs, Boxes, Tapela, etc.	16.5 M.T.	44
13.	Plastic moulded goods	1	Plastic buttons, Bangles, Handles, and other goods	500 gross 6 10 Doz.	

Source : Directory of Small Scale Industries in M.P. in unorganised sector employing 5 or more workers as on 31st December, 1969

Table No.4
Details of Proposed Large and Medium Scale Industries at Dewas
(As in 1970-71)

Name and Address of the Party	Items Proposed to be taken-up	Specific Requirements desired by the party			Proposed Employment
		Land	Water	Power	
1. M/s. Steel Tubes of India Ltd., Industrial Estate, Indore	Mild Steel Tube Plant			100KWh	920
2. Shri D.C. Bindal C/o Oriental Importers & Exporters, Gwalior	Oxygen and Acetylene Gas	10,000 sq. ft.	—	—	54
3. Shri P.S. Kalani, Indore	Glass Bottles and Containers ware (24,000 tons)	50 acres	3,000 Gallons	500 KWh	413
4. M/s. Potdar Brothers, Bhopal	Oxygen Gas, Nitrogen	—	—	—	
5. M/s. Kant Industries Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta	Synthetic Detergents	—	—	—	
6. M/s. V.K. Jain, Chem, India, Dewas	Sodium Hydro-sulphide	25000 sq. ft.	10,000 Gallons	100 H.P.	17
7. I.S. Gajra, Bombay-11	Rings Gears, Diff. Gears	—	—	—	
8. Nand Vanaspati, Indore	Vanaspati (30M.T.)	—	—	—	

Source: Industrial Potentiality Report of Dewas (Small Industries Service Institute, Indore) 1970-71.

Table No.5

Prospective Small Scale Units - Proposed

S.No.	Name of the Industry
1.	Wood Seasoning Plant
2.	Charcoal factory
3.	Brick factory
4.	Catcu factory
5.	Sodium Salicate factory
6.	Ice factory
7.	Aluminium utensils
8.	Absorvant cotton
9.	Wooden and Steel furniture
10.	Bone mill
11.	Air- compressor unit
12.	Phenumatic tools
13.	Paints and Distemper
14.	Cotton seed processing
15.	Cotton linters processing
16.	Barium compound
17.	Rexine cloth
18.	Scientific apparatus, test tubes, etc.
Need-based Units	
19.	Readymade garments
20.	Plastic goods
21.	Leather shoes and other goods
22.	Hosiery goods
23.	Soap
24.	Oil
25.	Powder, etc.
26.	Sport goods
27.	Hardware
28.	Nuts and bolts
29.	Tin-goods, such as buckets, <i>tapela</i> , etc.

Source : *Audhyogik Vikas Ki Sambhavanayan*, 1965, Industries Department, M.P.

Table No.6

Central and State Labour Acts in force in the
State of Madhya Pradesh

(As on 31/12/1970)

S.No.	Name of the Act
1	2
1.	The Workmens' Compensation Act 1923
2.	The Trade Unions Act, 1926
3.	The Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933
4.	The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
5.	The Employment of Children Act, 1938
6.	The Employers' Liability Act, 1938
7.	The Weekly Holidays Act, 1942
8.	The Industrial Statistics Act, 1942
9.	The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
10.	The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
11.	The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947
12.	The Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Scheme Act, 1948
13.	The Factories Act, 1948
14.	The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948
15.	The Minimum Wages Act, 1948
16.	The Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952
17.	The Mines Act, 1952
18.	The Collections of Statistics Act, 1953.
19.	The Working journalists (Conditions of Services and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955
20.	The Working Journalists (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Act, 1958
21.	The Motor Transport Workers' Act, 1961
22.	The Maternity Benefits Act, 1961
23.	The Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, 1962
24.	The Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1962
25.	The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963
26.	The Payment Of Bonus Act, 1965
27.	The Beedi and Cigar Workers' (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966

(Contd.)

1	2
28.	The Contract Labour (Regulations and Abolition) Act, 1970
	STATE LABOUR ACT
1.	The Madhya Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act, 1958
2.	The Minimum Wages (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Act, 1959
3.	The Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations Act 1960
4.	The Indian Trade Unions (Madhya Pradesh Amendments) Act, 1960
5.	The Minimum Wages (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Act, 1961
6.	The Madhya Pradesh Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1961
7.	The Madhya Pradesh Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) (Amendment) Act, 1961
8.	The Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 1961
9.	The Madhya Pradesh Minimum Wages Fixation Act, 1962
10.	The Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 1963 (No.IV of 1963)
11.	The Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 1963 (No. XXXII of 1963)
12.	The Indian Trade Unions (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Act, 1963
13.	The Payment of Wages (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Act, 1964
14.	The Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations (Amendment) Act, 1965
15.	The Madhya Pradesh Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) (Amendment) Act, 1965
16.	The Madhya Pradesh Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Act, 1967
17.	The Indian Trade Unions (Madhya Pradesh Amendment) Act, 1968.

Source : The Labour Commissioner, M.P., Indore

Table No.7

List of Bus Services Passing through Dewas Town

Name of Depot	Name of Route	Route (km)	Single Trips
1	2	3	4
1. Indore	1. Indore-Bhopal	245	2
	2. Indore-Zeeraipur	233	2
	3. Indore-Machalpur	288	4
	4. Indore-Narsingharh	219	4
	5. Indore-Rajgarh	211	4
	6. Indore-Pachore	164	2
	7. Indore-Sagar	385	4
2. Ujjain	1. Ujjain-Makshi-Dewas	76	2
	2. Ujjain-Sagar	385	2
	3. Ujjain-Zeeraipur	177	2
	4. Ujjain-Ashta	121	2
	5. Ujjain-Khichipur	191	2
	6. Ujjain-Sehore	151	2
	7. Ujjain-Dewas	37	2
	8. Ujjain-Sonkutch	74	4
3. Dhar	1. Mandu-Bhopal	290	2
4. Barwani	1. Khetla-Bhopal	413	2
	2. Barwani-Bhopal	364	2
5. Gwalior	1. Gwalior-Indore	496	4
6. Neemuch	1. Neemuch-Ujjain-Bhopal	439	2
	2. Neemuch-Ujjain-Bhopal	429	2
7. Chhindwara	1. Chhindwara-Bhopal-Indore		2
8. Mandsaur	1. Mandsaur-Ujjain-Bhopal	387	2
	2. Mandsaur-Indore-Bhopal	410	2
9. Shivpuri	1. Indore-Agra	623	2

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
10. Guna	1. Gwalior-Indore	499	2
	2. Guna-Indore	299	4
11. Shajapur	1. Shajapur-Indore	101	4
	2. Shujalpur-Indore	173	4
12. Vidisha	1. Vidisha-Indore	278	2
	2. Vidisha-Ujjain	278	8
13. Bhopal	1. Bhopal-Thandla	378	2
	2. Indore-Jabalpur	568	2
	3. Bhopal-Bhikangaon	378	2
	4. Bhopal-Khargone	330	2
	5. Bhopal-Khargone	359	2
	6. Bhopal-Jawad	482	2
	7. Bhopal-Indore	190	22
	8. Bhopal-Ujjain	190	4
14. Dewas	1. Dewas-Gandharvpuri	47	2
	2. Indore-Dewas- Gandharvpuri	121	2
	3. Indore-Dewas- Sonkutch	111	2
	4. Indore-Dewas-Ashta	157	2
	5. Dewas-Makshi-Ujjain	76	2
	6. Dewas-Shujalpur	137	2
	7. Indore-Dewas-Tarana	133	10
	8. Dewas-Indore	37	26
	9. Dewas-Mhow-Dhar	123	2
	10. Dewas-Indore	167	2
	11. Dewas-Indore-Maheshwar	150	2
	12. Dewas-Dhulia	306	1
	13. Dewas-Bhategaon	124	2
	14. Dewas-Ujjain	37	2
	15. Indore-Dewas-Bhopal	190	2
	16. Dewas-Indore-Ranapur	210	2

Table No.8

List Of Post and Telegraph Offices

Combined Post and Telegraph Offices	Branch Post Offices
1. Dewas	Dewas, BhawaniSagar, Hat, Balgash, Sipra, Siya, Tonk-Kala
2. Sonkatch	Choubara, Dhira, Gandharvpuri Bisakhedi.
3. Bhourasa Neori	Tonk-Khurd
4. Bagli	Chapda, Double Chouki, Kamlapur, Udainagar
5. Hat Piplya	Barotha, Devgarh, Karnawad, Khokria, Neori, Sirolia
6. Kannod	Kalwas, Katkut, Kusmania, Nanas a, Panigaon, Vikrampur, Sundel
7. Kantaphor	Bedgaon, Bai, Horda, Mohai, Satwas
8. Khategaon	Ajnas, Chandwaua, Eklera, Jiagaon, Harangaon, Neemawar, Sandalpur, Pepelkota

Source : Dewas Darshan, District Statistical Office

Table No.9

List Of Places of Interest with Population (1981 and 1991)

S.No.	Name of the Place	Population (1981)	Population (1991)
1.	Bagli	6,828	8,535
2.	Bijawad	N.A.	
3.	Bhaurasa	7,770	9,576
4.	Dewas	83,465	1,63,699
5.	Fatahgarh	126	N. A
6.	Gandharvapuri	2,991	N.A
7.	Hatpipilia	9,995	12,971
8.	Kataphod	1,225	7,295
9.	Karnowad	6,537	8,125
10.	Kiti	147	N.A
11.	Kendki chak	N.A	
12.	Nagda	3,455	N.A
13.	Nemawar	2,793	N.A
14.	Rajor	833	N.A
15.	Sandalpur	2,806	N.A
16.	Satwas	3,876	8,219
17.	Sipra	N.A	N.A
18.	Siya	2,866	N.A
19.	Sankatch	10,377	12,837

Source - Census Report 1981 and 1991 (1991 Figures are provisional)

APPENDIX-C

Table No. 1
Administrative Divisions

No.	Sub-Divisions	Tahsil	Area (in sq. km.)	Population		No. of inhabited villages	No. of towns
				1981	1991		
1.	Bagli	Bagli	1925.0	1,62,252	2,03,266	49	2
2.	Dewas	Dewas	1,004.9	2,32,741	3,19,831	7	1
3.	Kannod	Kannod	1,405.1	1,25,206	1,65,793	17	5
4.		Khategaon	1,099.4	96,335	1,24,996	2	1
5.	Sonkatch	Sonkatch	648.7	96,876	1,20,606	6	2
		Tonk-Khurd	640.0	81,899	98,030	3	-
5.	Total	6	7,020.0	7,95,309	10,32,522	84	11

Note:- Tonk-Khurd Tahsil was created on 2.10.84 from Sonkatch tahsil

Source:- (i) Census of India, 1981 and 1991

(ii) District Statistical Officer, Dewas

Table No. 2
Station-wise Rainfall

(In mm.)

Year	STATION						
	District Average	Bagli	Dewas	Kannod	Khategaon	Sonkatch	Tonk- Khurd
1973-74	-	1094.6	2136.1	1715.9	1762.6	1794.6	-
1979-80	-	772.4	734.0	958.1	875.5	902.3	-
1980-81	-	758.3	1143.3	1035.0	1119.0	927.0	-
1985-86	724.0	664.5	638.7	854.0	805.9	75.6	625.1
1986-87	1004.4	894.1	1070.6	1052.86	587.0	1169.0	1,255.0
1987-88	750.7	475.4	767.7	715.0	965.0	674.0	907.0
1988-89	1074.4	874.0	1057.2	1134.0	1245.5	1014.0	984.0
1989-90	660.8	470.0	712.4	692.0	991.5	594.0	505.6
1990-91	1136	855.0	1161.3	1117.0	1386.5	1105.0	1197.0

Source :- District Statistical Hand-book, Dewas, 1980-90-91

Table No. 3
Annual Rainfall in Dewas

(In mm)

S.No. Month	Year						
	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1. January	--	1.7	--	13.8	1.0	--	4.68
2. February	--	--	15.20	4.0	--	3.7	5.33
3. March	--	--	--	--	--	5.53	--
4. April	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
5. May	--	6.3	--	2.0	--	--	24.46
6. June	344.90	363.40	68.20	151.80	124.70	128.70	141.30
7. July	191.20	292.30	146.30	589.30	112.41	321.40	168.90
8. August	340.20	295.20	252.70	394.50	434.50	334.50	260.35
9. September	285.10	74.40	110.30	35.60	26.21	140.18	62.30
10. October	10.2	--	130.40	4.7	29.95	112.7	1.7
11. November	--	--	--	--	5.35	2.80	--
12. December	--	4.7	--	0.6	16.75	--	2.0
13. Total	1171.60	998.00	723.10	1205.5	750.87	1051.51	771.02

Source:- Zila Sankhyiki Sargranth, 1989-90

Table No. 4
Average Rainfall and Number of Rainy Days

(Rainfall in mm)

No. Month	1979-80		1980-81	
	Rainfall	Rainy days	Rainfall	Rainy days
1. June	146.7	6	363.4	15
2. July	180.3	10	252.3	10
3. August	397.8	12	295.2	14
4. September	56.2	3	74.4	3
5. Oct. to Nov.	80.1	5	--	--
6. Dec. to March	3.7	1	43.4	2
7. Total	864.8	37	1035.0	45

Source:- Agriculture Statistics, 1981, p. 27-28

Table No. 5
Normal Temperature in the District

(°C)

S. Month	1960		1970		1980		1985	
No.	Mean Maxi- mum	Mean Mini- mum	Mean Maxi- mum	Mean Mini- mum	Mean Maxi- mum	Mean Mini- mum	Mean Maxi- mum	Mean Mini- mum
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. January	24.0	13.3	25.5	14.7	25.3	10.6	26.5	9.3
2. February	31.5	20.6	27.9	16.3	26.3	13.4	27.6	10.5
3. March	31.2	25.2	32.6	19.6	29.4	16.4	35.7	14.4
4. April	38.0	24.3	40.2	27.9	37.5	19.2	37.7	20.4
5. May	43.3	21.1	43.3	22.2	39.4	23.7	38.5	25.4
6. June	40.0	22.2	37.8	23.4	37.4	25.7	36.5	23.5
7. July	37.8	21.1	32.2	21.1	31.7	24.5	32.6	22.2
8. August	28.9	21.1	31.1	22.2	28.5	21.7	28.6	21.6
9. September	31.9	23.0	27.9	22.2	35.3	19.4	32.3	21.4
10. October	33.4	21.7	33.4	23.9	32.4	19.7	29.7	15.4
11. November	32.7	21.4	30.1	18.9	29.2	15.2	30.25	12.4
12. December	29.1	16.8	24.4	14.9	24.2	10.4	28.7	10.6
Contd.								

Contd.

S. Month No.	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. January	28.0	6.0	18.5	11.4	22.0	12.9	28.0	9.8
2. February	30.0	11.0	30.0	14.5	--	14.5	31.5	12.7
3. March	34.0	16.0	--	18.4	32.5	19.4	34.5	16.6
4. April	40.0	15.0	28.0	25.0	--	23.0	40.5	23.1
5. May	42.0	16.0	43.5	26.1	43.7	28.9	40.6	27.2
6. June	36.0	27.0	--	28.0	38.9	26.8	37.4	25.3
7. July	30.0	23.0	--	25.0	28.6	23.4	32.5	23.8
8. August	--	23.0	37.0	24.0	32.0	23.8	29.1	23.0
9. September	--	17.0	--	22.8	--	23.0	33.7	24.3
10. October	--	16.0	33.0	19.6	--	18.5	34.6	17.8
11. November	--	12.0	--	15.3	--	13.2	32.3	15.1
12. December	25.0	10.0	27.0	11.6	--	--	27.8	11.5

Source :- Zila Sankhyiki Sargranth, Dewas, 1989-90

DEWAS

Table No. 6
Area and Population, 1981 and 1991

S. No.	Tahsil/District	Year	Area in Sq.km.	Population		
				Persons	Males	Females
1.	Sonkatch	1981	1,288.7	1,78,775	92,588	86,187
		1991	--	1,20,606	62,630	57,976
2.	Dewas	1981	1,004.9	2,32,741	1,21,538	1,11,203
		1991	--	3,19,831	1,67,848	1,51,983
3.	Bagli	1981	1,925.0	1,62,252	83,843	78,409
		1991	--	2,03,266	1,04,791	98,475
4.	Kannod	1981	1,405.1	1,25,206	64,448	60,758
		1991	--	1,65,793	85,571	80,222
5.	Khategaon	1981	1,099.4	96,335	49,885	46,450
		1991	--	1,24,996	65,207	59,789
6.	Tonk Khurd	1991	-	98,030	50,836	47,195
Dewas District		1981	7,020.0	7,95,309	4,12,302	3,83,007
		1991	7,020.0	10,32,522	5,36,882	4,95,640

Source:- Census of India 1981 and 1991 (Provisional)

Table No. 7
Decadal Variation in Population, 1901-91

Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Variation
1901	2,28,938	--	--
1911	2,74,986	+ 46,048	+ 20.11
1921	2,68,396	- 6,590	- 2.40
1931	3,06,975	+ 38,579	+ 14.37
1941	3,26,221	+ 19,246	+ 16.27
1951	3,45,306	+ 19,085	+ 5.85
1961	4,46,901	+ 1,01,595	+ 29.42
1971	5,94,336	+ 1,47,435	+ 32.99
1981	7,95,309	+ 2,00,973	+ 33.81
1991	10,32,522	+ 2,37,213	+ 29.82

Source: Census of India 1981 and 1991 (Provisional)

Table No. 8
Percentage of Population Variation, 1901-91

S.No.	Tahsil/District	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91
1.	Sonkatch Tahsil	+ 19.7	+ 29.9	+ 23.20	- 32.5
2.	Dewas Tahsil	+ 24.7	+ 32.0	+ 44.9	+ 37.4
3.	Bagli Tahsil	+ 48.6	+ 41.3	+ 37.5	+ 25.3
4.	Kannod Tahsil	+ 30.3	+ 30.8	+ 32.4	+ 32.4
5.	Khategaon Tahsil	+ 34.9	+ 31.5	+ 26.6	+ 29.8
	Dewas District	+ 29.42	+ 32.99	+ 33.8	+ 29.8

Source: Census of India 1981 and 1991 (Provisional)

Table No. 9
Density of Population 1901-91

Year	Area in Sq. km.	Population	Density per sq.km.
1901	7,008	2,28,938	33
1911	7,008	2,74,986	39
1921	7,008	2,68,396	38
1931	7,008	3,06,975	44
1941	7,008	3,26,221	47
1951	7,008	3,45,306	49
1961	7,008	4,46,901	64
1971	7,014.0	5,94,336	85
1981	7,020.0	7,95,309	113
1991	7,020.0	10,32,522	147

Source:- Census of India 1981 and 1991 (Provisional)

Table No. 10
Sex-Ratio, 1901-91

Year	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	N.A.	N.A.	946
1911	956	988	945
1921	941	944	894
1931	946	948	918
1941	947	953	889
1951	960	962	949
1961	937	942	907
1971	929	933	908
1981	929	936	897
1991	923	933	895

Source:- Census of India 1981 and 1991 (Provisional)

Table No. 11
Number of Towns and Villages, 1981

S.No.	Tahsil/District	No. of Towns	No. of Villages	
			Inhabited	Un-inhabited
1.	Sonkatch	2	236	8
2.	Dewas	1	236	4
3.	Bagli	2	261	49
4.	Kannod	2	169	13
5.	Khategaon	1	166	2
District Total		8	1,068	76

Source:- Census of India, 1981

Note:- 1991 Census Figures are not ready

Table No. 12
Rural-Urban Population Composition, 1981-91

S.No.	Tahsil/District	Year	Population		
			Total	Rural	Urban
1.	Sonkatch	1981	1,78,775	1,60,628	18,147
		1991	1,20,606	98,193	22,413
2.	Dewas	1981	2,32,741	1,49,276	83,465
		1991	3,19,831	1,56,132	1,63,699
3.	Bagli	1981	1,62,252	1,45,429	16,823
		1991	2,03,266	1,73,635	29,631
4.	Kannod	1981	1,25,206	1,05,879	19,327
		1991	1,65,793	1,30,233	35,560
5.	Khategaon	1981	96,335	85,330	11,006
		1991	1,24,996	1,09,329	15,667
6.	Tonk Khurd	1991	98,030	98,030	-

Source:- Census of India 1981 and 1991 (Provisional)

Table No. 13
Percentage of Villages and Population, 1951-81

Year	less than 500		500-999	
	Villages	Population	Villages	Population
1	2	3	4	5
1951	85.25	53.12	10.91	24.10
1961	77.86	46.50	17.04	31.69
1971	68.02	35.04	21.64	30.73
1981	57.30	24.18	28.28	33.08

(Contd.)

