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MADHYA PRADESH

SHAJAPUR

DIRECTORATE OF GAZETTEERS
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE
MADHYA PRADESH
BHOPAL
1994

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With best compliments From :

Dr. N. P. PANDEY
Director of Gazetteers
Department of Culture, M. P.

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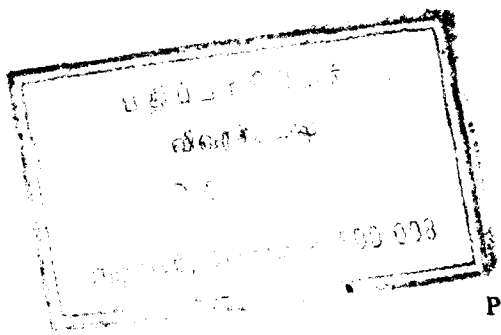

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PREFACE

The Shajapur District Gazetteer is the thirtyfifth in the series of Madhya Pradesh District Gazetteers, being prepared and published by this Directorate. This is the first Gazetteer of Shajapur District. Formerly Gazetteer of Gwalior State of which this District formed a part, was published in the year 1907. Information contained in it, besides being obsolete, concerned the whole erstwhile Gwalior State.

Shajapur the headquarters town was founded by Emperor Shah Jahan, when he halted at this place for some time while visiting Malwa. It was known as Shahjahanpur after its founder, subsequently corrupted into Shajapur. Since then it was a district all along, but its growth has been recent.

During a systematic exploration in 1969-70, several Early Stone Age pebble tools were obtained near village Amla in Susner tahsil and some tools were also picked up at village Nalkheda. The Chalcolithic sites were located at Badagaon, Sipawara, Soyat, Sarangpur and Susner. These discoveries establish the fact that Shajapur District was inhabited by the primitive man right from the Early Stone Age. In ancient period the area must have formed part of Avanti, which was later known as Malwa. The area of the present Shajapur District was under the sway of the Nandas, Mauryas Sungas, Satvahanas, Kshatrapas, Guptas, Rashtrakutas, the Paramaras, the Khaljis, the Tughluqs and later on the Mughals. In 1580, when Akbar reorganised the administrative system of the Mughal empire, almost the whole of the present District then formed a part of the *Sarkars* of Sarangpur and Kotri Parawa in the *Subah* of Malwa. Shah Jahan founded the town of Shajapur in 1640. 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. Famous routes connecting northern India with the Deccan also passed through this region.

In the first quarter of the 18th century the Marathas began to mount increasing pressure on Malwa. The tract of Shahjahanpur (Shajapur) was placed under the control of the representative of the Peshwa. The Agar tract also continued to be ruled by the Orekar Family of the rulers of Dhar, till the close of the 18th century. In 1818, part of Shajapur District, including Agar passed under the control of the British Government. Later on an engagement treaty was reached between the Britishers and Sindhia, according to which the tract of Agar and western parts of Shujalpur alongwith other territory, were exchanged by Sindhia and the British. Thus the District passed under the rule of the Sindhia. The eastern part, including Shujalpur remained with the British Government for the time being. In 1844, Agar was made Military Cantonment. Throughout the period of the Great Revolt, Sindhia remained loyal to the British and rendered valuable services to them. From this time onwards the history of the District mainly forms a part of the Gwalior State. Since the time of Gwalior State it has remained a district. The area of the District increased as a result of merger of

former Agar district in 1903. At the time of formation of Madhya Bharat in 1948 it was a district and continued thereafter as such with the addition of more villages from former Bhopal, Indore, Dewas Senior and Junior States, Sonkatch tahsil and Ujjain tahsil. From May 1948 to 31st October 1956 Shajapur remained a part of Gwalior Division, but on formation of the new State of Madhya Pradesh it came under Bhopal Division till January 1977 and thereafter under Ujjain Revenue Division.

The preliminary draft of Shajapur District Gazetteer was finalized by the then Director Shri A. M. Sinha and was approved by the Government of India in 1977. Yet for unavoidable reasons it could be placed before the State Advisory Board for opinion in 1993. During this long period of sixteen years there has been considerable development in various fields in the district and to bridge up this gap, all latest figures upto 1991 have been added to this volume in the shape of Appendix 'C'.

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

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

The Central Archaeology department was kind enough to supply necessary photographs. Maps and few Photographs were also prepared departmentally by Shri Yaduraj Singh, Artist. Dr. Prabir Kumar Jha did his best as Press Officer for printing work. Dr. Suresh Tiwari prepared the index. The entire office staff of the Directorate extended all cooperation for completing this work. The Deputy Controller, Government Central Press, Bhopal, took special interest in seeing the printing work through. I am thankful to all of them.

June 30, 1994
Bhopal

Dr. N. P. PANDEY
DIRECTOR

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:: LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS ::

* * *

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1. Kannod Darwaja, Agar
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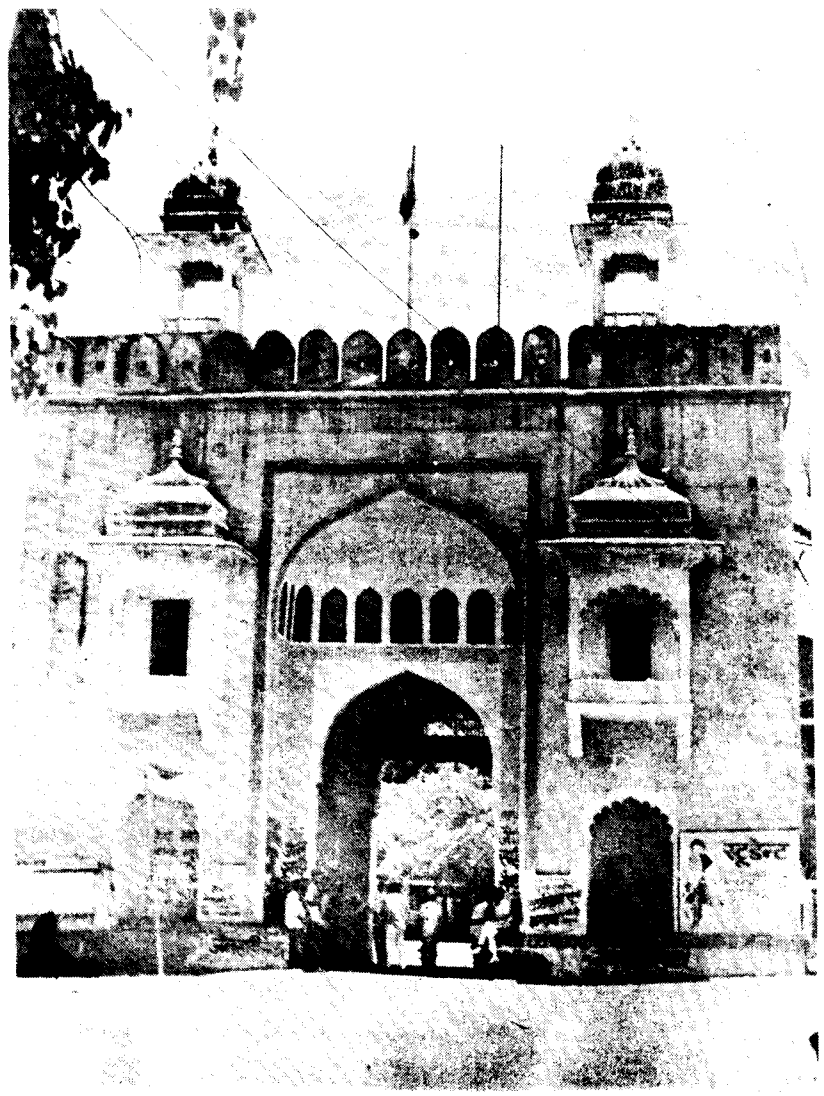

Fort Gate, Shajapur

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Origin of the Name

Shajapur District derives its name from the Headquarters town. The town was a small hamlet in the 17th century. Its name "Shajapur" appears to be a distorted form of Shahjahanpur. The Mughal Emperor Shahjahan is said to have encamped nearly in A.D. 1640[1] and consequently, the hamlet and the camping site acquired this new name. The town lies on the Bombay-Agra National Highway.

Location and Boundaries

The District extends in a belt from north-west to south-east. The eastern half extends from west to east and has given it a plough shape. It lies between parallels 23° 6' 30" N. and 24° 19' 20" N. and between the meridians 75° 41' E. and 77° 2'40" E. The District is enclosed by the Rajgarh district on the north-east, Ujjain district on the south-west, Jhalawar of Rajasthan and Ratlam on the north-west, Sehore on the south-east and Dewas district on the south.

Area and Population

The total geographical area of the District is 6,201 sq. km.[2] Its total population is 6,78,359.[3] Shajapur is the 34th districts in size out of 45 district in Madhya Pradesh. The density of population is very low, i.e., 109 per sq. km.