Year	less than 500		500-999	
	Villages	Population	Villages	Population
	6	7	8	9
1951	3.05	13.63	0.79	9.06
1961	4.04	14.77	1.06	7.04
1971	8.02	21.23	2.32	13.00
1981	10.95	25.43	3.28	15.51

Note:- The Figures of Census 1991 are not ready

Source:- Census of India, 1981

Table No. 14
Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 1981

S. No.	District / Tahsil	Scheduled Castes	Percentage to total population	Scheduled Tribes	Percentage to total population
1.	Sonkatch Tahsil	44,374	24.82	1,435	0.80
2.	Dewas	43,284	18.60	7,756	3.33
3.	Bagli	27,169	16.74	44,812	27.62
4.	Kannod	16,349	13.06	37,045	29.56
5.	Khategaon	13,376	13.88	18,945	19.67
In District		1,44,552	18.18	1,09,993	13.83

Note : Census 1991 figures of Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not ready

Source : Census of India 1981

Table No. 15
Religionwise Population 1981

S. No.	Religious Community	Persons	Percentage to Total Population
1.	Hindus	7,09,553	89.22
2.	Muslims	77,633	9.76
3.	Christians	708	0.09
4.	Sikhs	1,824	0.23
5.	Buddhists	87	0.01
6.	Jains	5,504	0.69
7.	Others	-	-
8.	Religions not stated	-	-
All Religious Community		7,95,309	100

Source:- Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, Dewas

Table No. 16
Women workers 1981 and 1991

S. No.	Occupation	1981			1991		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1.	Cultivation	30,336	29,622	714	44,210	42,860	1,350
2.	Agricultural Labourers	39,704	37,124	2,580	55,965	51,274	4,691
3.	Household Industry	1,846	1,434	412	1,700	1,256	444
4.	Other Workers	5,242	2,606	2,636	7,108	2,019	5,089
	Total	77,128	70,786	6,342	1,08,983	97,409	11,574

Source:- Census of India 1981 and 1991 (Provisional)

Table No. 17
Civil Marriages

Year	Number of Cases Registered under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1956	Number of Marriages Solemnized out of them	Number of couples took divorce	Cases Rejected
1979	18	1	9	10
1980	23	-	12	11
1985	42	2	17	20
1986	45	-	12	12
1987	53	3	8	13
1988	92	5	20	30
1989	37	3	10	13
1990	46	4	15	14
1991	57	8	21	19
1992	55	5	6	12

Source:- District and Sessions Judge, Dewas

Table No. 18
Land Utilization Statistics

(In 000 Ha.)

Year	Geographical Area	Forest	Land not available for Agriculture		Permanent Pastures & Other Grazing Land	Misc. Tree Crops & Groves
			Land put to Non Agr. uses	Barran & Unculturable		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1975-76	700.3	202.9	30.6	15.7	88.5	-
1980-81	700.3	204.0	31.8	14.1	89.6	-
1985-86	700.3	204.0	31.8	14.3	85.2	-
1986-87	700.3	204.1	31.8	14.5	84.8	-
1987-88	700.3	204.1	31.8	13.9	84.9	-
	Culturable Waste	Current fallows	Old fallows	Net Area Sown	Area Sown more than once	Gross Cropped Area
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	10.1	4.5	2.6	345	25	370
	5.5	3.5	2.5	349.3	35.1	384.4
	4.3	2.0	2.9	359.8	67.6	423.4
	3.5	2.2	2.9	356.5	63.6	420.1
	3.4	1.5	2.7	358.0	53.0	411.0

Source:- Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) - 1976, 1981, 1988

Table No. 19
Area under Principal Crops

(In '000 Ha.)

Year	Paddy	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram	Tur	Moong Moth	Ground-Nut
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1975-76	3.4	60.7	92.3	6.5	33.6	18.6	5.8	17.6
1980-81	2.8	52.7	124.7	9.0	29.1	17.9	3.7	9.1
1985-86	1.9	49.9	96.7	14.5	43.3	12.2	2.5	2.0
1986-87	1.6	55.7	84.7	12.0	37.8	9.2	2.2	1.0
1987-88	1.4	40.4	107.2	13.0	28.0	10.9	1.9	0.8
1988-90	1.0	34.1	94.0	13.7	22.9	11.8	-	1.4
1990-91	1.1	71.7	82.5	12.6	51.8	11.9	-	0.9

(Contd.)

Soyabean	Linseed	Cotton	Sugar Cane (Sown)	Fruits and Vegetables	Condiments & Spices
10	11	12	13	14	15
15.4	9.7	46.6	6.0	1.7	2.5
30.0	5.8	38.1	3.1	2.7	1.7
93.1	5.5	41.6	3.5	2.6	1.2
102.9	5.0	37.4	3.4	2.9	0.9
98.9	3.8	42.5	4.5	3.0	1.2
108.9	3.3	56.3			
127.4	3.6	55.9			

Source : 1. Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) 1976, 1981, 1988

2. Madhya Pradesh Ki Adharbhoot Krishi Sankhyiki (1985-86 to 1989-90) and (1986-87 to 1990-91)

Table No. 20
Production of Principal Crops

(In '000 tons)

Year	Paddy	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram	Tur	Moong Moth	Ground-Nut
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1975-76	1.7	45.8	61.4	4.8	21.9	11.9	1.7	14.5
1980-81	1.3	53.1	115.0	6.4	20.5	9.3	1.1	6.6
1985-86	1.2	71.6	135.4	10.0	35.3	9.3	0.8	1.4
1986-87	0.8	84.7	100.4	7.9	29.4	6.8	0.7	0.9
1987-88	0.7	55.8	165.6	9.8	18.4	7.5	0.7	0.8
1989-90	0.5	53.7	151.4	16.9	18.0	8.4	"	1.2
1990-91	0.7	138.9	92.8	12.0	42.1	8.9	"	0.8

Soyabean	Linseed	Cotton (In Bales)	Sugar Cane (Gur)
10	11	12	13
6.6	4.4	18.3	9.9
11.4	2.4	16.7	5.7
72.5	2.4	31.7	7.2
67.3	2.3	21.4	8.6
37.9	2.8	40.2	7.5
87.5	1.5	44.2	
147.3	1.6	40.2	

Source:- 1. Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) 1976, 1981, 1988

2. Madhya Pradesh Ki Adharbhoot Krishi Sankhyiki (1985-86 to 1989-90) and (1986-87 to 1990-91)

Table No. 21
Source-wise Gross Irrigated Area

Year	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Other sources	Total Gross Irrigated Area	Area Irrigated More than once	Total Net Irrigated Area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1975-76	1.4	0.9	16.7	3.2	22.1	0.3	21.8
1980-81	3.6	0.7	29.9	5.2	39.4	0.5	38.9
1985-86	1.6	0.4	42.3	12.3	56.6	0.7	55.9
1986-87	4.5	1.4	50.3	14.6	70.8	1.3	69.5
1987-88	0.6	-	48.1	5.5	54.2	0.4	53.8
1989-90*	0.5	0.08	31.1	19.1	51.2	0.4	50.8
1990-91*	3.5	2.2	56.6	34.2	96.7	0.2	96.5

Source :- 1. Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) 1976, 1981, 1988

2. Madhya Pradesh Ki Adharbhoot Krishi Sankhyiki (1985-86 to 1989-90) and (1986-87 to 1990-91)

* Net Irrigated area

Table No. 22
Crop-wise Irrigated Area

(In '000 Ha)

Year	Paddy	Jowar	Wheat	Gram	Cotton	Sugar Cane (Sown)	Total Cereals
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1975-76	-	-	11.3	3.5	0.3	5.1	11.4
1980-81	0.01	0.04	20.5	8.1	1.5	6.1	20.6
1985-86	-	0.02	28.8	15.9	0.6	3.5	28.9
1986-87	0.01	0.09	37.5	19.0	1.2	3.4	37.6
1987-88	-	0.03	28.2	12.7	0.4	4.5	28.3
Total Pulses	Total Oilseeds	Total Spices	Total Fruits & Vegetables	Total Food Crops	Total Non-Food Crops		
9	10	11	12	13	14		
3.6	0.1	0.5	1.1	21.8	0.3		
8.4	0.1	0.5	2.1	37.7	1.6		
16.6	0.2	0.4	2.1	55.5	1.1		
20.0	0.9	0.5	2.4	68.3	2.5		
13.2	0.3	0.9	2.6	53.3	0.9		

Source:- Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) 1976, 1981, 1988

Table No. 23
Per Hectare Use of Fertilizers
(Cropped Area)

Year	Nitrogenous	Phosphate	Potassic	Total
1975-76	3.28	1.78	0.41	5.47
1980-81	2.22	6.72	2.27	21.81
1985-86	11.71	10.04	1.90	23.65
1986-87	14.99	12.84	2.37	30.20
1987-88	11.66	9.45	1.66	22.77

Source:- Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) 1976, 1981, 1988

Table No. 24
High Yielding Varieties Coverage
(In '000 Ha)

Year	Paddy	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Total
1975-76	0.3	13.8	20.9	1.4	36.4
1980-81	0.3	15.0	40.4	0.2	55.9
1985-86	1.9	50.6	112.0	6.8	171.3
1986-87	-	35.1	71.0	5.0	111.1
1987-88	-	31.9	71.3	4.5	107.7

Source:- Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) 1976, 1981, 1988

Table No. 25
Number of Agricultural Implements and Machinery

Year	Ploughs		Carts	Sugar Cane Crushers	
	Wooden	Iron		Power Driven	Bullock Driven
1	2	3	4	5	6
1975-76	48,859	742	47,254	158	677
1980-81	54,505	339	50,882	394	499
1985-86	61,268	1,937	55,870	411	459
1986-87	62,687	2,234	56,778	378	438
1987-88	62,980	2,116	50,196	716	320
1989-90	68,399	2,717	-	-	-
1990-91	65,340	3,234	-	-	-

Year	Irrigation Pumps		Tractors
	Oil-Engine	Electric	
	7	8	9
1975-76	2,525	5,129	163
1980-81	3,074	13,685	388
1985-86	2,513	19,660	662
1986-87	2,023	21,234	704
1987-88	2,639	27,129	847
1989-90	-	-	1,094
1990-91	-	-	1,211

Source :- 1. Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) 1976, 1981, 1988
2. Madhya Pradesh Ki Adharbhoot Krishi Sankhyiki (1985-86 to 1989-90) and (1986-87 to 1990-91)

Table No. 26
Livestock and Poultry

Year	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Horses	Pigs	Others	Total Live & Ponies		Cocks & Stock
								9	10	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	(Nos. in '000)
1975-76	390.8	114.4	2.5	75.7	3.0	1.5	-	-	-	66.5
1980-81	415.7	139.5	2.2	97.8	2.2	2.5	-	-	-	75.2
1985-86	393.1	130.9	2.1	118.8	2.0	3.8	1.5	645.3	87.2	
1986-87	399.2	137.9	2.4	112.3	2.0	4.1	1.5	659.4	84.5	
1989-90	410.8	161.7	-----	-----	104.7	-----	-----	677.2	102.0*	
1990-91	399.7	185.1	-----	-----	112.7	-----	-----	697.5	84.0*	

Sources:- 1. Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) 1976, 1981, 1988

2. Madhya Pradesh Ki Acharbhoot Krishi Sankhyiki (1985-86 to 1989-90) and (1986-87 to 1990-91)

* Total Poultry

Table No. 27
List of Irrigation Works (I)

S.No.	Name of work	Location	Tahsil	Year of Start	Year of Completion	Cost in Lac Rs.	Designed Area in Ha.	Area Irrigated 1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Paras Tank	(Near Village- Punjabpura)	Bagli	1978	1989	138.57	1396	820
2.	Amlawati Tank	Amlawati	Dewas	1973	1975	6.47	60	115
3.	Sindhani Tank	Sindhani	--"	1974	1975	3.38	67	130
4.	Nagda Tank	Nagda	--"	1974	1977	32.63	364	178
5.	Satoali --"	Satoali	--"	1979	1982	22.96	135	276
6.	Barotha --"	Barotha	--"	1979	1983	23.33	220	66
7.	Lukumadi --"	Lukumadi	Sonkatch	1979	1982	2.39	59	76
8.	Mendia Tank	Mendia	Bagli	1979	1981	15.61	140	50
9.	Koop Tank	Koop	--"	1965	1976	18.94	498	396
10.	Bori Tank	Bori	--"	1981	1983	40.00	185	137
11.	Dangrakheda Tank	Dangrakheda	--"	1981	1987	28.00	163	44
12.	Pankua Tank	Pankua	--"	1978	1981	17.36	283	195
13.	Burani Tank	Burani	Kannod	1979	1981	17.20	202	90
14.	Kiloda Tank	Kiloda	--"	1978	1980	16.16	147	30

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
15.	Sonsar S.D.	Sonsar	Tonk-Khurd	1979	1983	0.98	29	4
16.	Bhatuni S.D.	Bhatuni	--"	1979	1983	0.95	45	2
17.	Ganjipura L.I.S.	Ganjipura	Sonkatch	1974	1976	9.60	387	49
18.	Lodhary S.D.	Arniya	--"	1973	1974	0.43	29	3
19.	Deogarh S.D.	Deogarh	Bagli	1973	1974	1.25	85	85
20.	Datuni L.D.S.	Pipalkota	Kannod	1974	1974	6.09	250	91
21.	Bagdi L.I.S.	Khirmikhada	--"	1974	1974	3.38	210	20

Source : Collector, Dewas, (Data, 73-74, on wards)

Table No. 28
List of Irrigation Works II

S.No.	Name of work	Location	Tahsil	Year of Start	Year of Completion	Cost in Lakh Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Works Under Construction						
1.	Guradia Tank	Guradia	Tonkkhurd	1986	-	28.92
2.	Guradia Surdas Tank	Guradia Surdas	--"	1990	-	147.00
3.	New Rajanal Tank	Jamgod	Sonkoatch	1991	-	115.81
4.	Dehri L.I.S.	Dehri	--"	1984	-	24.83
5.	Arniya L.I.S.	Arniya	--"	1980	-	22.93
6.	Pankua No. 2 Tank	Pankua	Bagli	1990	-	13.07
7.	Taklikheda Tank	Taklikheda	Khategaon	1979	-	24.99
Works under submission & Survey						
1.	Kedar Kho Tank	Rajoda	Dewas	-	-	24.82
2.	Jalakhedi Tank	Jalalkhedi	--"	-	-	25.00
3.	Bhensakhedi Tank	Bhensakhedi	Sonkatch	-	-	110.19
4.	Kishanpura Tank	Kishanpura	--"	-	-	150.00
5.	Chhain Maina Tank	Chhain Maina	--"	-	-	67.52
6.	Mahigaon Tank	Mahigaon	Bagli	-	-	222.58
7.	Loharpiplia Tank	Lohar Piplia	--"	-	-	24.96
8.	Patpadi Tank	Patpadi	--"	-	-	234.66
9.	Sawasdo Tank	Sawasdo	Khategaon	-	-	58.50
10.	Sulgaon Tank	Sulgaon	--"	-	-	19.00

Source: Collector, Dewas

Table No. 29
Distribution of Workers

S.No.	Categories	1981	1991
1.	Population	7,95,309	1,032,522
2.	Total Main Worker	2,95,190	3,79,245
3.	Cultivators	1,36,757	165,433
4.	Agricultural Labourers	87,770	120,571
5.	Household Industry, Manufacturing, Servicing and Repairs	8,630	7,692
6.	Other Workers	62,033	85,549
7.	Marginal Workers	46,975	44,629
8.	Non Workers	4,53,144	-

Note:- * Provisional Figures

Source:- Census of India 1981, 1991.

Table No. 30
Large and Medium Scale Industries

S. No.	Name of Industries	Product	Capacity	Year of Establishment	Investment (Lakh Rs.)	Employment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Standard Mills Company Ltd., Dewas	Cotton Cloth and yarn	12,676 Spindles 300 loom	1941	204.11	633
2.	Dewas Flour Oil & Oil Cake Factory, Dewas	De-Oiled Cake	30,000 T. Per Year	1959-60	30.00	44
3.	Gajara Gears Pvt. Ltd., Dewas	Automobile Gears	4,000 T. Per year			
4.	Kirloskar Brothers Ltd., Dewas	Diesel Engine Gear Power Pump	600 T. Per year 1.12 Lakh Nos.	1962 1962	194.91 260.80	800 834
5.	New Precision India Ltd., Dewas	Cast Iron, Castings	12,000 T.P. Year	1962	43.56	303
6.	Rahul Steel Forging Pvt. Ltd., Dewas	Ferrous Forge Components	85,000 T. "	1971-72	22.00	80
7.	Currency Printing Press, Dewas	Currency Print	- 1974	20,000.00	1,800	
8.	H. & G. Gears Pvt. Ltd., Dewas	Crown Wheel	- 1974	112.29	172	
9.	V.P. Solvex Products Pvt. Ltd., Dewas	Vegetable oil by SEP Refined oil	42,000 T.P. Year 20,500 T.	1974	98.65	177
10.	Dewas Textile Mills Pvt. Ltd., Dewas	Manufacture of Shirting suiting	80,000 meter per month	1975	269.76	225

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Steel tubes of India Ltd., Dewas	ERW Precision Steel tubes	60,000 T.P. Year	1975	269.75	557
12.	Hind Filters Pvt. Ltd., Dewas	Cigarette filter rods	2,500 Million Nos.	1975	72.21	153
13.	Steel Engots Pvt. Ltd., Dewas	Mild Steel	9,000 Ton	1975	79.92	174
14.	G.G. Automotives, Gears Pvt. Ltd., Dewas	Different Gear & Kits Gear Boxes	195 T.P. year 1,200 Nos	1975	91.73	200
15.	Tata Exports Ltd., Dewas	Leather Leather Garments	13,59 M.Sq. Met. 1.20 Lakh Nos.	1975	495.00	25
16.	Kalani Yarn Pvt. Ltd., Dewas	Crimping Yarn	93,600 Ton Per Year	1975-76	29.00	-(Closed)
17.	Premier Extraction Pvt. Ltd., Dewas	Vegetable oil by SEP Refined oil	42,000 T. " 11,000 T. "	1976	76.78	99
18.	Medhumilan Syntex Pvt. Ltd., Dewas	Synthetic Cloth	8 Lakh meter	1977	22.74	49
19.	Dewas Chemicals * Fertilizer, Dewas	Fertilizer	45,000 Ton Per year	1977	40.27	55 (closed)
20.	Deepak Woolen Pvt. Ltd., Dewas	Non-Worsted Yarn	1,800 Spindles	1977	105.00	472
21.	Steel Tubes of India Ltd., Dewas	Precision Steel tubes	- 1977	-	-	-
22.	S.K.M. Fabrics, Dewas	Purification of Synthetic Fabric	4,000 Ton P.Y.	1978	85.39	295
23.	Sahyadri Dye Sturf and Chemicals	Di-Methyl Anelin Di-Thethyl Anelin	300 " 240 "	1978	171.16	100

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Shubham Synthetics	Synthetic Fabrics	50 Ton Per Year	1978	36.33	89
25.	Dewas Synthetics Pvt. Ltd., Dewas	Processing Suiting & Shirting	16,500 Meter 1,800"	1979	107.62	92
26.	Gajara Bewel Grears	Ring Gears and Penious	7,500 T. Per Year	1979	547.60	447
27.	Johnson Pedder Pvt. Ltd., Dewas	Sanitary wares Accessories	5,000 T. "	1979	87.49	462
28.	Veshali steel (Mini Steel)	M.S. Bars	20,000 T. "	1979	217.44	39
29.	Tata Export Ltd., Dewas	Shoe uppers	7,20,000 Nos.	1979	67.66	323
30.	Five-s Ltd. Dewas	Vegetable	- 1980	60.00	150	
31.	Chandraprabha Syntex	Synthetic Cloth	- 1981	60.52	83	
32.	H & R Johnson Pvt. Ltd., Dewas	Cyramic Glazed englazed Tiles	15,000 T. Per year	1981	149.55	323
33.	Jyoti Weighing System	Weighing Machines	-	1983	153.00	341
34.	Alfran Oil Pvt. Ltd. Dewas	Refined Vegetable Oil	9,000 T. Per year	1983	52.00	58
35.	Jaini Kaliyawala Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Dewas	Pharmaceuticals	-	1983	153.00	105
36.	Auto Forge (M.P.) Pvt. Ltd., Dewas	Forging	1,300 T. Per year	1984	114.05	45
37.	Prestige Fabricators Dewas	L.P.G. Cylinder	1,00,000 Nos	1984	61.25	150
38.	Ranbaxy Laboratories, Dewas	Pharmaceuticals	8,000 Kg. each	1984	528.56	105

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
39.	Deepak Wooken, Blankets, Dewas	Woolen Blanket	- 1984-85	72.00	80	
40.	Chandraprabha Syntex, Dewas	Art Silk fabrics (Purification)	22.84 Lakh Meter	1980	33.62	100
41.	Prestige Foods Pvt. Ltd., Dewas	Refined edible oil	30,000 T. Per year	1981	54.17	152
42.	Dewas Gases Pvt. Ltd. Dewas	Industrial Gases	- 1985-86	175.00	150	
43.	Steel Engots Pvt. Ltd., Dewas	Oxygen gas	- 1986-87	70.00	25	
44.	Techo Cast Pvt. Ltd., Dewas	Alloy Steel	1,800 T. Per year	1981	53.40	61
45.	Photomate Pvt. Ltd., Dewas	Fluid Coupling	1,500 Nos.	1982	55.00	103
46.	Abhan Weavers, Dewas	Synthetic Cloth	- 1982	7000	40	
47.	Cab Tech, Pvt. Ltd. Dewas	A. Steel Casting B. Grinding Media	1,300 T. Per year 500 T. Per Year	1982	65.25	65
48.	Kalyan Solvent Extraction Pvt. Ltd., Dewas	Vegetable oil by SEP Refined oil	30,000 T. Per Year 12,000 T. Per Year	1982	142.30	104
49.	Keshari Steel Product, Dewas	M.S. Engots	18,000 T. Per year	1982	220.27	92
50.	Sal Paper Mills Ltd., Dewas	Craft Paper	2,310 T. Per year	1982	117.25	142
51.	Kalpana Industries (Indore) Pvt. Ltd. Dewas	Tunguston Filament	125 Million Nos.	1983	109.50	136
52.	R.J. Kelled Pvt. Ltd., Dewas	Kelled-Metal	12,000 T. Per year	1983	225.00	60
53.	Biplus Tubes Ltd., Dewas	Tubes	25 Million Lt.	1986-87	840.00	70

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
54.	Steel Tubes (India) Ltd., Dewas	C.H. Strips	20,000 Nos.	1986-87	650.00	200
55.	Prestige Foods Ltd., Dewas	Vegetable oil	--	1986-87	--	--
56.	M/S Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd., Dewas	P.P. Bandage	--	1986-87	--	--
57.	M/S Keshri Steel, Dewas	Oxygen gas	--	1986-87	--	--
58.	M/S Tata Export Ltd. Dewas	Leather Footware	--	1988	700.00	350
59.	M/S National Paraoxide Ltd., Dewas	Plastic Adhesive	--	1-1-81	1000.00	140
60.	Premier Protines Ltd., Dewas	Soya Product Food	--	28-8-88	90.00	90

DEWAS

Table No. 31
Registered Factories and Employment

Year	Cotton textile Industry		Leather Industry		Chemical Industry		Original Metal and Mixmetal		Other than electrical Machines, Other Machine tools Manufacture of tools		Other Industries		Total
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	
1980	40	2,079	4	470	9	880	6	345	5	1022	59	6,788	123 11,584
1985	38	1,960	5	485	19	2,077	14	1,043	7	1,347	88	4,395	171 11,307
1986	37	1,910	5	485	19	2,077	15	1,103	7	1,347	88	4,426	171 11,348
1987	36	1,890	5	485	20	2,277	15	1,103	7	1,347	96	4,617	179 11,719
1988	37	1,905	5	485	20	2,277	15	1,103	7	1,347	98	4,967	182 12,084
1989	40	2,006	6	480	22	2,522	15	1,103	7	1,347	113	4,889	203 12,426

Note:- A- Number of Factories

B- Average Daily Employment

Source :- Zila Shantikhyld Sarganth

APPENDIX-C

Table No. 32
Minerals : Production & Value

Year	Silica Sand		Sand		Stone		(Production- M.T. Value - Rs.)
	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value	
1980-81	3,802	57,030	75,624	6,04,993	23,961	1,91,689	
1985-86	4,071	2,64,615	49,773	14,93,190	60,296	14,47,104	
1986-87	4,298	2,79,370	36,136	12,64,760	1,25,010	37,50,500	
1987-88	4,216	2,82,969	1,38,723	48,53,310	51,049	13,78,327	
1988-89	3,067	2,45,360	16,549	1,66,049	70,097	10,51,455	
1989-90	4,460	3,56,816	2,23,924	78,37,357	1,12,949	30,40,631	

Source :- Zila Shankhyiki Sarganth

Table No. 33
Segregation of Demand

Year	Number of Consumers	(KWH.)				Street Lighting	Total
		Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Water Works		
1980-81	35,545	5,389	58,825	3,931	2,711	674	87,549
1985-86	76,805	14,944	1,72,740	5,300	2,458	1,397	2,39,402
1986-87	85,077	17,477	1,77,541	5,348	3,214	1,330	2,60,324
1987-88	92,182	28,502	1,88,256	6,167	3,668	1,543	2,73,702
1988-89	1,08,801	33,282	2,17,914	5,883	3,553	1,802	3,11,890
1989-90	1,16,546	44,472	2,09,239	5,938	3,386	1,722	2,92,605
1990-91	1,24,339	42,897	2,23,034	6,675	3,190	1,675	3,79,632
1991-92	1,52,621	46,091	2,21,187	7,485	8,144	1,626	4,29,716

Source:- 1. Zila Shankhyiki Sarganth
2. Vidyut Vikas Ki Shankhyiki
3. Varetik Prathvedan 1991-92 - M.P.E.B.

Table No. 34
Rural Electrification

Year	Number of Electrified Villages	Percentage of Electrified Villages to Total Villages	Electrified Pumps
1980-81	622	53.99	18,260
1985-86	885	85.51	25,996
1986-87	925	89.37	27,556
1987-88	961	92.85	29,756
1988-89	1,027	99.23	33,135
1989-90	1,030	100	35,276
1990-91	1,032	100	37,944
1991-92	1,032		40,827

Source:- 1. Zila Shankhyi ki Sangranth
2. Vidyut Vikas Ki Shankhyiki
3. Varshik Prativedan 1991-92 M.P.E.B.

Table No. 35
Benefits to the Labourers under Various Statutory Provisions

Year	Minimum Wages Act		Payment of Bonus Act 1965		Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment Act)		Shop & Establishment Act		Motor Transport Workers Act	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1980-81	350	1,284	59	5,159	10	383	495	652	35	315
1985-86	725	2,4,816	71	5,173	9	392	557	496	38	326
1986-87	735	1,5,353	78	14,305	9	425	623	522	40	324
1987-88	805	1,5,353	89	21,362	9	425	537	588	38	310
1988-89	720	15,700	89	21,385	9	425	558	622	40	326
1989-90	755	1,03,298	95	8,083	9	425	604	670	39	324
1990-91	801	1,09,198	95	15,212	9	357	620	609	42	330
1991-92	828	1,09,373	--	--	9	347	647	696	46	342

Note :- A : Number of Establishments Covered

B : Number of Benefited Workers

Source :- Government Labour Officer, Dewa

Table No. 36
Central and State Labour Acts in force in the State
(As in 1992)

S.No.	Name of the Acts
1.	Bidi and Cigar workers conditions of Employment Act 1966.
2.	Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act 1970.
3.	Child Labour Prohibitions & Regulation, Act, 1986.
4.	Employee's Provident Funds 82, Misc. Provisions Act 1952.
5.	Employees State Insurance Act.
6.	Industrial Disputes Act.
7.	Industrial Disputes Act.
8.	Maternity Benefit At.
9.	Minimum Wages Act 1948.
10.	Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.
11.	Payment of Gratuity, Act.
12.	Payment of Wages, Act.
13.	Trade Unions Act.
14.	Workman's Compensation Act.
15.	M.P. - Industrial Relations Act.
16.	M.P. Shops & Establishment Act.
17.	Factories Act.
18.	M.P. Shram Kalyan Nidhi Act.
19.	Payment of Bonus Act 1965.

Source:- Govt. Labour Officer, Dewas

Table No. 37
Tahsilwise Number of Registered Money Lenders

Year	Khategaon	Kannod
1975-76	24	99
1980-81	24	63
1985-86	24	44
1990-91	35	30
1991-92	36	16

Sources:- Tahsildars, Dewas District

Table No. 38
Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies

(Amount in Crore Rs.)

Year	Number	Membership	Working Capital
1980-81	111	70,572	9.54
1985-86	111	88,128	27.56
1986-87	111	89,109	26.92
1988-89	111	94,000	29.01
1990-91	111	83,297	33.69

Source:- Zila Sankhyaki Pustika (1980, 1990, 1991) Dewas

Table No. 39
Non-Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies

(Amount in Lakh Rs.)

Year	Number	Membership	Working Capital
1980-81	33	8,662	0.49
1985-86	36	14,500	2.89
1986-87	35	14,645	2.67
1988-89	37	14,700	2.67
1990-91	40	16,342	2.89

Source:- Zila Sankhyaki Pustika (1980, 1990, 1991) Dewas

Table No. 40
District Cooperative Land Development Bank, Dewas

(Amount in Lakh Rs.)

Year	Share Capital	Working Capital	Advances	Loans Outstanding
1985-86	68.47	671.83	634.95	605.57
1986-87	75.36	774.56	772.43	680.20
1988-89	82.30	868.92	659.75	782.57
1990-91	91.29	1008.29	914.70	857.45

Source:- Zila Sankhyaki Pustika (1980, 1990, 1991), Dewas

Table No. 41
District Cooperative Central Bank, Dewas

(Amount in Lakh Rs.)

Year	Membership	Share Capital	Working Capital	Loans Advanced	Loans Outstanding	Recovery (Percentage)
1975-76	266	51.77	96.60	364.49	137.32	79.7
1980-81	306	66.44	255.51	978.93	1115.26	69.6
1985-86	326	153.69	614.33	2382.35	2246.40	61.77
1986-87	326	172.86	748.92	2687.77	1962.41	47.04
1987-88	326	221.09	830.64	3068.35	1520.83	11.23
1988-89	326	222.55	923.59	3350.72	2307.69	26.02
1989-90	326	222.77	1182.47	3797.26	1254.18	1.26
1990-91	324	293.32	1287.64	4048.19	1677.54	62.50
1991-92	324	293.34	1277.59	3272.10	1631.56	40.00

(Branches:- Dewas, Bagli, Barotha, Bhawani Sagar, Kannod, Kantaphod, Vijayaganj Mandi, Doubal Chowki, Loharda, Hatpipaliya, Satwas, Pipaliya Sadak, Sonkatch, Khatagaon, Deogarh, Bhourasa, Udainagar, Haran gaon, Pipalronwa, Tonk Khurd.)

Source:- District Cooperative Central Bank, Dewas

Table No. 42
Small Saving Schemes in Dewas District

(In Lakh Rs.)

Year	Progressive Totals		Target
	Gross Deposits	Net Deposits	
1975-76	17.31	3.78	7
1980-81	110.25	38.08	25
1985-86	258.04	84.03	80
1987-88	400.12	150.98	214
1989-90	484.55	216.00	300
1990-91	644.69	265.01	260
1991-92	695.88	290.38	275

Source:- District Small Savings Officer, Dewas

Table No. 43
Commercial Bank Offices in the District

Year	Urban	Rural	Total
1985	25	45	70
1986	25	45	70
1987	25	45	70
1989	26	53	79
1990	26	53	79

Source:- Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, 1991, Dewas

Table No. 44
Cooperative Marketing Societies

(Amount in Crore Rs.)

Year	Number	Membership	Working Capital
1980-81	5	1,560	0.87
1985-86	5	3,210	1.41
1986-87	5	3,220	1.49
1988-89	5	3,350	1.49
1990-91	5	3,865	1.42

Source:- Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, 1980, 1990, 1991, Dewas

Table No. 45
Arrivals in Harpalpur Mandi

(In Qntrs.)

Main Commodities	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91
1. <i>Juar</i>	567	2,629	1,388	1,098
2. <i>Wheat</i>	157	146	460	2,064
3. <i>Gram</i>	480	790	2,227	2,742
4. <i>Tuar</i>	295	71	31	32
5. <i>Soyabean</i>	861	1,951	6,553	10,395
6. <i>Maize</i>	6	527	278	391

Source:- Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Harpalpur

Table No. 46
Arrivals in Khategaon Mandi

Main Commodities	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92
(In Qntls.)					
1. Wheat	15,767	1,447	161	193	4,801
2. Tuar	17,878	19,209	25,417	33,224	36,042
3. Gram	9,126	4,375	4,940	30,333	73,926
4. Soyabean	727	5,299	25,846	46,765	66,507
5. Alsi	15,765	4,371	3,605	1,616	1,993
6. Cotton	14,858	37,824	61,132	1,02,129	91,561

Source:- Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Khategaon.

Table No. 47
Arrivals in Sonkatch Mandi

Principal Commodities	1975-76	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92
(In Qntls.)					
1. Soya bean	11,400	16,019	76,144	1,48,349	1,17,653
2. Wheat	5,225	6,462	8,414	1,12,805	1,06,625
3. Gram	7,615	9,693	21,382	66,481	48,813
4. Juar	30,312	39,492	6,165	19,505	36,768

Source:- Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Sonkatch

Table No. 48
Life Insurance Business in the District

(Amount in Crore Rs.)				
Year	No. of Policies	Sum Insured	Premium Income	No. of Agents
1980-81	1147	1.37	-	93
1985-86	2806	6.82	0.08	155
1986-87	2768	6.76	0.10	183
1987-88	3184	11.01	0.27	206
1988-89	4070	12.17	0.29	165
1989-90	5009	15.04	0.30	198
1990-91	5813	21.30	0.46	213
1991-92	6438	29.16	0.54	242

Source:- Branch Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Dewas

Table No. 49
Length of Roads in the District

(In Km.)			
Year	Metalled	Unmetalled	Total
1975-76	474.00	34.00	508.00
1980-81	544.00	26.00	570.00
1985-86	673.00	65.00	538.00
1986-87	709.00	76.00	785.00
1987-88	717.65	137.70	855.35
1988-89	734.55	133.70	867.25
1989-90	744.95	130.30	875.25
1990-91	756.05	136.40	892.45
1991-92	761.05	154.10	915.15

Source:- Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (B & R), Dewas

Table No. 50
Surfacewise Road-Length

(In Km.)			
Year	Bituminous	Water-Bound Macadam	Natural Soil Fair-weather roads (Motorable)
1975-76	387.10	86.90	34.00
1980-81	397.20	176.80	26.00
1985-86	410.20	214.47	48.80
1986-87	412.36	260.74	65.20
1987-88	428.01	289.64	137.70
1988-89	430.61	303.34	133.70
1989-90	438.61	306.34	130.30
1990-91	438.01	318.04	136.40
1991-92	440.86	311.19	154.10

Source :- Executive Engineer P.W.D. (B & R), Dewas

Table No. 51
Road Classification

Year	(In Km.)				
	National Highways	State Highways	Major District Roads	Village Roads (Metalled)	Other Roads (Unmetalled)
1975-76	45.30	162.40	194.70	116.90	34.00
1980-81	45.30	162.40	194.70	186.90	26.00
1985-86	45.30	162.40	194.70	317.34	48.80
1986-87	45.30	162.40	194.70	351.90	76.00
1987-88	45.30	162.40	194.70	377.89	137.70
1988-89	45.30	162.40	194.70	390.79	133.70
1989-90	45.30	162.40	194.70	397.79	130.30
1990-91	45.30	161.80	194.70	490.40	136.40
1991-92	45.30	161.80	194.70	574.99	154.10

Source:- Executive Engineer P.W.D. (B & R), Dewas

Table No. 52
Number of Bridges and Culverts

Year	State Highways				Other Roads			
	Total	Culverts	Small Bridges	Large Bridges	Total	Culverts	Small Bridges	Large Bridges
1981	253	192	57	4	380	339	38	3
1982	253	192	57	4	380	339	38	3
1983	261	197	57	7	395	354	38	3
1984	261	197	57	7	396	354	39	3
1985	261	197	57	7	399	357	39	3
1986	267	203	57	7	401	359	39	3
1987	267	203	57	7	401	359	39	3
1988	267	203	57	7	409	367	39	3
1989	267	203	57	7	418	376	39	3
1990	267	203	57	7	428	386	39	3
1991	267	203	57	7	444	401	40	3

Source: Sadak Sankhyiki, 1989, 1991

Table No. 53
Number of Rest Houses and Circuit Houses (1990)

S.No.	Name of Place	Name of Road and km.
1.	Dewas Circuit House	Dewas-Newari Raod 1/6
2.	Dewas Rest House	Dewas-Ashta Raod 153/6
3.	Sonkatch	Dewas-Ashta Road 122/4
4.	Chapada Inspection Hut (Bagli)	Indore-Nemawar Road 49/6
5.	Bijwad (Kannod)	Indore-Nemawar Road 76/6
6.	Kannod	Indore-Nemawar Raod 96/2
7.	Khategaon	Indore-Nemawar Road 115/8
8.	Nemawar (Khategaon)	Sandalpur-Nemawar Road 9/2
9.	Satwas (Kannod)	Bijwad-Katanphod-Satwas Road 30 4
10.	Ajnas (Kannod)	Bijwad-Katanphod-Satwas Road 48/2
11.	Barotha (Dewas)	Newari-Barotha Road 8/10
12.	Tonk-Khurd	Tonk Kala-Tonk-Khurd Road 9/2
13.	Bagli	Bagli-Bhorasa Road 2.00

Source: Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (B & R), Dewas

Table No. 54
Number of Automobiles in the District

Year	Motor-Cycles	Buses	Trucks	Cars/Jeeps	Taxis	Others	Total
1975-76	605	81	304	312	8	341	1,651
1980-81	1,197	94	343	364	29	630	2,657
1985-86	2,716	142	432	297	107	1,621	5,315
1986-87	3,058	146	457	317	143	1,830	5,951
1987-88	4,147	132	443	331	179	2,078	7,310
1988-89	5,490	133	470	243	196	2,478	9,010
1989-90	7,056	144	497	423	225	1,357	9,702
1990-91	8,738	145	534	460	266	1,483	11,625
1991-92	10,530	161	564	510	308	1,668	13,741

Source: District Statistical Officer, Dewas

Table No. 55
Number of Accidents and Casualties

Year	Bus			Truck			Car/Taxi			Scooter/ Motor-cycles			Other		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
1970-71	2	3	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6
1980-81	50	6	37	85	15	64	12	-	9	29	1	31	32	1	23
1985-86	84	9	28	129	17	118	22	1	17	51	-	59	33	3	31
1986-87	82	11	69	151	229	101	16	-	14	48	3	46	23	1	23
1987-88	39	8	62	186	33	212	37	3	31	47	3	50	97	13	106
1988-89	73	11	133	192	40	206	35	5	38	44	3	39	73	8	60
1989-90	54	7	64	167	27	132	34	4	42	75	3	76	134	12	201

Source:- Zila sankhiyiki Sargranth

Note:- A- Accidents

B- Deaths

C- Wounded

Table No. 56
Number of Post & Telegraph Offices and Telephones

Year	Post Offices Name of Head offices	Branch Offices		Total Telegraph Offices			Telephones	
		No. of Sub-Permanent Post Offices	Experimental Offices	Departmental Telegraph Offices	Combined Post and Telegraph Offices			
1975-76	Dewas	16	75	6	6		600	
1980-81	Dewas	36	98	27	27		900	
1985-86	Dewas	46	102	62	62		1,200	
1986-87	Dewas	46	102	62	62		1,200	
1987-88	Dewas	46	102	62	62		1,200	
1988-89	Dewas	46	102	62	62		1,300	
1989-90	Dewas	46	103	62	62		1,600	
1990-91	Dewas	46	103	62	62		1,900	
1991-92	Dewas	46	122	62	62		2,472	

Source:- 1. District Statistical Officer, Dewas

2. Sub-Divisional officer, Telephones

Table No. 57
Distribution of Workers in the District

S. Category	1981						1991			
	No. of Workers	Males	Females	Percent- age.	No. of Workers.	Percent- age.	Males	Females	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Total Main Workers		2,95,190	2,18,062	77,128	100	3,79,245	2,70,262	1,08,983		100
1. Cultivators		1,36,757	1,06,421	30,336	46.33	1,65,433	1,21,223	44,210		43.62
2. Agricultural Labourers		87,770	48,066	39,704	29.73	1,20,571	64,606	55,965		31.79
3. Household Industry		8,630	6,784	1,846	2.92	7,692	5,992	1,700		2.03
4. Other workers		62,033	56,791	5,242	21.02	85,549	78,441	7,108		22.56

Source:- Census of India 1981 and 1991 (Provisional)

Table No. 58
Farm Harvest Prices of Principal Crops (In Rs. Per Quintal)

Year	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram	Sesamum	Linseed
1975	160	130	120	180	260	225
1980	158	110	100	250	490	431
1985	195	165	150	475	-	510
1986	210	150	170	360	702	485
1987	260	162	162	405	-	790
1988	310	140	190	505	-	775
1989	270	210	190	650	780	710
1990	270	160	175	570	1,150	690
1991	225	175	185	550	1,350	1,010

Source:- Superintendent, Land Records, Dewas

Table No. 59
Average Yield of Principal Crops
(In Kg. Per Hectare)