History of the District as an Administrative Unit

Agar was founded by one Agria Bhil in the 10th century. Almost immediately it was seized by Jhala Rajputs who comtinued up to 18th century. Then it passed on to the Panwars of Dhar and then to the Sindhia. Shujalpur too was more important a place than Shajapur itself. Originally founded by a Jain merchant and called after him, Rai Karanpur was taken over and raised to a town by Shujjat Khan, the right hand man of Emperor Sher Shah Suri, and Baz Bahadur's uncle. Under the Mughal Emperor Akbar who took Shujalpur in 1554 and again in 1562, most of the District came under the *Sarkar*

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, 1907, p.286.
2. For latest Figures see Appendix. 'C'
3.. Census of India 1971, General Population Tables M.P. pt. II-A, pp. 81 and 4-5. The area figures are supplied by the Survey of India.

of Sarangpur in the *Subah* of Malwa. Sarangpur *Sarkar* then comprised 24 *mahals* and the headquarters had a brick fort. Among the *mahals* which can be identified within this District were Agra (Agar), Bijilpur, Bhorasah, Zirapur, Sarangpur, Sondarsi, (Sundersi), Sosner (Susner) and Shujjapur[1] (Shujalpur).

In 1808 Shujalpur was included in the *Jagir* of the Pindari leader, Karim Khan. Under the Sindhias its revenues were assigned to the British in 1844. But it was restrored to the Sindhia in 1860.

The modern administrative divisions of Gwalior State were created during the Ministership of Sir Dinkar Rao (1852-59). The State was divided into 3 *Prants*, 19 *zilas* or *subas* and 62 *parganas*. Since the creation of Districts *subas)* in Gwalior State, Shajapur, has been a small District. Agar formed a seperate district. Consequent to the reorganisation of administrtive divisions in 1903, Agar was merged into Shajapur District. After the formation of Madhya Bharat in 1948, the widely diffusing territories of the former princely States were regrouped in to compact districts. As such, 29, villages of other districts of the former Gwalior State, and 24 villages of Holkar, Bhopal and Dewas States were added to this District. The details of the transfer are given in the following table.

Table No. I-1
Number of Villages Transferred in 1948

S. No.	No. of Villages Transferred	Transferring Units	Tahsils to which Transferred
1.	5	Bhopal State	Shajapur Tahsil
2.	12	Tarana Tahsil of Mahidpur district of Holkar State	--do--
3.	2	Dewas Tahsil of Dewas (Senior) State	---do--
4.	3	Dewas Tahsil of Dewas (Junior) State	--do--
5.	27	Sonkatch Tahsil of Ujjain district of Gwalior State	--do--
6.	2	Ujjain Tahsil of Gwalior State	---do--
7.	2	Mahidpur Tahsil of Holkar State	Agar Tahsil

Source : District Census Hand Book. 1961, P. XXXVIII

From May, 1948 to 31 October, 1956 Shajapur District remained a part of Gwalior Division but after the Reorganisation of State in November 1956, the District came under Bhopal Division.

1. Ain-I-Akbari of Abul Fazal-I-Allami, Tr. by H.S. Jarrett, Edited by Sir Jadu Nath Sarkar, Vol. II, 1949, pp. 214-15

Administrative Sub-Divisions

The District is divided into three Sub-Divisions and four tahsils. The tahsil of Shajapur forms part of Shajapur Revenue Sub-Division. Shajapur tahsil is also the only tahsil under Shujalpur Sub-Division. The Agar Sub-Division controls the two tahsils of Agar and Susner. Each tahsil has a sub tahsil namely Barod sub-tahsil in Agar tahsil, Nalkhera in Susner, Avantipur-Barodia in Shujalpur and Gulana in Shajapur tahsils. The tahsils are also divided into a number of Revenue Insector's Circles which are redivided in to Patwari *Halkas*. There are 13 police stations in District. Their tahsil-wise location is listed below:[1]

Table No. 2
Tahsilwise Location of Police Stations

S.No.	Tahsil	Police Stations
1.	Shajapur	Shajapur, Berchha, Salsalai and Momin-Barodia
2.	Shujalpur	Shujaplur, Avantipur-Barodia, and Kala Pipal
3.	Agar	Agar, Barod and Kanad
4.	Susner	Susner, Nalkhera and Soyat.