Year	CROPS					
	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Bajra	Gram	Tur
1985-86	714	1,492	1,400	492	815	764
1986-87	546	1,584	1,060	444	775	734
1987-88	558	1,438	1,516	701	656	688
1988-89	560	1,856	1,218	723	867	969
1989-90	515	1,641	1,611	667	790	710
1990-91	677	2,018	1,125	697	812	749

Source:- Basic Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) 1985-86 to 1989-90 and 1986-87 to 1990-91 \

Table No. 60
Number, Area and Size of Land Holdings

S. No.	Size of Holding	Number of Holdings	Percentage of total Number of Holdings		Area Covered.		Percentage Holdings total area covered by all.		(Number in thousands) (Area in thousand Hect.)	
			1985-86	1990-91	1985-86	1990-91	1985-86	1990-91	1985-86	1990-91
1.	Marginal below 1 Hect.	17	18	19	7	8	2	2	2	2
2.	Small 1 to 2 Hect.	15	18	19	22	27	5	5	1	1
3.	Semi-Medium 2 to 4 Hect.	18	21	23	51	60	12	12	3	3
4.	Medium 4 to 10 Hect.	24	25	27	152	159	36	36	8	8
5.	Large 10 Hect and above.	11	11	12	194	171	46	46	11	11
Total:		85	93		426	425				

Source :- Basic Agricultural Statistics, (M.P.) 1985-86 to 1989-91 and 1986-87 to 1990-91

Table No. 61
Average Daily Wages Rates of Rural-Agricultural Workers in the District

Year	Carpenter	Black Smith	Cobbler	Plough man	Sorter and Trans-planter	Harvester	Agricultural Labourer
1980	9	9	8	5	5	5	5
1985	13	13	13	9	9	9	9
1986	14	14	14	10	10	10	10
1987	18	18	18	10	10	10	10
1988	19	19	19	11	11	11	11
1989	21	21	21	11	11	11	11
1990	24	24	24	16	16	16	16
1991	26	26	26	16	16	16	16
1992	30	30	30	20	20	20	20

Source:- Labour officer, Sub-Division, Dewas

Table No. 62
Position at the Employment Exchange

Year	Registration	Filled	Live Register at the end of Year	Number of Employees Using the Societies of the exchange.
1985	8,988	524	21,254	100
1986	8,035	375	28,796	98
1987	9,636	290	30,661	145
1988	9,459	321	33,924	85
1989	7,567	551	37,394	91
1990	8,885	246	38,843	95
1991	7,464	254	40,337	94

Source:- District Employment Officer, Dewas

Table No. 63
List of Government Offices
(As in June, 1991)

Central Government

1. General Manager, Bank Note Press, Dewas
2. Deputy Divisional Officer, Telephones, Dewas
3. Income Tax Officer, Dewas

State Government

1. Collector, Dewas
2. District and Sessions Judge, Dewas
3. Superintendent of Police, Dewas
4. Deputy Director, Agriculture, Dewas
5. Divisional Forest Officer, Regional Forestry, Dewas
6. Divisional Forest Officer, Production, Dewas
7. Divisional Forest Officer, Social Forestry, Dewas
8. Divisional forest Officer, Narbada Project, Dewas
9. Assistant Fisheries Officer, Dewas
10. Executive Engineer, P.W.D.(B & R), Dewas
11. Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Dewas
12. Executive Engineer, P.H.E., Dewas
13. Assistant Publicity Officer, Dewas
14. Superintendent of Land Records, Dewas
15. District Registrar, Dewas
16. Inspector, Weights and Measures, Kannod
17. Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Dewas
18. District Treasury Officer, Dewas
19. General Manager, District Industries Centre, Dewas
20. Company Commandant, Home Guards, Dewas
21. Sales Tax Officer, Dewas
22. Project Officer, District Rural Development Agency, Dewas
23. Project Officer, Rural Functional Literacy Project, Dewas
24. Assistant Engineer, Electricity Safety, Dewas
25. District Excise Officer, Dewas
26. District Welfare Officer, Ex-serviceman, Dewas
27. Labour Officer, Dewas
28. Jailor, Sub Jail, Kannod, Dewas

29. Deputy Director, Education, Dewas
30. District Statistical Officer, Dewas
31. District Organisor, S.C./S.T. Welfare, Dewas
32. Chief Medical Officer, Dewas
33. Medical Officer, E.S.I.C., Dewas
34. District Ayurvedic Officer, Dewas
35. Deputy Director, Industrial Health and Safety, Dewas
36. Deputy Director, Veterinary, Dewas
37. District Employment Officer, Dewas
38. Deputy Director, Panchayat and Social Welfare, Dewas
39. Block Development Officer, Bagli, Sonkatch, Kannod, Khategaon, Tonkdhurd, Dewas
40. Government Museum's Office, Dewas

Central Government (Quasi)

1. Branch Manager, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Dewas
2. Principal, Central School, Dewas
3. Principal, Jawahar Navodya Vidyalya, Chandra Keshwar Bandh
4. Youth Co-Ordinator, Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Dewas.

State Government (Quasi)

1. Field Officer, Seed Farm, Sonkatch
2. Divisional Engineer, (O/M) M.P.E.B, Dewas
3. Superintending Engineer, M.P.E.B., Dewas
4. Executive Engineer, M.P.E.B., City Division, Dewas
5. Divisional Engineer, M.P.E.B., Dewas
6. Assistant Engineer, M.P. Housing Board, Dewas
7. Depot Manager, M.P.S.R.T.C, Dewas
8. Manager, M.P.Ware Housing Corporation, Dewas
9. Chief Executive, Dewas Development Authority, Dewas

Local Bodies (State Govt.)

1. Commissioner, Nagar Nigam, Dewas
2. Chief Municipal Officer, Bhourasa, Sonkatch, Hatpipaliya, Bagli, Kannod, Khategaon
3. Chief Executive Officer, Janpad Panchayat, Sonkatch, Kannod, Bagli, Khategaon, Dewas and Mandal Panchayat, Dewas
4. Secretary, Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Sonkatch, Hatpipaliya, Bagli, Kannod Khategaon, Dewas

Source :- District Employment Officer, Dewas

Table No. 64
Income From Different Sources of Revenue
 (Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Sales Tax	Stamps	Excise	Registration	Entertainment	Land Revenue
1980-81	212.32	40.21	80.01	3.34	9.61	21.90
1985-86	288.84	61.77	181.64	8.70	31.20	24.89
1986-87	412.27	71.44	197.55	9.01	34.54	13.64
1987-88	458.59	88.55	230.76	11.54	36.13	20.89
1988-89	559.02	86.66	296.63	9.86	26.61	N.A.
1989-90	613.04	121.35	336.02	13.75	29.64	20.38
1990-91	668.97	130.00	379.18	14.47	30.29	20.04

Source:- Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, 1983,1990,1991

Table No. 65
Incidence of Crimes

Year	Robbery	Murder	Riot	Burglary	Cattle Theft	Ordinary Theft	Kidnapping	Misc. I.P.C. Crimes	Total
1981	43	33	167	607	164	1347	12	1506	3875
1982	43	34	212	482	144	1254	25	1649	3843
1983	66	54	251	520	130	1115	27	2047	4210
1984	39	37	183	489	117	888	10	2049	3720
1985	46	42	198	449	127	1053	16	2142	4065
1986	21	38	119	430	110	1037	25	1860	3640
1987	26	37	133	515	108	1159	18	2048	4044
1988	39	40	144	440	116	1039	10	1750	3578
1989	40	37	127	615	144	1167	27	2381	4538
1990	33	54	105	491	121	868	15	2107	3794

Source:- Superintendent of Police, Dewas

Table No. 66
Crime Situation

Year	No. of Cases		Detected	In which Conviction Obtained	No. of Persons	
	Reported	Investigated			Tried	Convicted
1981	3875	3694	-	819	4559	1325
1982	3843	3698	-	383	5291	737
1983	4207	4076	-	607	6054	1251
1984	3732	3607	-	499	5356	853
1985	4065	3913	-	569	6191	1125
1987	4044	3821	-	541	5219	948
1988	3578	3467	-	662	4768	1295
1989	4538	4418	-	1036	5982	1566
1990	3794	3715	-	767	5433	1093

Source :- Superintendent of Police, Dewas

Table No. 67
Cases Under Excise and Gambling Acts

Year	Excise Act		Gambling Act	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons
1981	124	136	136	294
1982	136	154	90	189
1983	108	176	105	200
1984	122	146	200	312
1985	175	190	146	248
1986	115	127	161	403
1987	186	207	229	618
1988	215	223	233	501
1989	174	183	226	679
1990	252	262	210	604

Source:- Superintendent of Police, Dewas

Table No. 68
Ordinary Theft

Year	No. of Cases		No. of Persons convicted	Value of Property (In Rs.)	
	Reported	Investigated		Stolen	Recovered
1981	1347	1166	79	964925	333838
1982	1254	1110	55	888759	242327
1983	1115	985	26	459451	378250
1984	888	764	39	988439	545094
1985	1053	903	60	1003931	550877
1986	1037	861	61	899637	428993
1987	1159	937	54	1656383	866350
1988	1039	929	50	1858000	854393
1989	1167	1048	26	2138172	1202453
1990	868	789	31	1672745	459608

Source:- Superintendent of Police, Dewas

Table No. 69
Miscellaneous Thefts

Year	Copper wire	Cattle	Cycle	Motor-cycles and Accessories	Fire Arms
1981	-	164	122	5	8
1982	-	144	138	3	-
1983	-	130	118	16	5
1984	-	117	54	16	4
1985	-	127	108	6	2
1986	-	110	112	9	8
1987	-	108	86	20	1
Electric Wire					
1988	33	116	69	22	6
1989	20	144	137	30	3
1990	43	121	66	23	2

Source:- Superintendent of Police, Dewas

Table No. 70
No. of Offences Reported

Year	Under Indian Penal Code	Under Special and Local Laws
1981	3875	354
1982	3843	321
1983	4210	302
1984	3732	440
1985	4065	381
1986	3640	364
1987	4044	510
1988	3578	543
1989	4538	511
1990	3794	639

Source:- Superintendent of Police, Dewas

Table No. 71
Disposal of Cases by Magistrates

Year	No. of Cases		No. of Persons	
	Disposed	Pending	Disposed	Pending
1981	1610	3314	3112	8048
1982	1142	4574	2674	10665
1983	1891	5419	4134	12585
1984	1589	6320	2904	15031
1985	1914	7220	3958	17264
1986	2065	7526	3932	18083
1987	2206	7811	4460	18842
1988	2013	8085	4550	19060
1989	2498	8575	4511	20531
1990	2090	9122	3229	22735

Source:- Superintendent of Police, Dewas

Table No. 72
Home Guards Trained

Year	No. of Home Guards Trained	No. of Camps
1975	25	1
1980	-	-
1985	43	2
1986	28	2
1987	9	1
1988	40	2
1989	69	4
1990	23	1
1991	32	3

Source:- District Commandant, Home Guards, Dewas

Table No. 73

Number of Prisoners

Year	Prisoners at the beginning of the year		Received during the year		Total		Discharged from all causes		Remained at the end of the year		Total daily average of prisoners	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1975												
1980												
1985	57	1	58	788	17	805	845	18	863	-	-	56.12 - 56.12
1986	-	-	-	366	7	373	366	7	373	52	2	54 62.66 1.99 63.85
1987	52	2	54	1055	32	1087	1107	34	1141	46	1	47 55.14 0.66 55.80
1988	46	1	47	1256	31	1287	1302	32	1334	35	1	36 47 - 47.00
1989 Jail Remained Closed												
1990	-	-	-	899	16	915	899	16	915	772	12	784 127 4 131 92.72 2.13 94.85
1991	127	4	131	1630	56	1686	1757	60	1817	1675	58	1733 82 2 84 92.89 4.87 97.76

Source :- Superintendent, Sub-Jail, Dewas

DEWAS

Table No. 74
Prisoners Population According to Religion

Year	Christians			Muslims		Hindus & Sikhs		Buddhists & Jains	
	Anglo Indians	Indian	Christians	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1975									
1980									
1985	-	-	-	-	-	34	1	-	-
1986	-	-	-	3	-	12	-	-	-
1987	-	-	-	7	-	47	-	-	-
1988	-	-	-	21	-	55	-	-	-
1989	Jail remained closed. Reopened from 4.9. 1990								
1990	-	-	-	6	-	24	-	-	-
1991	-	-	-	58	-	25	1	-	-

Source :- Superintendent, Sub-Jail, Dewas

Table No. 75
Prisoners Population According to Length of Sentence

Year	Below 1 Month	1 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 Months to 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	2 to 5 Years	5 to 10 Years	Above 10 Years	Transportation for life	Death Sentence
1975										
1980										
1985	N.A.									
1986	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	-	4	4
1987	1	15	5	26	-	1	1	-	5	-
1988	17	3	7	9	2	28	2	-	8	-
1989	N.A.									
1990	2	3	4	4	1	9	-	-	7	-
1991	10	5	27	12	1	4	10	-	15	-

Source :- Superintendent, Sub-Jail, Dewas

Table No. 76
Criminal Cases Under

Year	I.P.C.	Cr. P.C.	Special and Local Laws
1975	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1980	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1985	11072	2477	6475
1986	15044	1772	6022
1987	11464	750	5005
1988	11641	2028	6967
1989	13033	2465	6195
1990	13401	2573	2158
1991	15040	887	907

Source:- District and Sessions Judge, Dewas

Table No. 77
Disposal of Cases

Year	No. of Cases		No. of Persons	
	Disposed	Pending	Disposed	Pending
1975	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1980	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1985	5792	11760	10113	20579
1986	11934	9132	15376	18095
1987	6289	10180	9028	19009
1988	5519	13089	9808	20719
1989	4744	13863	8087	26590
1990	5200	14942	9692	30441
1991	5503	15947	8949	32456

Source:- District and Sessions Judge, Dewas

Table No. 78
No. of Persons Convicted

Year	Affecting Human Body	Affecting Public Health	Against Property	Relating to Religion
1975	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1980	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1985	368	300	137	-
1986	1065	248	2081	3
1987	545	84	799	-
1988	401	83	152	-
1989	641	135	559	1
1990	287	70	239	-
1991	652	281	141	1

Source:- District and Sessions Judge, Dewas

Table No. 79
No. of Persons Punished

Year	Imprisonment	Fines Imposed	Security taken	Dealt with under Borstal Act	Death Sentence
1975	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1980	"	"	"	"	"
1985	362	3177	125	-	-
1986	540	5002	388	-	-
1987	174	2525	21	-	-
1988	262	3214	55	-	-
1989	152	2513	29	-	-
1990	276	2622	21	-	-
1991	225	3506	35	-	-

Source:- District and Sessions Judge, Dewas

Table No. 80
Witnesses Examined

Year	No. of witnesses discharged on the			
	First Day of Trial	Second Day of Trial	Third Day of Trial	Fourth day of Trial
1975	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1980	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1985	5863	231	99	-
1986	2938	823	45	17
1987	2574	586	45	-
1988	2679	5282	325	67
1989	1145	5954	325	91
1990	7644	361	182	-
1991	7813	25	-	-

Source:- District and Sessions Judge, Dewas

Table No. 81
Amount of Fines

Year	Imposed	Relised	Written of
1975	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1980	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1985	557696	557696	-
1986	206023	190932	-
1987	430637	383322	-
1988	422171	422171	-
1989	983381	567881	-
1990	603225	579975	-
1981	644284	615234	3600

Source:- District and Sessions Judge, Dewas

Table No. 82
No. of Civil Suits

Year	Suits for Money and Movable Property	Title and other Suits
1975	751	708
1980	1070	515
1985	603	766
1986	508	707
1987	445	654
1988	542	891
1989	336	582
1990	274	564
1991	280	528

Source - District and Sessions Judge, Dewas

Table No. 83
Disposal of Suits

Year	Suits disposed of by		
	District Court	Subordinate Civil Courts	Courts of Small Causes
1975	29	1962	39
1980	32	1846	347
1985	63	1038	110
1986	67	1175	72
1987	171	885	63
1988	316	976	62
1989	214	628	70
1990	127	1207	45
1991	257	1363	39

Source - District and Sessions Judge, Dewas

Table No. 84
Duration of Cases

Year	Without Trial	Exparte	Admission	Compromised	After full Trial	Referred to Arbitration
1975	269	232	263	357	722	-
1980	345	281	142	256	459	-
1985	331	434	185	269	699	-
1986	135	354	239	412	398	-
1987	50	270	98	365	217	-
1988	520	492	462	546	1016	-
1989	680	419	307	703	942	-
1990	587	528	127	414	1119	-

Source - District and Sessions Judge, Dewas

Table No. 85
Pending Suits and Their Disposal

Year	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1. Pending at the beginning	2866	2199	2556	2735	2796	3005	3260	3402	3296
2. Instituted	2222	1425	1163	1113	1161	1400	881	547	770
3. Revived	26	548	117	189	104	134	98	172	389
4. Otherwise Received	-	-	-	-	-	13	5	209	191
5. Total	5114	4172	3836	4038	4061	4552	4244	4630	4646
6. Disposed of by Transfer	26	574	117	230	157	334	110	472	587
7. Otherwise Disposed	1965	1304	984	1012	899	958	732	862	1090
8. Pending at the end	3123	1968	2735	2796	3005	3260	3402	3296	2969

Source - District and Sessions Judge, Dewas

Table No. 86
Appellate Cases

Year	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
REGULAR APPEALS								
1. Pending at the beginning	431	76	337	391	434	485	343	276
2. Instituted and Reinstated	101	60	170	137	223	100	132	95
3. Otherwise Received	-	-	28	51	160	203	155	26
MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS								
1. Pending at the beginning	31	550	133	132	120	151	102	92
2. Instituted and Reinstated	37	70	59	68	52	74	61	41
3. Otherwise Received	2	2	-	1	109	79	50	1

Source:- District and Sessions Judge, Dewas

Table No. 87
Population of Municipalities

S.No.	Municipalities	Population	
		1981	1991 *
1.	Dewas	83,465	1,63,699
2.	Sonkatch	10,377	12,837
3.	Bhaurasa	7,770	9,576
4.	Kannod	10,222	13,333
5.	Kantaphod	9,105	7,295
6.	Loharda	-	6,713
7.	Satwas	-	8,219
8.	Bagli	6,828	8,535
9.	Hatpiplaya	9,995	12,971
10.	Karnawad	-	8,125
11.	Khategaon	11,005	15,667

Source :- Census 1981,1991

* Provisional Figures

Table No. 88
Income & Expenditure of Dewas, Sonkatch and, Kannod Karnawad Municipalities

Year	Income & Expenditure of Dewas, Sonkatch and, Kannod Karnawad municipalities				(In Rs.)			
	Dewas		Sonkatch		Kannod		Karnawad	
	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure	Income	Expenditure
1970-71	18,51,251	16,87,535	3,03,462	2,70,697	2,31,652	2,77,219	-	-
1980-81	48,80,301	49,23,026	6,09,642	5,34,834	3,94,264	3,95,026	-	-
1985-86	89,27,051	11,77,086	-	-	6,71,106	6,40,410	1,11,299	1,36,859
1986-87	98,24,000	1,55,62,909	14,14,247	15,42,107	7,17,815	8,44,151	1,62,000	-
1987-88	1,36,77,000	2,41,72,663	23,92,000	-	7,92,983	9,50,733	2,44,000	-
1988-89	1,48,69,000	2,06,07,847	27,23,580	-	10,81,736	19,45,022	4,31,175	4,41,874
1989-90	28,22,50,697	2,74,29,170	23,15,293	2,44,361	-	-	4,54,151	2,02,949

Source:- Zila Sankhikya Sarganith

Table No. 89
Income & Expenditure of Bagli Municipality

Year	Total		Expenditure Under Different Heads					(In Rs.)
	Income	Expenditure	Public Health	Public Works	Veterinary	Street lighting	Water Supply	
1970-71	50,385	47,090	15,110	880	90	5,000	3,250	
1975-76	1,09,760	1,01,891	10,464	22,435	85	9,700	2,025	
1980-81	3,14,225	2,90,985	42,230	87,000	375	34,700	-	
1985-86	2,94,765	2,83,791	91,247	9,521	360	19,468	31,629	
1986-87	304,400	3,04,472	86,498	22,412	360	20,339	29,740	
1987-88	3,68,116	3,59,484	1,97,330	6,945	360	21,772	44,979	
1988-89	4,56,665	4,20,041	1,26,118	29,209	360	23,843	60,963	
1989-90	4,67,499	4,88,052	1,46,859	17,383	360	31,126	62,751	
1990-91	5,48,205	5,64,317	1,75,038	7,700	360	60,620	1,02,315	
1991-92	6,97,827	7,35,634	1,93,782	3,401	360	53,323	99,874	

Source:- Chief Municipal Officer, Bagli

Table No. 90
Income & Expenditure of Bhaurasa Municipality

Year	Total		Expenditure Under Different Heads					(In Rs.)
	Income	Expenditure	Public Health	Public Works	Street lighting	Water Supply	Roads	
1975-76	1,55,543	1,48,065	38,338	6,174	503	--	371	
1980-81	2,93,569	3,89,840	60,334	9,728	17,212	14,190	61,847	
1985-86	3,71,441	3,75,940	79,755	19,152	26,317	58,770	3,832	
1986-87	4,55,810	4,36,736	91,676	31,660	28,028	46,840	7,113	
1987-88	4,15,209	4,23,324	88,078	13,774	26,569	46,911	61,748	
1988-89	5,54,721	5,01,202	1,38,006	1,540	18,130	66,888	420	
1989-90	6,04,919	6,88,678	1,22,744	--	25,222	77,558	62,765	
1990-91	6,29,399	5,54,719	1,22,295	608	40,316	77,749	14,180	
1991-92	7,07,284	6,93,738	1,57,626	8,727	34,376	83,215	75,565	

Source:- Chief Municipal Officer, Bhaurasa

Table No. 91
Income & Expenditure of Hatpiplaya Municipality

(In Rs.)

Year	Total		Expenditure Under Different Heads					
	Income	Expenditure	Public Health	Public Works	Street lighting	Education	Water Supply	Roads
1980-81	3,56,134	2,83,981	12,905	88,162	29,126	6,196	12,386	1,516
1985-86	6,05,214	5,54,800	62,023	1,33,978	32,173	13,032	2,04,998	55,722
1986-87	13,44,015	14,90,990	41,008	1,45,002	41,000	12,791	2,35,434	3,85,315
1987-88	12,44,831	13,09,289	34,527	1,63,669	46,587	13,630	2,35,175	76,184
1988-89	9,70,536	9,91,179	64,715	2,20,724	40,734	17,278	2,05,902	2,14,820
1989-90	10,88,638	9,60,797	82,503	2,22,662	29,488	21,176	1,52,957	2,37,950
1990-91	11,38,704	10,85,885	76,098	2,20,762	33,657	22,619	2,09,206	1,45,509
1991-92	-16,74,645	12,20,494	73,441	2,34,317	32,908	27,688	1,77,532	80,090

Source:- Chief Municipal Officer, Hatpiplaya

Table No. 92
Income & Expenditure of Khategaon Municipality

(In Rs.)

Year	Total		Expenditure Under Different Heads							(in Rs.)
	Income	Expenditure	Public Health	Public works	Veterinary	Street lighting	Education	Water Supply	Roads	
1970-71	27,292	22,948	31,133	-	350	20,200	4,450	-	10,785	
1975-76	3,68,842	2,92,303	51,224	-	500	67,950	8,664	16,674	34,540	
1980-81	6,39,545	7,24,153	90,500	-	600	51,000	17,232	53,305	1,23,367	
1985-86	8,85,200	8,90,287	92,650	7,500	600	60,780	27,000	75,560	53,000	
1986-87	11,75,850	11,31,016	1,07,840	29,250	600	70,000	30,680	61,580	1,25,780	
1987-88	10,75,925	9,49,529	2,89,830	22,000	600	70,500	40,150	1,50,750	15,900	
1988-89	13,19,660	12,92,632	45,551	53,725	600	95,000	37,825	96,335	27,500	
1989-90	19,49,662	19,48,373	1,70,000	1,75,750	600	1,25,750	48,975	1,55,000	1,35,000	
1990-91	19,43,140	20,74,345	1,95,800	2,50,000	600	75,725	49,000	1,53,000	1,25,000	
1991-92	31,18,584	28,32,769	3,50,925	1,00,000	600	95,785	43,295	2,15,569	1,50,000	

Source:- Chief Municipal Officer, Khategaon

Table No. 93
Income & Expenditure of Satwas Municipality

Year	Total		Expenditure Under Different Heads				(In Rs.)
	Income	Expenditure	Public Health	Street lighting	Water Supply	Roads	
1985 - 86	2,16,995	1,87,278	23,980	24,062	--	--	
1986 - 87	2,38,007	2,41,650	24,725	15,215	--	15,000	
1987 - 88	3,49,512	2,81,126	44,857	20,212	28,416	31,300	
1988 - 89	5,42,915	5,74,013	48,062	21,790	1,94,032	75,234	
1989 - 90	6,58,056	6,25,055	67,014	31,501	41,095	98,584	
1990 - 91	7,62,890	5,41,555	69,094	21,303	55,935	91,845	
1991 - 92	6,56,747	7,90,337	73,733	48,179	2,168	3,05,902	

DEWAS

Source:- Chief Municipal Officer, Satwas

Table No. 94
Income & Expenditure of Kantaphod Municipality

Year	Total		Expenditure under Different Heads				(In Rs.)
	Income	Expenditure	Public Health	Public Works	Street lighting	Roads	
1985 - 86	2,23,365	2,52,724	72,173	1,04,040	17,340	59,162	
1986 - 87	1,99,424	1,51,534	46,144	79,448	6,188	19,753	
1987 - 88	1,90,734	1,67,348	47,076	96,824	11,628	11,818	
1988 - 89	2,94,672	2,94,572	73,618	1,71,253	14,781	34,920	
1989 - 90	3,78,734	3,59,767	83,922	2,34,475	18,400	22,970	
1990 - 91	5,25,544	5,01,395	1,10,099	2,66,092	41,570	83,634	
1991 - 92	5,37,999	5,12,035	2,40,831	1,46,548	45,950	78,706	

Source:- Chief Municipal Officer, Kantaphod

Table No. 95
Statement of Gram Panchayats & Janpada Panchayats

Year	Gram Panchayats		Janpada Panchayats	
	Number	Number of villages	Income (Lakh Rs.)	Number
1980-81	271	1,152	17.00	6
1985-86	272	1,152	3.30	6
1986-87	272	1,152	-	6
1987-88	274	1,152	3.40	6
1988-89	333	1,152	-	6
1989-90	333	1,152	-	6

Table No. 96
Percentage Growth of Literacy

District/Tahsil	1971			1981			1991		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Dewas District	21.58	33.57	8.68	26.61	39.55	12.68	35.34	49.18	20.36
Bagli Tahsil	15.88	17.03	5.63	19.63	28.86	9.77	27.35	39.47	14.46
Dewas Tahsil	30.91	45.41	15.29	37.95	53.13	21.36	47.65	61.87	31.94
Kannod Tahsil	16.51	26.01	6.25	18.69	28.83	7.94	25.53	36.96	13.34
Khategaon Tahsil	20.14	31.60	7.90	22.54	33.94	10.29	30.81	42.67	17.86
Sonkatch Tahsil	19.97	33.11	5.86	25.92	41.89	8.76	35.43	51.77	17.77
Tonkthurd Tahsil	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.05	53.00	13.65

Source:- Census of India 1971 and 1991

Table No. 97
Girls Education

Category	1975-76		1980-81		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91	
	Institu- tion	Scho- lars	Institu- tion	Scho- lars	Institu- tion	Scho- lars	Institu- tion	Scho- lars	Institu- tion	Scho- lars	Institu- tion	Scho- lars	Institu- tion	Scho- lars	Institu- tion	Scho- lars
H.S.S.	5	-	4	859	8	2,525	3	2,075	6	2,424	6	2,941	4	3,245	7	3,604
H.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	356	2	335	2	167	1	79	5	415
Middle	12	-	11	4,413	14	2,747	14	2,867	16	2,472	16	3,276	18	3,470	18	3,533
Primary	55	-	55	6,260	63	11,840	63	12,408	64	12,619	64	12,897	64	13,389	64	13,591

Source:- Deputy Director of Education, Dewas

Table No. 98
Scholarships awarded to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students

Year	Pre-Matric		Total (No.)		Amount distributed		Post-Matric		Total (No.)		Amount distributed (Lakh Rs.)	
	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.
1975-76	333	3,334	2,657	4.30	6	59	65	0.22				
1980-81	436	2,800	3,236	4.98	8	69	77	0.27				
1985-86	2,400	1,519	3,919	7.81	49	197	246	1.65				
1986-87	1,562	5,197	6,759	10.35	34	241	275	2.16				
1987-88	1,756	5,512	7,258	15.76	52	316	368	2.29				
1988-89	2,088	6,390	8,478	20.32	97	546	643	3.62				
1989-90	2,630	7,000	9,668	25.02	122	511	633	3.96				
1990-91	3,203	7,334	10,687	31.43	148	723	871	6.46				
1991-92	3,158	7,846	11,004	29.61	180	771	951	7.00				

Source:- District Organiser Tribal Welfare Department, Dewas

Table No. 99

Hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students

Year	No. of Hostels		No. of Seats Available	No. of inmates		Amount Spent (Rs.)
	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	
1975-76	12	1	338	288	50	2.58
1980-81	17	4	530	420	110	2.80
1985-86	23	6	720	530	190	4.65
1986-87	23	6	720	530	190	4.65
1987-88	24	6	740	550	190	5.39
1988-89	25	6	810	604	205	7.84
1989-90	25	7	850	610	240	11.17
1990-91	26	11	1,000	629	320	11.98
1991-92	32	12	1,380	837	349	13.94

Source:- District Officer, Tribal Welfare Department, Dewas

Table No. 100

Pre-Primary Schools and Balwadies

Year	No. of Institutions	No. of Students	No. of Teachers	Expenditure (Rs.)
1975-76	6	369	8	26,370
1980-81	6	352	8	52,827
1985-86	5	293	8	68,407
1986-87	5	277	6	59,967
1987-88	4	255	5	69,286
1988-89	4	293	6	73,089
1989-90	3	251	4	63,809
1990-91	3	266	5	63,809
1991-92	3	272	5	-

Source:- Dy. Director of Education, Dewas

Table No. 101
Progress of Primary Schools

Progress of Primary Schools							
Year	No. of Schools		No. of students		No. of Teachers		Expenditure (Crore Rs.)
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Male	Female	
1975 - 76	592	55	31,320	12,268	958	218	0.48
1980 - 81	647	55	35,445	15,216	984	259	0.76
1985 - 86	831	63	67,459	35,662	1,661	466	2.30
1986 - 87	845	63	70,842	38,539	1,909	499	2.62
1987 - 88	870	64	71,303	40,379	1,948	504	3.56
1988 - 89	870	64	71,249	42,119	1,914	505	4.34
1989 - 90	883	64	71,982	45,725	1,963	633	5.01
1990 - 91	884	64	72,230	48,215	1,947	613	6.43
1991 - 92	916	64	70,340	44,823	1,868	568	-

Source :- Deputy Director of Education, Dewas

Table No. 102
Progress of Middle Schools

Year	No. of Schools		No. of Students		No. of Teachers		Expenditure (Lakh Rs.)
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Males	Females	
1975 - 76	109	12	21,318	5,935	873	176	50.40
1980 - 81	124	11	29,985	8,222	932	248	90.59
1985 - 86	143	14	20,655	5,127	800	229	170.52
1986 - 87	147	14	22,146	5,618	856	244	187.72
1987 - 88	154	16	23,111	5,682	938	238	246.68
1988 - 89	160	16	24,339	6,877	845	248	295.81
1989 - 90	165	18	25,741	7,516	960	293	331.09
1990 - 91	168	18	26,247	7,908	933	281	41.48
1991 - 92	175	18	26,478	8,460	932	270	-

Source:- Deputy Director of Education, Dewas

Table No. 103
Progress of Higher Secondary Schools

Year	No. of Schools		No. of Students		No. of Teachers		Expenditure (Lakh Rs.)
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Male	Female	
1975-76	20	5	3,618	1,725	247	78	28.49
1980-81	23	5	7,090	2,665	158	113	50.58
1985-86	31	8	11,575	3,728	301	146	126.45
1986-87	15	3	7,627	2,731	253	115	98.55
1987-88	18	0	9,363	3,712	284	153	142.46
1988-89	20	6	11,827	4,451	312	175	177.72
1989-90	22	7	12,554	4,994	333	176	211.45
1990-91	23	7	13,198	5,210	337	189	263.78
1991-92	25	7	14,238	5,604	342	182	-

Source:- Deputy Director of Education, Dewas

Table No. 104
Progress of High Schools and Junior Colleges

Year	No. of Institutions		No. of Students		No. of Teachers		Expenditure (Rs.)
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Male	Female	
1987-87	20	5	2,863	1,046	143	53	46.97
1987-88	17	2	2,381	511	112	27	41.86
1988-89	16	2	1,912	280	80	23	40.27
1989-90	16	1	2,022	230	64	21	37.48
1990-91	19	5	3,076	683	70	17	42.33
1991-92	19	5	3,422	679	78	16	-

Source :- Deputy Director of Education, District, Dewas

Table No. 105
Progress of Collegiate Education

Year	No. of colleges		No. of Students		No. of Teachers
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1970-71	2	-	939	106	52
1980-81	4	-	1,056	484	71
1985-86	6	1	1,475	556	132
1986-87	4	1	1,373	609	110
1987-88	5	1	1,161	576	133
1988-89	5	1	740	469	145
1989-90	5	1	740	418	131

Source:- Zila Sankhyiki Sargranth, 1990

Table No. 106
Number of Schools by Type of Management

Year	Category	Government		Local Bodies		Private or other Organisations		Tribal Welfare	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1960-61	1. Pre-primary	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
	2. Primary/Junior	350	51	-	-	-	-	1	-
	3. Middle/Senior	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	High School	28	4	-	-	1	-	-	-
	4. Higher secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	or M.P.H.S.S.	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965-66	1. Pre-Primary	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	2. Primary/Junior	384	51	-	-	4	1	1	-
	3. Middle/Senior	60	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	High School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4. Higher Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	or M.P.H.S.S.	12	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
1970-71	1. Pre-Primary	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1975-76	2.Primary/Junior	388	54	1	-	5	-	1	-
	3.Middle/Senior								
	High School	80	10	-	-	-	2	2	-
	4.Higher Secondary or								
1980-81	M.P.H.S.S.	12	3	-	-	1	-	1	-
	1.Pre-Primary	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	-
	2.Primary/Junior	580	55	2	-	8	-	2	-
	3.Middle/Senior								
1985-86	High School	104	11	-	-	3	1	2	-
	4.Higher Secondary or								
	M.P.H.S.S.	17	4	-	-	2	1	1	-
	1.Pre-Primary	-	-	3	-	2	-	1	-
1985-86	2.Primary/Junior	626	55	1	-	18	-	2	-
	3.Middle/Senior								
	High School	117	11	-	-	5	-	2	-
	4.Higher Secondary or								
1985-86	M.P.H.S.S.	20	4	-	-	2	1	1	-
	1.Pre-Primary	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1986-87	2.Primary/Junior	800	63	-	-	20	-	19	-
	3.Middle/Senior								
	High School	135	14	-	-	5	-	3	-
	4.Higher Secondary or M.P.H.S.S.								
1987-88	1.Pre-Primary		7	-	-	2	1	-	-
	2.Primary/Junior		63	2	-	2	-	1	-
	3.Middle/Senior			-	-	20	-	19	-
	High School	143	19	-	-	8	-	6	-
1987-88	4.Higher Secondary or M.P.H.S.S.								
	1.Pre-Primary		14	2	-	-	1	1	-
	2.Primary/Junior	817	64	-	-	20	-	33	-
	3.Middle/Senior								
1987-88	High School	157	18	-	-	7	-	7	-
	4.Higher Secondary or M.P.H.S.S.								
	1.Pre-Primary		16	5	-	1	1	1	-
	2.Primary/Junior								

Source:- Deputy Director of Education, Dewas

Table No. 107
Number of Births, Deaths & Their Rates

Year	Total Number of Births	Total No. of Deaths	Birth Rate per thousand	Death rate per thousand
1975	8,190	3,337	12.27	5.00
1980	9,256	3,468	12.29	4.61
1985	9,335	3,080	10.49	3.46
1986	10,580	3,716	11.40	4.00
1987	11,487	3,348	12.04	3.51
1988	14,542	5,738	14.89	5.88
1989	14,368	4,528	14.25	4.49
1990	13,513	3,996	13.20	3.90
1991	14,383	4,061	13.82	3.90

Source:- District Statistical Officer, Dewas

Table No. 108
Rate of Infant Mortality

Year	Infant Mortality Per 1000 Live Births	Maternal Mortality Per 1000 total Births
1975	54.82	3.42
1980	38.14	2.16
1985	23.46	1.18
1986	29.77	1.42
1987	20.55	1.39
1988	27.23	1.58
1989	17.05	2.02
1990	19.91	1.92
1991	21.07	1.11

Source:- District Statistical Officer, Dewas

Table No. 109
Deaths and their Causes

Year	Cholera	Fever	Diarrhoea & Dysentery	Respiratory causes (T.B.)	Injuries/ Accidents	All others
1975	-	1,140	282	871	128	916
1980	-	1,008	64	401	186	1,809
1985	83	806	61	500	222	1,408
1986	97	971	62	574	225	1,787
1987	13	822	20	562	236	1,695
1988	19	1,372	71	795	184	3,297
1989	10	975	33	577	225	2,708
1990	-	1,043	44	474	261	2,174
1991	-	700	62	569	319	2,411

Source:- District Statistical Officer, Dewas

Table No. 110
Family Welfare Programme (1981 to 1991)

Year	Family Welfare centre/Sub-Centre	Permanent Birth control Methods			
		Male Sterilisation	General Sterilisation Females	Lepros- copic	Loop Insertion
1981-82	70	213	2,139	1,816	298
1982-83	70	124	2,865	1,663	526
1983-84	70	309	3,504	1,697	1,463
1984-85	70	309	3,586	823	2,974
1985-86	70	433	4,983	642	4,197
1986-87	70	613	6,374	514	3,786
1987-88	108	135	3,885	139	4,657
1988-89	108	88	4,180	88	5,426
1989-90	138	68	4,347	63	5,571
1990-91	140	75	5,415	7	7,083

Source:- Chief Medical & Health Officer, Dewas

Table No. 111

Number of Patients Treated (1981-1990)

Year	Indoor Patients	Outdoor Patients
1981	23,896	8,22,265
1982	19,306	6,99,618
1983	27,876	9,29,031
1984	26,332	7,44,456
1985	29,268	13,11,749
1986	31,828	12,64,257
1987	29,813	10,45,620
1988	27,986	9,96,731
1989	27,247	8,66,063
1990	30,423	6,20,733

Source:- Chief Medical & Health Officer, Dewas

Table No. 112

Number of Patients treated at Police Hospital, Dewas and Hatpipla Christian Hospital, Hatpipla

Year	Police Hospital, Dewas ¹		Hatpipla Christian Hospital ²	
	Indoor	Outdoor	Indoor	Outdoor
1975	30	6,543	212	2,988
1980	10	6,988	300	3,842
1985	Nil	6,985	525	7,200
1986	"	7,542	610	8,270
1987	"	9,351	900	11,219
1988	"	7,490	985	13,408
1989	"	8,387	1,000	16,941
1990	"	6,556	1,013	19,490
1991	"	9,921	1,125	20,320
1992	"	1,999	643	5,686

(Upto 31.3.92)

1. Only outdoor facility is being provided

2. No. of Beds 50 and No. of Employees 35 as on 31.3.1992

Source:- Incharge Medical Officer, (Respective Centres as above)

Table No. 113

List of Working Health Institutions of Dewas District

S. No.	Name of the Institution	Tahsil	No. of Sanctioned Beds
1	2	3	4
1.	District Hospital, Dewas	Dewas	250
2.	Post Mortem Centre, Dewas	"	10
3.	Emergency Medical Centre, Dewas	"	10
4.	Intensive Medical Centre Dewas	"	10
5.	Private Ward, Dewas	"	10
6.	District T.B. Centre, Dewas	"	10
7.	T.B. Clinic Dewas	"	6
8.	Block PHC Barautha	"	6
9.	Sector PHC Saniani Gopal	"	-
10.	" " Vijayganj Mandi	"	-
11.	" " Dabal Chauki	"	-
12.	Block PHC Bagi	Bagli	8
13.	Sector PHC Kamlapur	"	3
14.	" " Aamlataj	"	-
15.	" " Pujapura	"	-
16.	" " Ratanpur	"	-
17.	" " Udaynagar	"	-
18.	Block PHC Khategaon	Khategaon	18
19.	Sector PHC Aamla	"	-
20.	" " Nemawar	"	-
21.	" " Sanadapur	"	-
22.	Block PHC Satwas	Kannod	12
23.	Sector PHC Kusmaniya	"	-
24.	" " Baodikheda	"	-
25.	Sector PHC Loharda	"	-
26.	" " Kataphod	"	-
27.	" " Dokakui	"	-
28.	" " Baijagwada	"	-
29.	" " Kannod	"	24
30.	Block PHC Sonakachha	Sonkachha	22