Source : For later figures see Appendix 'C'

TOPOGRAPHY

The District lies in the northern part of the great Malwa Pleteau. It is largely covered by the Deccan Trap rocks. The general elevation of the District is about 450 meters from the mean sea level. The topography is undulating in general. The valleys are flat plains, with low mounds here and there. The hill ranges are low in height, narrow in width and broken at places. At places they exhibit the Pre-Deccan Trap-flow topography. In this District, the main hills are aligned in a 'V' shape with an additional short central line. This is a part of the northern Vindhyan Range, much less than the one running along the Narmada in the south. Its western ends extend up to Neemuch in Mandsaur district and Amjhera in Dhar district.

The Lesser Vindhyan Range

The lesser Vindhyan Range, extending across Shajapur District, represents a secondary physiographic division. It may also be called the Northern Vindhyan Range. Generally ignored in the physiographic descriptions of the country, it definitely puts an impact on the nature of a small territory like a district. The line of hills enters Shajapur in the north-west. It extends along the western boundary of Susner tahsil, runs across the south-eastern part of Agar tahsil and extends in the southwestern part of Shajapur tahsil. The trends of the hills whichs was north west to south-each so far, changes suddenly to the north-east at this point, thus presenting a 'V' shape. The eastern section of the Range runs low between the Kalisindh and the Newaj, and passes in to Rajgarh district, where it staggers, and is met with in the vicinity of Sindaota, Biaora and Rajgarh.

A short off shoot of the range extends north of Shajapur through, Barodia upto Baragaon. This marks the sub-water divide between the Kalisindh and the Lakundar.

The height of hills is between 40 to 50 metres from the surrounding country. Bhadwa (1717') is the highest peak in the western stretch. It lies to the south of Agar. The peak of Tilawad, south of Shajapur, rises to 1736 feet (529 metres).

RIVER SYSTEM

The entire District lies in the drainage area of the Chambal which is a major tributary of the Yamuna. The Chambal itself flows towards the north beyond the western boundary of the District. Its tributaries flowing in this District, are the Parbati, the Nawaj, the Kali Sindh, the Lakundar, the Ahu and the Chhoti Kali Sindh. All of these have a northernly course and separate longitudinal valleys on the undulating Malwa plateau. With narrow water divides and scattered mounds and hills of the trappean rocks, in the valley these stream flow parallel to each other, until their confluence with the next larger stream. The pattern of their channels is dendritic on the surface and seasonal in character.

The Parbati

The Parbati or the Western Parbati rises from the Northern slopes of the Vindhychal range near Siddiqueganj in Sehore district. It flows towards the north east and drains a narrow belt in the eastern part of the District. It also forms the eastern boundary common with Sehore. Further, it flows in the districts of Rajgarh, Guna and Kotah (Rajasthan). Below Narsinghgarh, the river attains a large size, the bed in parts of its course being nearly 3 km. The Volume is very great during the rains but the bed is left with placid stream during the summer except in pools. The Sip, the Sarari and the Parang join the Parbati on its right bank and the Andheri, joins the left bank. Near the confluence of the Andheri a dam has been constructed at Atru. The Parbati joins the rights bank of the chambal at Palighat (25° 51' 76° 37' E), after a course of 354 km. of which about 50 km. lie within or along the District boundary.

The Newaj

The Newaj, a trabutary of the Parbati rises near the western boundary of Sehore District. It flow towards the north and enters the District near Geglekheri. It drains the major part of Shujalpur tahsil. After a course of about 48 km. in the District the river passes in Rajgarh district and ultimaltely joins the Chambal.

The Kali Sindh

It rises from the Vindhyan hill (723 metres) at 22° 35'N, 76° 20'E, in Dewas district. The river flows to the north, traversing across Shajapur tahsil. It leaves the District above Sarangpur but after flowing for about nine kilometres it retouches the north-eastern boundary common with Rajgarh. Before it leaves the District finally, the Lakundar meets it on the left bank. Sundarsi, Kali Sindh Railway Station, Sarangpur and Jhalawar are important settlements on its bank. It is an important tributary of the Chambal. Its length within the district is 40 km. and along the north-eastern boundary it is 56 km.

The Lakundar

The Lakundar rises from Chandgarh hill (1806') at 23° 12' N. by 76° 20'E in Dewas district. It enters Shajapur near the south-western corner and flows due north through Shajapur and Susner tahsils. It also froms the inter-district boundary with Ujjain and inter-tahsil boundary between Agar and Susner. The Lakundar joins the left bank of the Kali Sindh. Out of its length of 72 km. about 64 km. lie in Shajapur District.