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
31.	Sector PHC Pipalrawa	Sonalcochha	-
32.	„ „ Bhaurasa	„	-
33.	Block PHC Tonkkhurd	Tonkkhurd	6
34.	Sector PHC Chaubaradhira	„	-

Note: Besides, there are 190 Sub-Health Centres in the District
Source:- Chief Medical and Health officer, Dewas

Table No. 114
List of Ayurvedic & Homoeopathic Hospitals

S. No.	Name of Hospital	Development Block	No. of Doctors	No. of Class III Employees	No of Class IV Employees
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Deepgaon	Khategaon	1	-	1
2.	Harangaon	„	1	1	1
3.	Jiyagaon	„	1	2	1
4.	Aajnas	„	-	2	1
5.	Aachlukhedi	Dewas	1	2	1
6.	Vikrampur	Khategaon	1	2	1
7.	Aagrood	Dewas	1	-	1
8.	Siya	„	1	2	2
9.	Shipra	„	1	1	1
10.	Patadi	„	1	1	1
11.	Tigaria Goga	„	-	1	1
12.	Dewas (Urban)	„	1	1	1
13.	Dewas (Homoeo)	„	-	1	1
14.	Neori	Bagli	1	1	1
15.	Deogarh	„	1	-	1
16.	Karnawad	„	1	1	1
17.	Peepri	„	-	2	1
18.	Akbarpur	„	1	1	1
19.	Pipalya Sadak	Tonkkhurd	1	-	1
20.	Khareli	„	1	1	1
21.	Deo Guradiya	„	1	1	1

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Donta Jagir	Tonkkhurd	-	2	1
23.	Deoli	„	1	2	1
24.	Iklera	„	1	2	-
25.	Balon	„	1	1	1
26.	Gandharvapuri	Sonkachha	1	1	1
27.	ChobraJagir	„	-	1	1
28.	Khoria Jagir	„	1	-	1
29.	Khulkhera	„	1	1	1
30.	Muhai	Kannod	-	1	1
31.	Bhesun	„	-	1	1
32.	Bedgaon	„	1	1	1
33.	Bagli (Honoeo)	Bagli	-	-	-
34.	Kannod (Ayu.)	Kannod	-	-	-

Source:- Superintendent/District Ayurveda Officer, Dewas

Table No. 115
Malaria Surveillance Operation & DDT/BHC Spraying in Dewas District

S. No.	Year	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	No. of Fever Cases Detected	Active	38,612	41,225	50,112	60,332	48,624	44,334	48,117	10,240
	"	Passive	39,676	48,114	6,4628	80,225	61,228	53,226	49,862	7,128
	"	Mass	8,142	4,926	12,882	10,116	7,140	5,923	3,864	564
		Contact/VHG								
2.	No. of Blood Smears Collected	Active	34,189	37,484	46,756	57,065	44,286	41,931	45,854	9,150
	"	Passive	34,925	44,580	60,898	78,955	59,076	50,673	47,096	6,864
	"	Mass Contact/ & VHG	7,539	4,280	11,082	9,059	5,462	5,031	3,102	490
3.	No. of Villages in which DDT/ BHC Spraying was done	Ist Round	1,048	1,048	288	706	814	582	582	-
		IIInd Round	1,048	1,048	288	706	1,048	582	582	-
		IIIrd Round	1,048	1,048	288	706	1,048	582	582	-

(Contd.)

DEWAS

(Contd.)

APPENDIX-C

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	No. of children examined for enlarged Spleen No. of Blood Smears smears examined	Active Passive Mass Contact and VHG	3,4189 34,925 7,539	37,484 44,580 4,280	46,756 60,898 11,082	57,065 78,955 9,059	44,286 59,076 5,462	41,931 50,673 5,031	45,454 47,096 3,192	8,862 6,814 490
5.	No. of Posi tive cases found	Active Passive Mass Contact and VHG	457 572 92	510 1,165 31	1,514 4,596 348	1,718 4,535 135	771 3,948 93	513 1,569 62	257 1,157 6	20 93 -

Source:- District Malaria Officer, I/c NMEP Unit, Ujjain

Table No. 116

**Number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
helped by Employment Exchange in Dewas District**

Year	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	Registered	Provided	Registered	Provided
		Employment		Employment
1985-86	1239	59	291	79
1986-87	1115	46	259	33
1987-88	1126	45	267	29
1988-89	1073	85	301	76
1989-90	1432	65	516	106
1990-91	1081	15	406	51

Source:- District Employment officer, Dewas

Table No. 117

Wakfs in Dewas District (As on 31.3.1992)

S. No.	Tahsil	Educational (Madarsa)		Medical	Dharmshala (Sarai)
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Dewas	3	--	--	1
2.	Bagli	--	--	--	--
3.	Sonkachh	--	--	--	--
4.	Kannod	--	--	--	--
5.	Khategaon	2	--	--	--

S. No.	Tahsil	Purely Religious		Purely Religious & Partly Charitable	
		Masjid	Qabrastan	Durgah	Imambada
		6	7	8	9
1.	Dewas	39	47	103	5
2.	Bagli	9	14	11	2
3.	Sonkachh	15	40	59	8
4.	Kannod	9	55	17	4
5.	Khategaon	8	29	22	-

Source:- Secretary, M.P. Wakf Board, Bhopal

Table No. 118

Multipurpose Co-operative Societies for the Welfare of Adiwasis

Year	No. of Societies	Member	Share Capital	working Capital	Loan Advance	Govt. Aid	
						Loan	Subsidy
1980-81	2	159	--	--	--	--	--
1985-86	2	159	--	--	--	--	--
1986-87	2	159	--	--	--	--	--
1987-88	2	159	--	--	--	--	--
1988-89	2	159	--	--	--	--	--
1989-90	2	159	--	44,384	--	--	--
1990-91	2	159	8930	44,384	--	--	--
1991-92	2	159	8930	46,384	--	--	--

Source:- Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Dewas

Table No. 119

Co-operative Societies for Landless Agricultural Labourers of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes

Year	No. of Societies	Member	Share Capital	Working Capital	Loan Advance	Govt. Aid		Agric- ural Land Allot- ment (Hect- are)
						Loan	Subs- idy	
1980-81	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1985-86	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1986-87	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1987-88	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1988-89	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1989-90	11	159	34,000	2,04,000	24,000	--	--	290
1990-91	11	159	34,000	2,04,000	24,000	--	--	290
1991-92	11	159	34,000	2,04,000	24,000	--	--	290

Source:- Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Dewas

Table No. 120
Elections in Shajapur Lok Sabha Constituency (S.C.)

Elections Year	Total No. of	
	Voters	Valid Votes Polled
1977	5,39,412	2,96,842
1980	6,55,806	4,03,113
1984	7,31,379	4,65,960
1989	9,34,268	5,87,111

Source:- Lok Sabha Election Report of the respective years

- * The assembly constituencies of Dewas, Sonkach and Hatpipaliya were included in this constituency while those of Bagli and Khategaon were respectively in Khandwa and Bhopal Lok Sabha constituencies

Table No. 121
Vidhan Sabha Elections in Dewas District 1977-1990

Election Year	Total No. of (a) Voters (b) Valid Votes Polled	Name and Class of Constituency				
		Dewas	Sonkachh (S.C.)	Hatpipaliya	Bagli	
					Khategaon	
1977	(a)	69,050	68,055	65,921	62,974	63,443
	(b)	41,832	47,540	45,107	39,448	36,774
1980	(a)	81,934	75,266	74,376	77,177	71,845
	(b)	51,049	47,139	50,697	45,965	38,119
1985	(a)	1,05,317	86,655	1,85,925	88,063	76,810
	(b)	64,557	58,203	1,59,449	53,303	41,768
1990	(a)	1,41,637	1,05,493	1,08,467	1,12,102	1,02,017
	(b)	75,258	61,279	73,357	73,431	55,692

Source :- Vidhan Sabha Election Report of the respective years

Table No. 122
Votes Polled by Political Parties in Shajapur Lok Sabha (S.C.) Constituency

Year of Elections	Total No. of Valid Votes Polled By.						
	Cong. (J)	Jana Sangh (U)	Cong. (U)	Janta	H.M.S.	Cong.	Janta (S)
1977	1,30,429	1,58,959	-	-	-	-	-
1980	-	-	4,885	1,83,497	17,152	1,75,136	15,135
1984	-	-	-	-	-	2,57,753	-
1989	-	-	-	-	-	2,41,423	-
						1,87,477	3,13,804
						4,578	21,629

Source:- Lok Sabha Election Report of the respective years

Table No. 123
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	Janta
1.	Dewas	15,914	21,865
2.	Sonkachh(SC)	17,923	28,481
3.	Hatpipaliya	14,445	28,898
4.	Bagli	10,963	27,601
5.	Khategaon	13,367	23,407

Source:- Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1977

Table No. 124
Votes Polled by Political Parties in Vidhan Sabha Election, 1980

S.No.	Name and Class of Constituency	Total No. of Valid Yotes Polled By				
		Congress	Janta (S)	B.J.P. (U)	Cong. (J.P.)	Janta (J.P.)
1.	Dewas	25,950	864	21,254	-	-
2.	Sonkachh(SC)	21,488	834	20,532	712	-
3.	Hatpipaliya	19,193	1,007	26,366	-	986
4.	Bagli	14,949	-	26,849	-	-
5.	Khategaon	11,410	963	17,375	-	-

Source:- Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1980

Table No. 125
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	B.J.P.	Janta
1.	Dewas	33,740	28,253	351
2.	Sonkachh (S.C.)	29,184	26,972	895
3.	Hatpipaliya	30,714	20,010	339
4.	Bagli	21,255	29,848	617
5.	Khategaon	18,089	21,089	574

Source :- Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1985

Table No. 126
Votes Polled By Political Parties In Vidhan Sabha Election, 1991

S.No.	Name and Class of Constituency	Total No. of Valid Votes Polled By				
		Congress	B.J.P.	J.D.	H.M.S. D.D.	Janta B.S.P. (J.P.)
1.	Dewas	25,212	41,354	6,664	249	668
2.	Sontachh(SC)	18,089	32,524	-	6,730	1,760
3.	Hatipaliya	29,697	40,973	-	257	1,679
4.	Bagli	28,819	42,215	-	120	884
5.	Khategaon	22,992	26,346	4,392	-	997

Source:- Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1990

LIST OF FREEDOM FIGHTERS OF DEWAS DISTRICT

1. Shri Ramdas Shaligram, Dewas
2. Shri Narayan Devtirath Narayan, Dewas
3. Shri Bijarao Parasran Jadhav, Dewas
4. Late Gurumukh Singh Khuman Singh, Dewas
5. Shri Kishan Singh Arjun Singh, Dewas
6. Shri Laxmanrao Sambhajirao Kadam, Dewas
7. Shri Balkrishna Rajaram Ingole, Dewas
8. Shri Duttajirao Bhawrao Shinde, Dewas
9. Late/Gokul Singh Bhoore Singh Thakur, Dewas
10. Shri Rambhow Laxmanrao Bhongare, Chalisgaon, District Jalgaon (Maharashtra)
11. Late/Kanheeya Singh Bhoore Singh, Dewas
12. Shri Varadlal S/o Hansan and Tatreja, Dewas
13. Shri RamShankar S/o Munshilal Dwivedi, Duttihar, Dewas
14. Shri Teerath Singh Hira Singh Sikh, Bagli
15. Late/Kaloo Khan, Dewas
16. Shri Chandra Shekhar Dinkar, Village Satwas, Tahsil, Kannod, Dewas
17. Late/Ramrao Gopalrao Jadhav, Dewas
18. Late/Shankar Fakira Molose
19. Shri Ramdayal S/o Ramratan Pandey, Janjgir, District Bilaspur
20. Shri Shantilal Motilal Gupta, Dewas
21. Shri Narmada Prasad Khoobchand, Dewas
22. Late/Bhimrao Parasram Kore, Dewas
23. Smt. Sushilabai Tiwari W/o Mangali Prasad Tiwari, Bhopal
24. Late/Bahadur Singh, Dewas
25. Late/Anop Singh, Dewas
26. Late/Ram Singh, Dewas
27. Late/Sadashiv Rao Nana, Dewas
28. Late/Duttavar Singh, Dewas
29. Smt. Santabai W/o Kishanji Matoo, Village Toharda, Tahsil Kannod, District Dewas
30. Late/Pandit Manoharlal Vyas S/o Siddhanath Vyas, Dewas
31. Late/Digamber S/o Gohandev Puranik, Dewas
32. Shri Phool Singh S/o Nawal Singh, Dewas
33. Shri Ramchandra S/o Ramrao Manjrekar, Kannod
34. Shri Janrel Singh Udam Singh, Dewas
35. Shri Krishnamukund Bhoraskar, Dewas
36. Shri Gulabchandra Swaroopchandra Jain
37. Shri Gordhanlalji Gupta Village Pothat, Tahsil Bagli, District Dewas
38. Shri Malharao Narayan Rao Jagtap, Dewas
39. Shri Balchandra Thekedar Chhedilal, Dewas
40. Shri Mohan Singhji Nandram Yadav, Dewas

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ERRATA

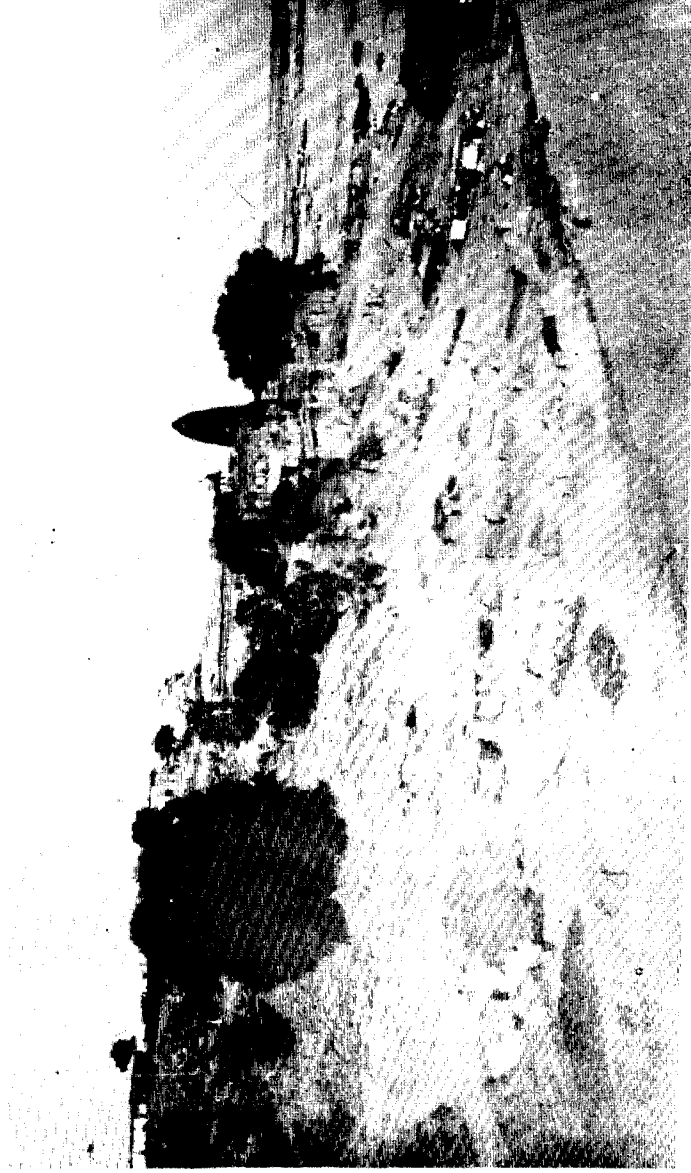
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7	3	7	lover	lower
8	6	7	Vesicualr	Vesicular
12	4	1	ddomite	dolomite
17	6	3	Panigaon	Paingaon
19	4	3	assessible	accessible
26	2	11	microliths	microlithic
29	Foot-note 6	-	India	Indica
34	Foot-note 4	-	Voll,	Vol. I,
40	1	1	Medini Ray	Medini Rai
40	3	1	Lea by	led by
40	4	9	Shah's eign	Shah's reign
41	3	7	bloodshed, ⁵ Sh...	bloodshed, ⁵ Sher Shah
41	4	12	Malwa end	Malwa and
43	3	2	himawar	Nimawar
44	4	5	Aurangazeb	Aurangzeb
44	6	2	descent form	descent from
44	Foot-note 3	-	Branch off	Branch of
45	3	1	Sons,Bubaji	Sons, Bubaji, Rayaji and Keroji who also appear to have risen to high rank by their services. Bubaji
45	3	6	Mandu for	Mandu and thus renewed the ancient connection of their house with Malwa. The Marathas however could not hold Mandu for
45	Foot-note 2	-	Malgonka,	Malgonkar,
46	7	3	Nizan	Nizam
47	1	1	Takoji	Tukoji
48	3	8	attaed	attached
49	2	2	Younger	elder
49	2	2	elder	younger
50	4	5	of---, Tukoji	of these, Tukoji
50	4	6	deminions	dominions

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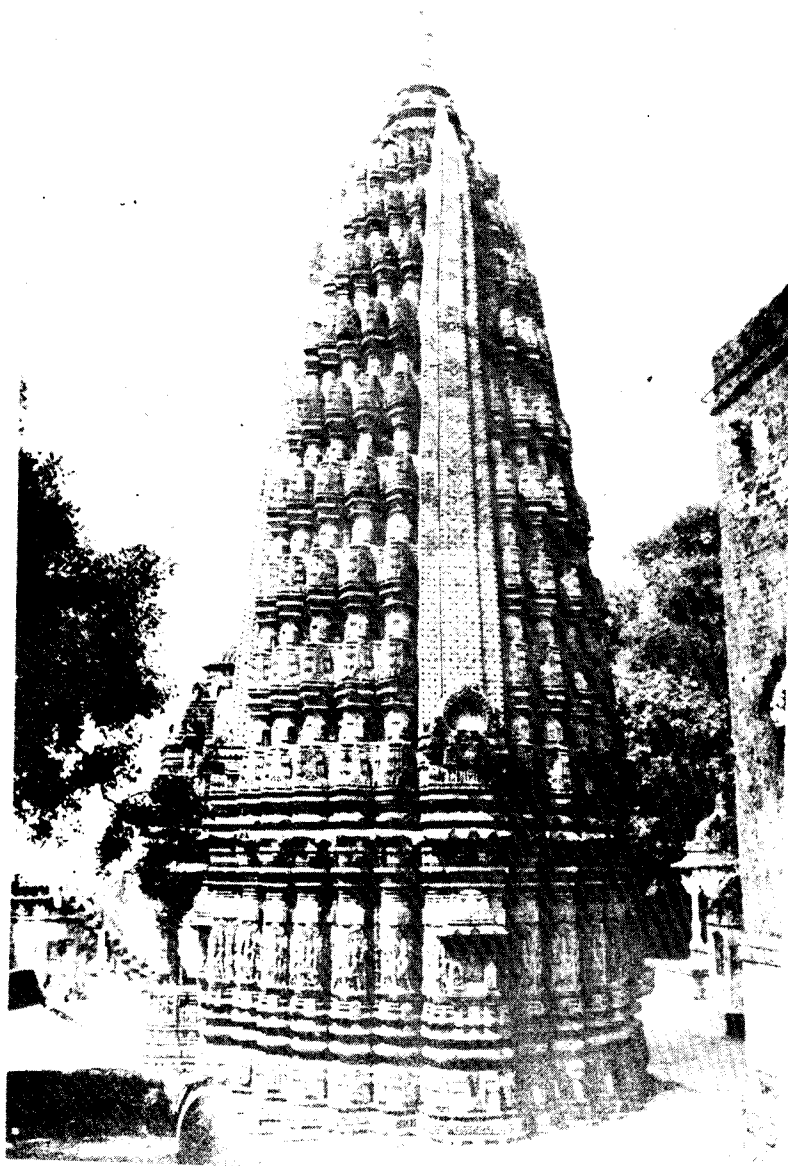
Page	Para	Line	For	Read
51	2	5	parsely	sparsely
67	5	2	302	301
67	10	2	sepaking	speaking
68	1	1	contary	contrary
68	Table	6	5,684	5,654
70	2	3	repictively	respectively
72	6	2	Award	Awaraj
74	1	2	Maharaji	Maharaja
81	5	4	Famale	Female
86	4	4	choicent	choicest
87	1	13	Lager	larger
90	6	17 (last)	13,248 sq. kms.	13.248 sq. kms.
91	7 (last)	7 (last)	Pan	Plan
94	5	9	from	form
98	1	3	sme	some
100	5	3	shedding	a shedding
104	3	3	Jersty	Jersey
104	4	12	Avout	About
108	2	3	tyssa oil	rusa-oil
108	7	1	Kannad	Kannod
108	7	1	formed formed	formed
109	1	1	repayale	repayable
109	3	5	cultigators	cultivators
120	4	1	Iso	also
125	3	6	Unite	units
149	1	3	Bagli	Bagli
176	3	2	or	of
177	4	2	techical	technical
179	2	3	etc., were	etc., 47 were
180	3	1	counted in	in
180	5	3	rum	run
182	1	1	agglomeration	aglomeration
183	6	6	Conceptual	Conceptnal
188	1	2	8	2
188	3	2	Twenthienth	Twentieth

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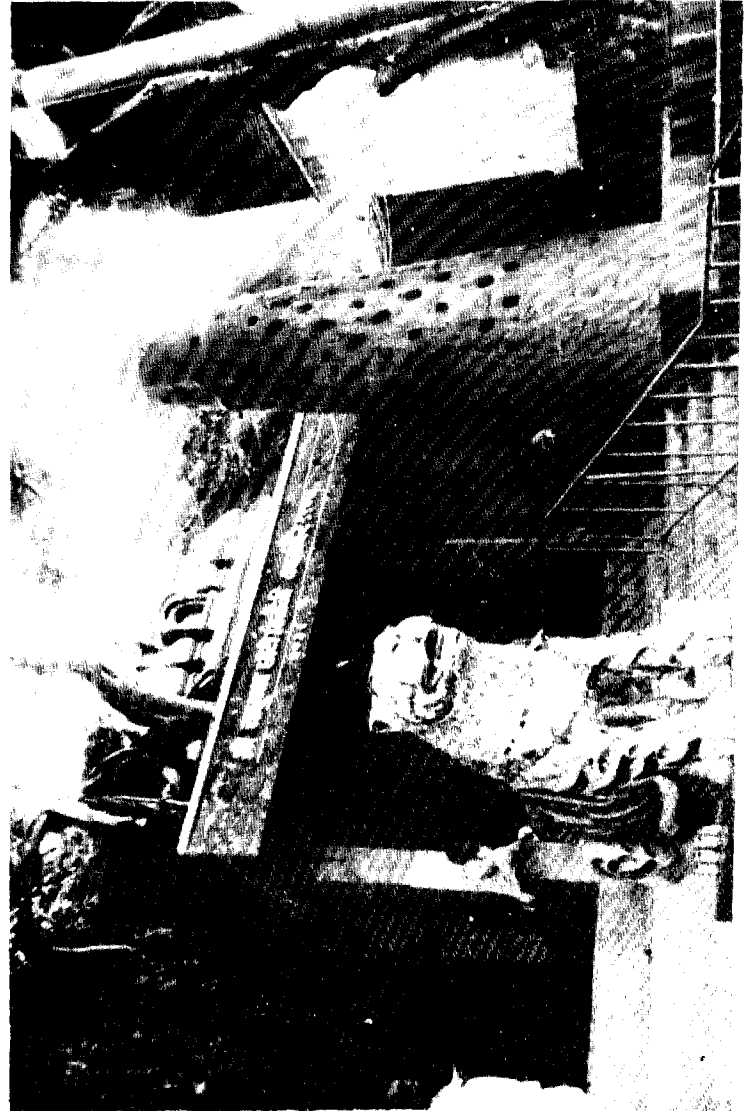
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188	3	5	i.e.	in
193	1	5	Paln	Plan
193	4	4	Palns	Plans
196	2	12	Samati	Samiti
220	2	3	subordinate	subordinate
226	2	4	refuler	regular
231	Table 8	1	Persosns	Persons
235	2	7	Assitants	Assistant
235	4	2	In	in
242	Table	5	6	5
245	1	4	compowered	empowered
248	3	4	changed	charged
277	1	3	Traning	Training
287	1	6	fttheir	their
289	2	5	Undetakings	Undertakings
291	1	1	diseaes	diseases
291	1	3	lilke	like
291	2	11	terriorories	territories
291	3	3	incoulation	inoculation
291	3	5	heafth	health
291	3	9	enford	enforced
292	3	3	Vaccination	Vaccination
293	1	3	Seattered	scattered
293	3	1	Parogramme	Programme
293	4	6	Conncted	connected
293	4	7	volutary	voluntary
293	4	8	authorites	authorities
293	4	10	surveillace	Surveillance
294	1	1	oeration	Operation
295	2	5	plauge	plague
296	1	4	eastimated	estimated
296	3	1	disesse	disease
296	5	3	accomodaton	accomodation
296	6	7	Goverment	Government
320	2	8	ommencing	commencing
332	Last	4	Muizuding	Muizuddin



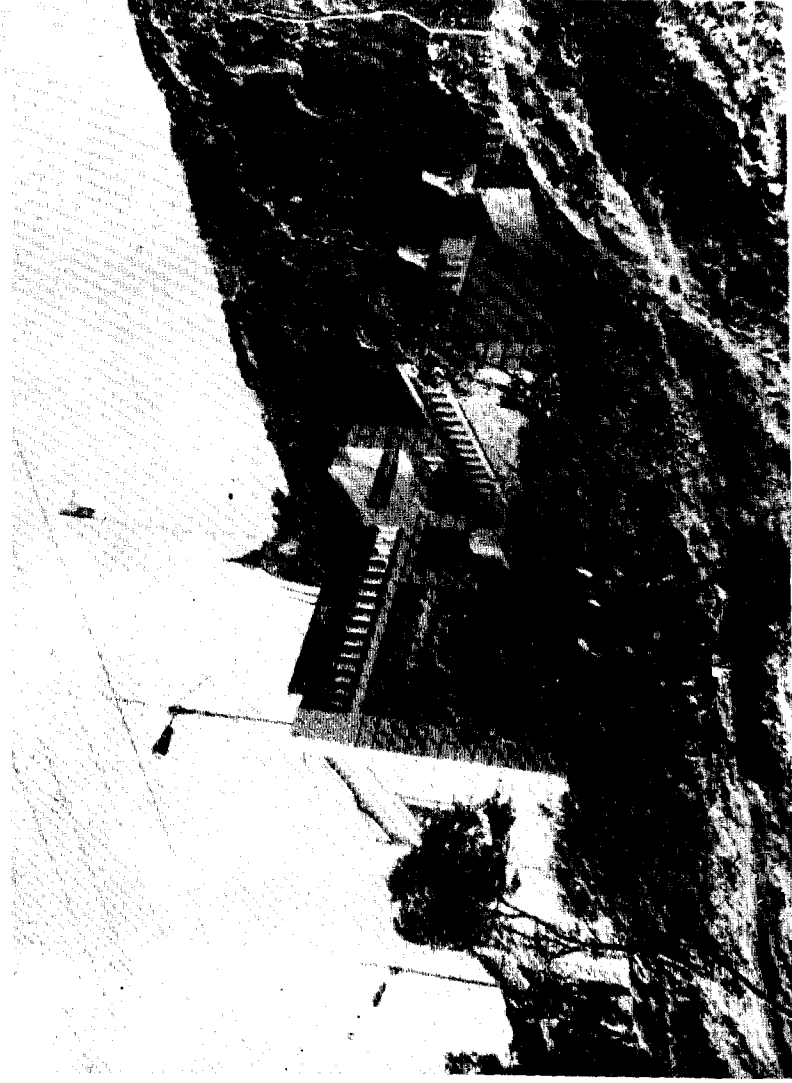
General view of temples at Nemawar-on the Bank of Narmada
Courtesy: Archaeological Survey of India Central Circle,
Bhopal.



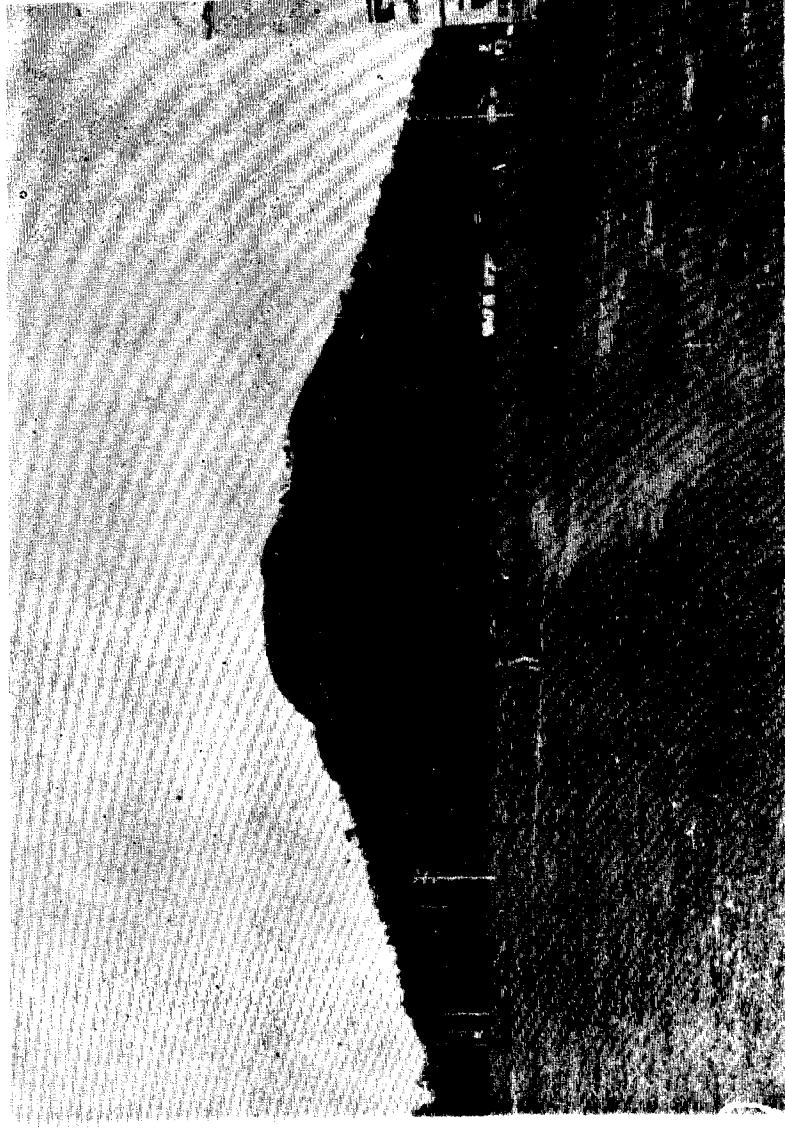
A Close-up view of the Shikhara-Siddheshwar
Temple, Nemawar.



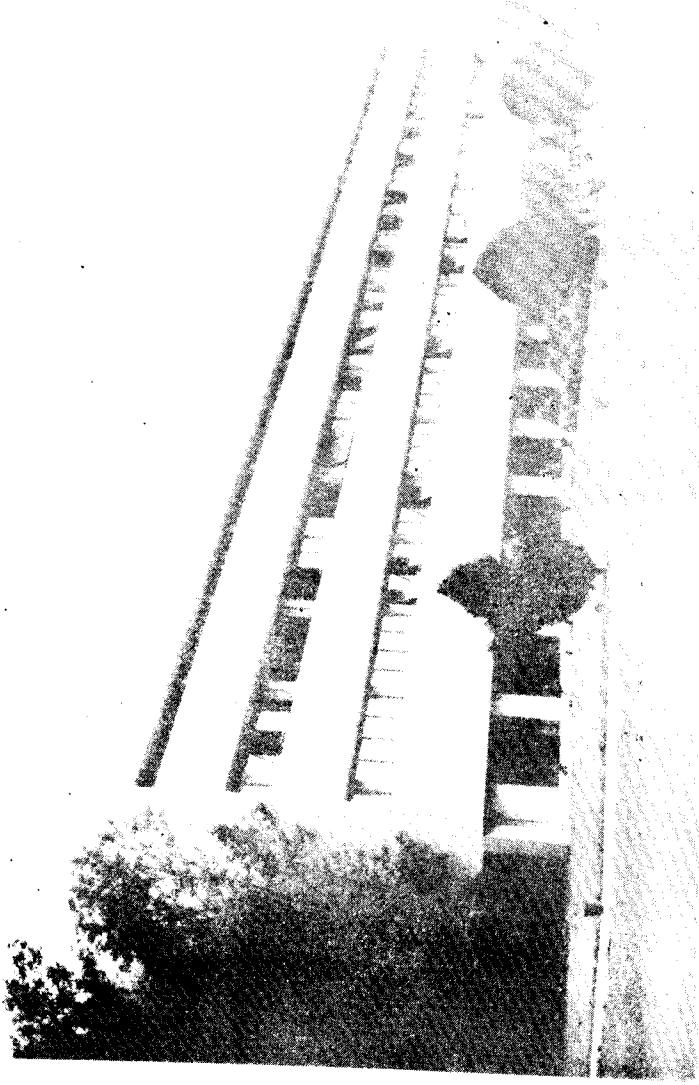
Temple of Sri Chamunda-Chhoti Mata, Dewas