The Ahu and the Au

The Ahu is a small stream, rising from Tonkra hill of Agar tahsil. It flows along the north-western boundary of the District common with Jhalawar (Rajasthan). The Au, an eastern stream of the same of rises near Agar and forms the inter-tahsil boundary with Susner.

The Chhoti Kali Sindh

It rises from the vicinity of Dewas and flows to the north-west in Dewas, Ujjain, Shajapur and Jhalawar districts. In this District, it flows mostly along the south-western and western boundaries. The banks are cut up and show signs of growing ravines.

Tanks and Springs

Among the old tanks of the District, the one at Agar is said to have been built in the 10th century. The tank of Bakayan near Kala Peepal was built by a chief of *Banjara* nomads, dealing in cattles, etc. The other tanks are Madan talab of Polaiya Kalan, Ronsi, Khokera Kalan, Akodia and Barod Ram in Shujalpur tahsil, Polaiya Khurd, Bhaisnsrod, Lahori, Ranthambhor, and Ralki in Shajapur tahsil, Shampura, Dongargaon and Maina in Susner tahsil and Agar, Sahibnagar and Dupara in Agar tahsil. Springs and spring heads exist at Polaykalan, Morta Kevadi and Siloda.

GROUND WATER

A typical lava flow in the Malwa region consists of a lower massive portion, passing upwards into vesicular type with intertrappean clays occurring often between the two flows. Primary openings occur in the form of vesicles or cooling joints. Secondary openings have also been developed by fracturing due to tectonic effects as well as superficial phenomenon of weathering. Ground water occurs in the interflow zones, both under water table and confined conditions. Many of the wells, drilled in adjoing Indore district, penetrate 2 to 4 lava flows and the occurence of water is often at the contact of the first and second or second and third flows. All aquifers at depths of more than 20 metres below level have water under confined conditions, with the massive units acting as aquicludes. Recharge to the aquifers take place naturally through outcrops or fractures in confining massive trap units by leakage. On the basis of available data from adjacent districts occurrence of trappean aquifers to depth of 80 m. is certain. Systematic studies are yet to be carried out in the District which may reveal more and precise intomation on the groundwater conditions.

GEOLOGY

The unfold the geochronoloy of Shajapur District, the stupendous erruptic activity of the valcano echoes in the area. The District has monotonous formation of

different basaltic flows of the middle series of three fold classification of the Deccan trap. To open the rock register it furnishes valuable information of the present form, the different basaltic flows, the older formations with varying thickness, and the intratrappean fossiliferous beds, intervening between successive flows.

Basalt is the only rock found associated with this formation. Plagioclase of basalt is ordinarily labrodoritic, pyroxene is of the common augite veriety and olovine while present is diopsidic in nature. Iron ore is present practically in all flows and cruptions. This inter-trappean limestone is of limited areal extent and is generally siliceous.

The basalt consists of labradorite and pyroxene which is represented by obisite when presents diopsidic in notice.

It had been a disputed problem as to the origin of the basaltic flows as the area is devoid of basic intrusion which could have actual presentation as feeders to the lava flows.

The minerals associated with Deccan-traps are agate, chalcedony, amethyst, zeolites, quartz, calcite, etc. but no workable concentration of these have been found in the District. Other important minerals occuring in the District are limestone, ochre and building stones.

(1) Limestone

Source of limestone in the District are from lametas and lime kankar deposit :-

(a) Lameta limestones : Lemeta limestones are not very well exposed in this District. One nearly 25 km. from Rajgarh along Rajgarh Chhan cart tract had previously been worked by old rules for burning it for lime.

(b) Lime Kankar: Lime Kankar deposits have been reported from the village Ghagoda, Balbhadrapur etc. This is also used for lime making for local uses.

(2) Ocher

Ochreous clays, mainly resulting from decomposition of either Deccan trap or laterite have been reported from the villages Lachmanpur, Ghatakheri, Tulsikhohi etc.

A veriety of minerals such as agate and chalcedony, amthyst, zeolites, quartz, clacite, green earth and laterite are said to be associated with Daccan trap formation, but none of these have got workable concentration. The important occurrences are as below :-

(1) Green earth : Occurence of green earth has been reported from the junction of the Kali Sindh and the Lakhundar rivers in the Susner tahsil. Anlaysis of a simple done by Imperial Institute, London gave the following results. SiO_2-51.27%, FeO_3-15.88%, Al_2O_3-4.37%, Feo-3.54%, Cao-1.27%, Mgo-4.89%, K_2O-5.27%, Na_2O-0.74%, L.O.L. 12.84 %

(2) Clay : Imperial Institute, London reported the following chemical composition of the samples of clays associated with trappean rocks in the District.