Sri Tulja Bhawani Mandir, Chandi Mata, Dewas



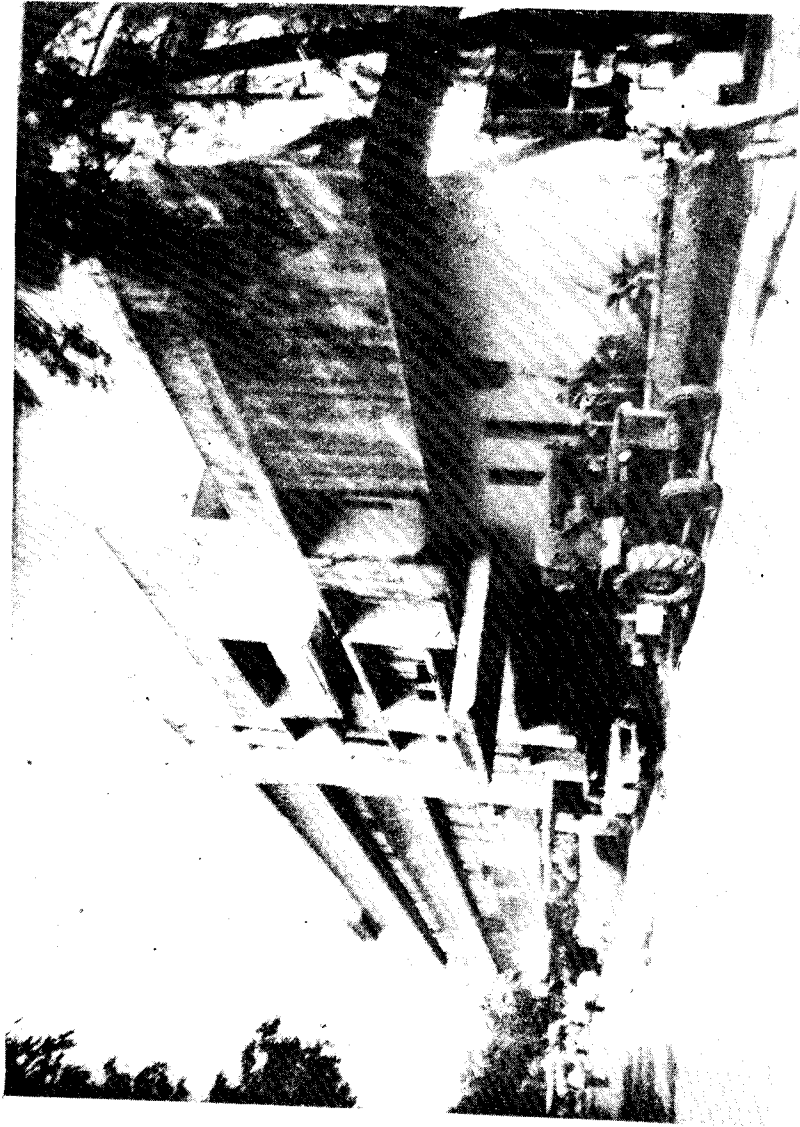
The Chamunda Mata Tekri, Dewas



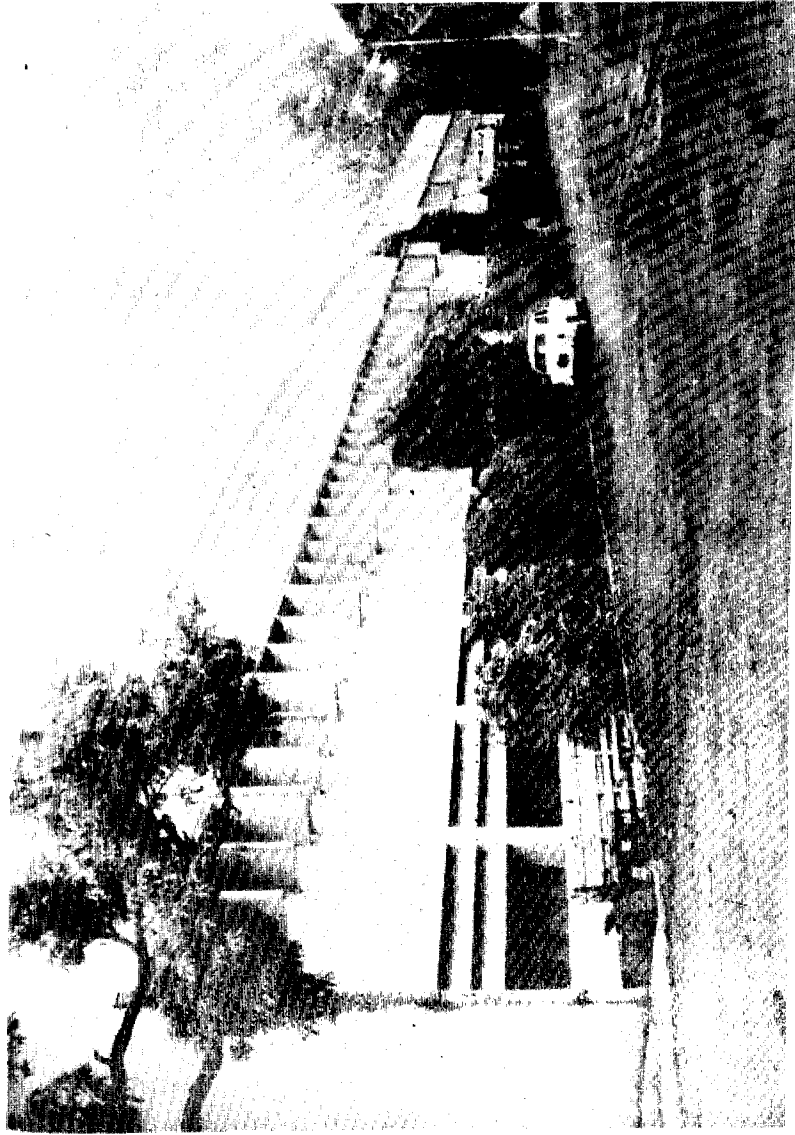
Tata Exports, Ltd., Dewas



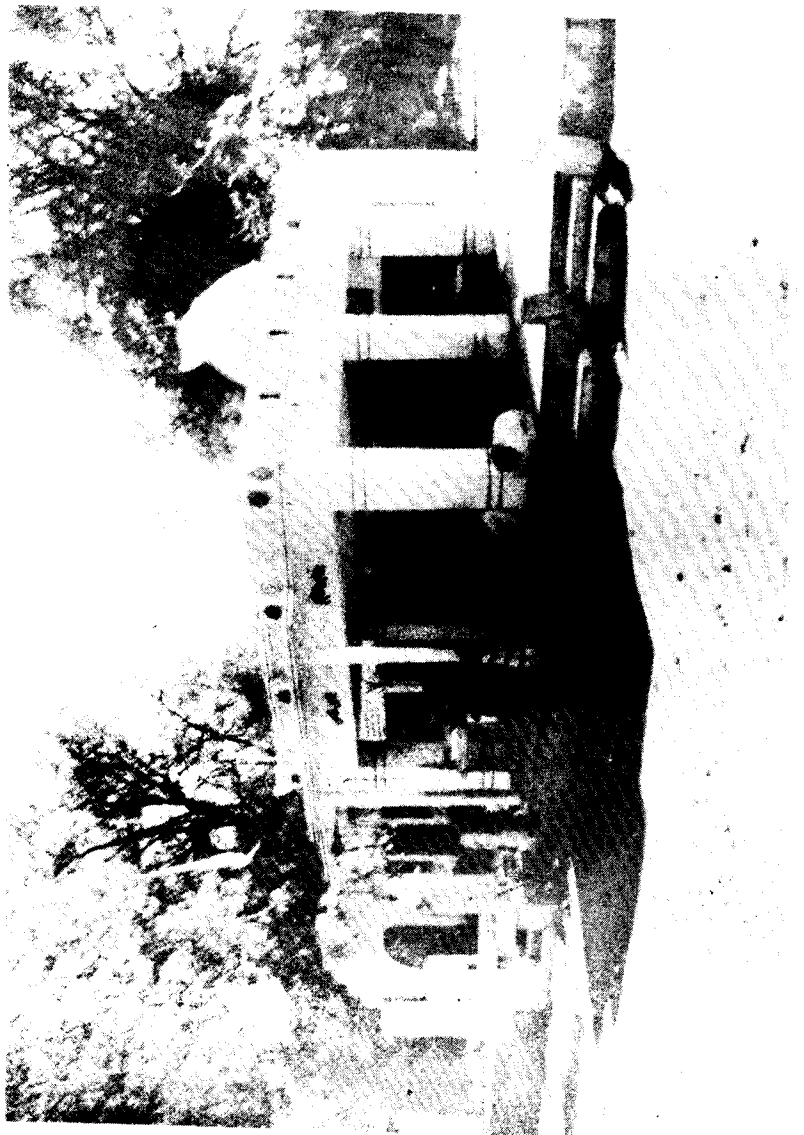
Kirloskar Brothers Ltd., Dewas



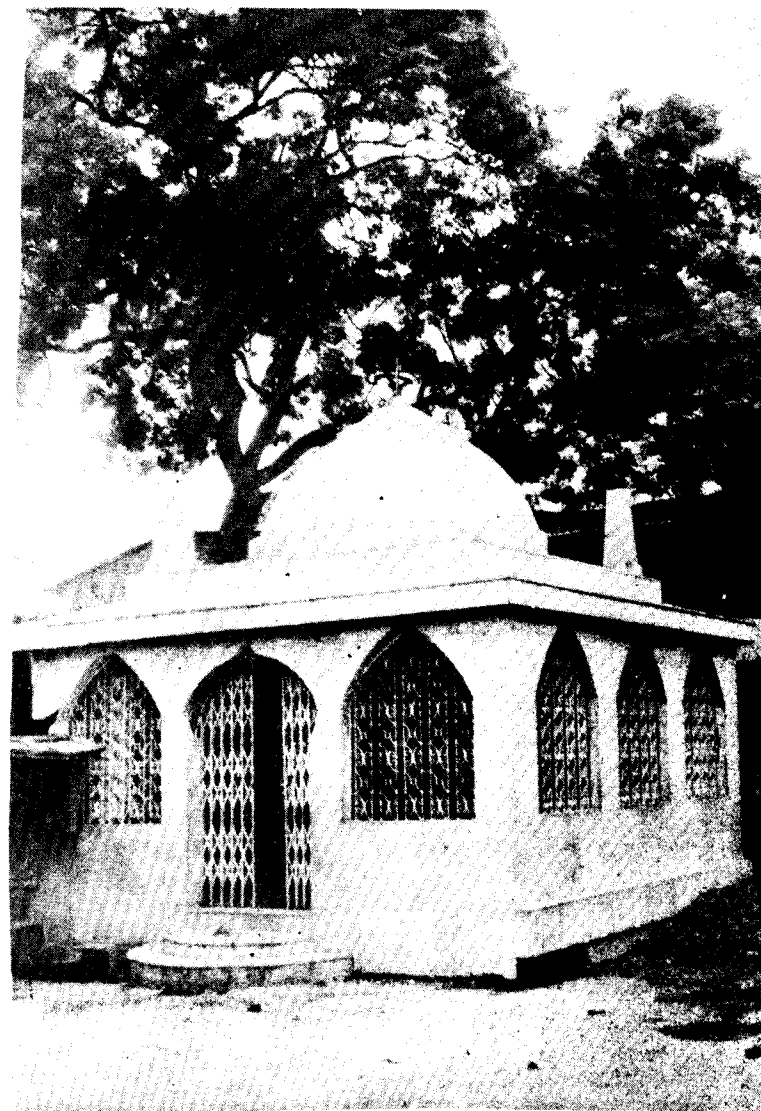
Gajra Gears, Ltd., Dewas



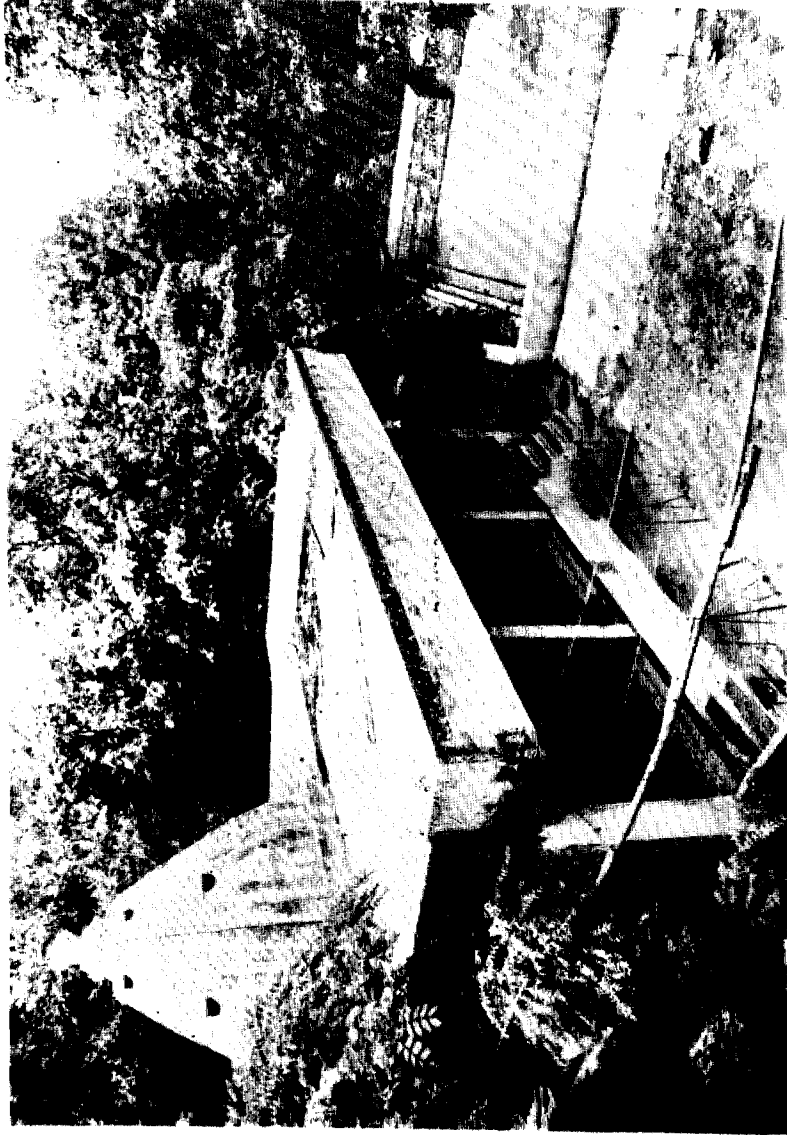
The Standard Cotton Textile Mill, Dewas



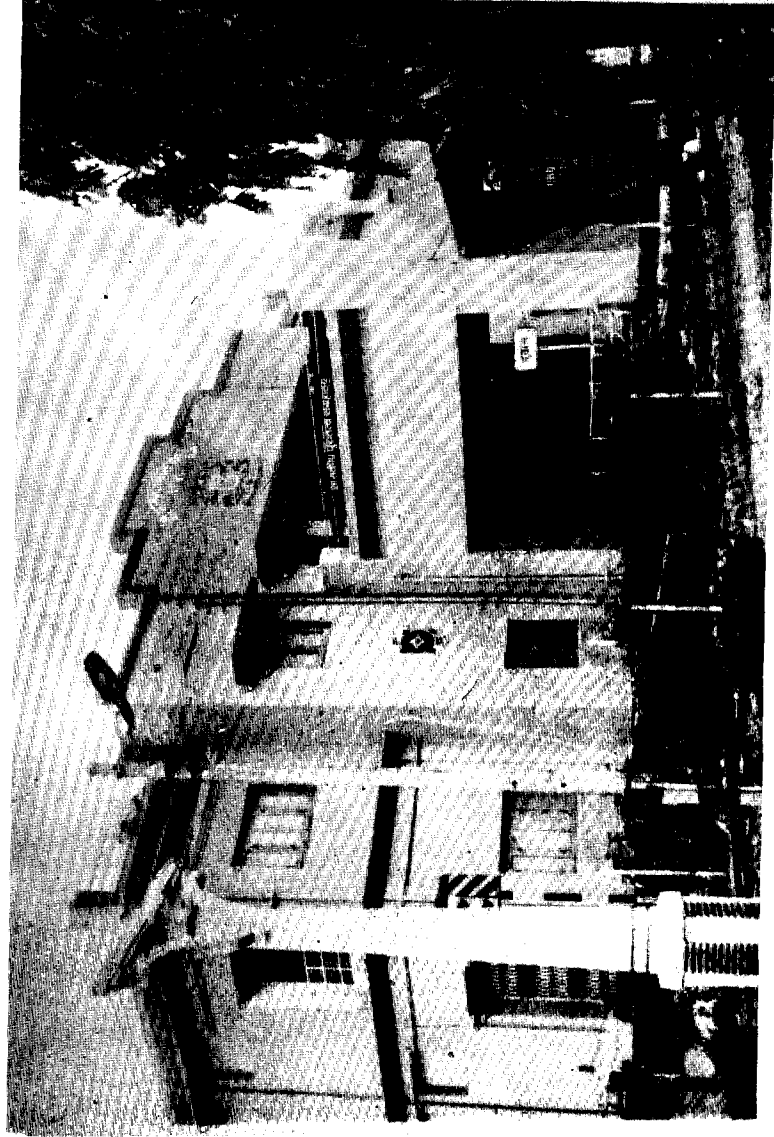
Bhoreswar Mahadev Temple, Bhaurasa



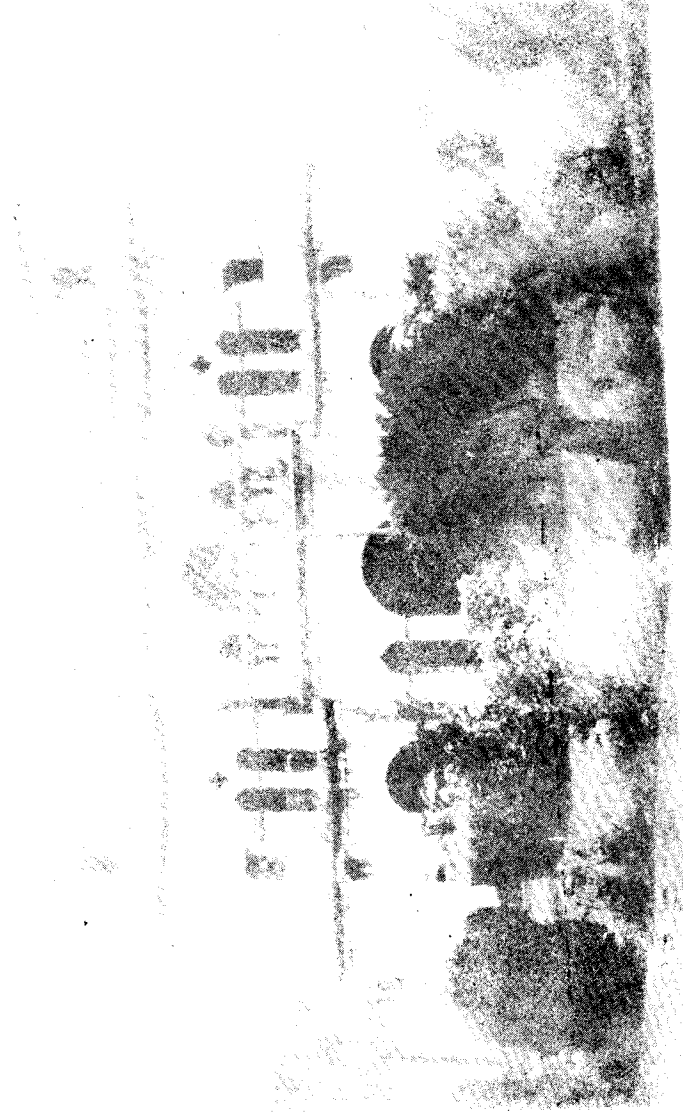
The Tomb of Khwaja Muhammad Chisti, Dewas



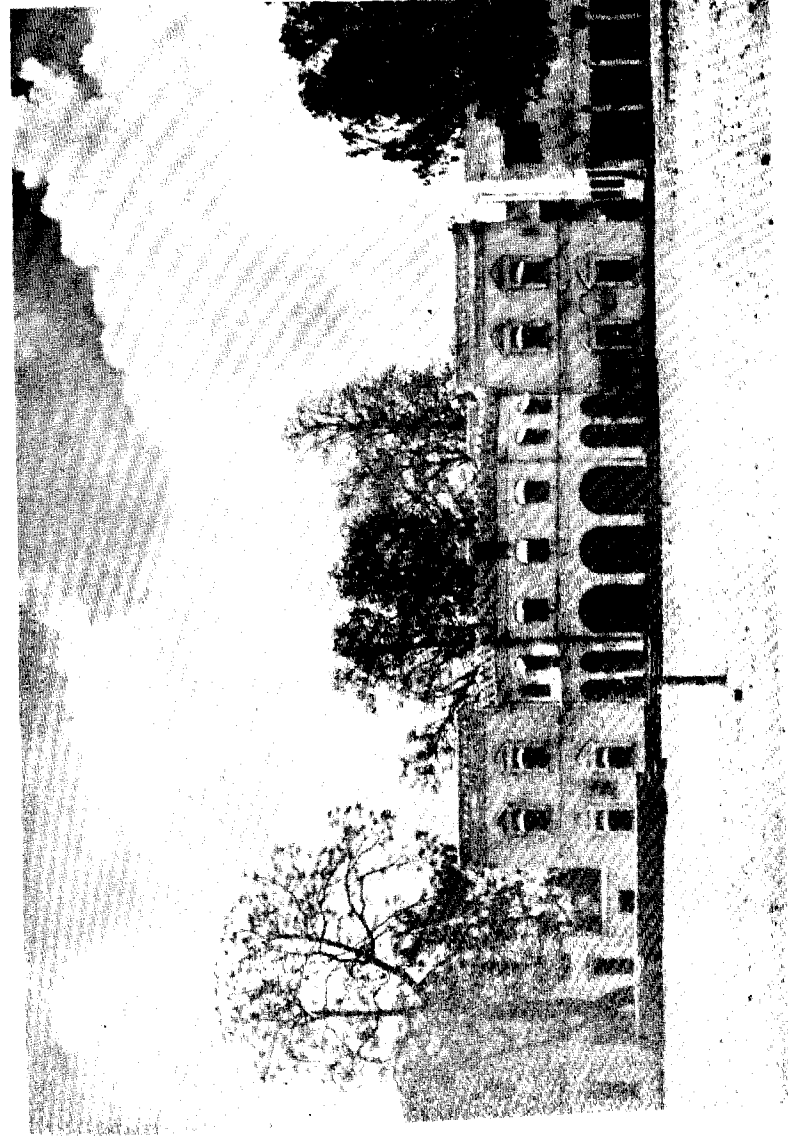
A new temple near Jatashankar Temple, Bagli



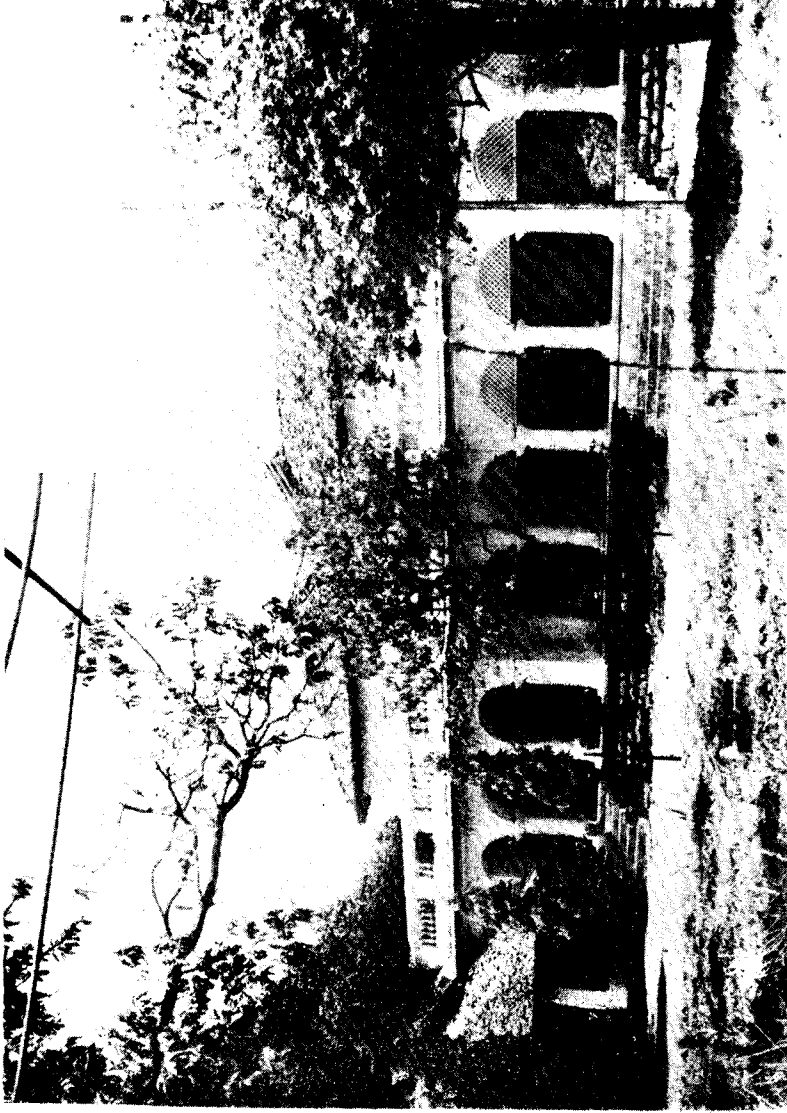
Shri Malhar Smriti Mandir, Dewas



L.N.B. Club, Dewas



Krishna Rao Panwar Post-Graduate College, Dewas

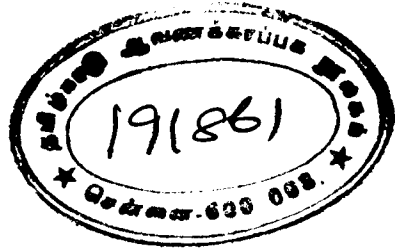


Teacher's Training College, Dewas



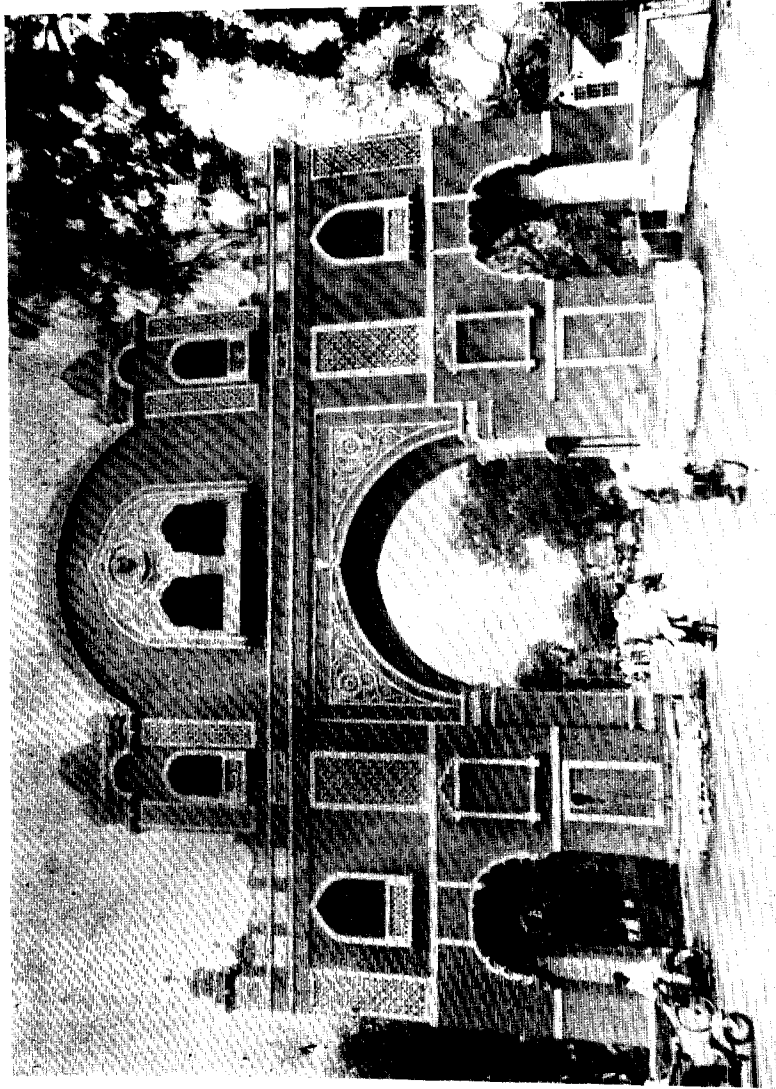
Damyanti Ka Tal, Bhaurasa

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Dewas Gate (near Collectorate), Dewas