Radicals	A%	B%	C%
SiO_2	41.33	49.04	57.50
Al_2O_3	15.07	15.06	11.20
Fe_2O_2	12.11	16.76	7.8
Feo	1.05	--	--
TiO_2	1.81	2.44	0.96
Cao	3.17	1.89	8.65
Mgo	3.25	2.72	2.83
K_2O	0.90	--	0.84
Na_2O	0.22	--	0.45
L.O.I	21.19	20.50	19.88

A : Indurated clay from the confluence of the Kali Sindh and the Lakhundar rivers.
B : Hard indurated clay from about-400 to 800 metres from Barwai on the main road to Shujalpur.
C : Calcareous clay from the bed of the Billali river about 800 metres above the junction with Nawaj river.

(3) Laterite

Laterite as a weathered product of basalt, at places caps the trappean hills and has probably been used in the past as as source of iron ore by the local smelters. Occassional cappings of laterite over basalt have been reported near the border area in Susner tahsil.

SEISMICITY

Shajapur District falls on parts of seismic zone I, II and III. Following earthquake, attributable to the Seismotectonic set-up might have been felt in the District.

Sr. No.	Date	Origin time (G.M.T.) H.M.S.	Epicentre Lat. N^0	Epicentre Long. E^0	Depth of Focus (km)	Magnitude
1.	1963, Nov. 18	ases	22.0	75.0	-	5.0
2.	1927, June 02	16 37 24.0	24.0	82.3	-	6.5
3.	1938, March 14	00 48 29.0	21.6	75.0	-	6.25
4.	1962, Sep. 01	22 51 30.0	24.12	73.0	-	5.00
5.	1969, Oct. 24	15 45 52.7	24.8	72.4	15	5.3
6.	1970, Mar. 23	01 52 59.3	21.7	73.0	3	6.0
7.	1970, Aug. 23	08 53 17.0	21.6	72.7	-	3.5

FLORA

Due to the semiarid climatic conditions and expansion of cultivation, the low tree forests of the District had been exhausted during the princely rule. In the year 1961 no forest area worth the name was reported to the Census Organisation. However, the village forests with stunted and malformed growth of drier species existed. There after the Forest Department, to maintain a balance of nature with respect to area, has taken up some suitable sites in the western hills for protection, regeneration and plantation. The area of such forests is 6,665.178 hectares most of which lie in Agar and Susner tahsils. In this area too the forest is reported to be very poor and bushy. The chief species are *gurgan, reunjha (Acacia lencophoca), ber (Zizyphus jujubu), sitaphal (Anona squamosa), khair (Acacia catechu), babool (Acacia arabica), tendu (Diosporous melanoxylon), kardhai (Anogeissus pendula) and karonda (Carissa spinarum)* etc. Other species found are :-

Neem (Melia indica), aam (Mangifera indica), jamun (Eugenia jambolana), chhola (Butea frondosa), khajur (Phoenix sylvestris), dhow (Anogeissus latifolia), mahua (Madhuca latifolia), chandan (Santalum album), imli (Tamarindus indica), sheehsam (Dalbergia sissu), khirni (Mimusops hexandra), bargad (Ficus bengalensis), pipal (Ficus religiosa) and *bel (Aegle marmelos).*

The climbers occurring in these forests are *palas, bel (Butea superba), malkangni (Celastrus paniculata), gurbel, amarbal (Cuscuta reflexa), nagbel (Cryptolepis buchanani)*, etc. *Panwar sirdi (Cassia tora) and lantana (Lantana camara)* are the most common weeds.

Game Rules and Measures for the Protection of Wild Life

During the princely rule, *Shikargahas* were maintained and reserved for the ruler & members of the Royal family only. Poachers were severly punished. From 1950 to 1956 the game was managed under the Shooting Rules, framed under the Act of 1950, Madhya Bharat Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act I of 1952, and Madhya Bharat Game Act 10 of 1952.

After the formation of Madhya Pradesh in 1956, the Central Provinces Game Act, 1953, and Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912 were made applicable. In 1962 the Government of Madhya Pradesh framed rules under section 13 of Madhya Pradesh Game Act, 1953. In 1963 the Madhya Pradesh (Hunting, shooting, fishing, poisoning water and setting traps or snares in the Reserved and Protected forests) Rules 1963 were framed under the Indian Forest Act, 1927 to preserve the wild fauna of all categories more effectively.

Total Ban On Shikar

The State Government imposed a total ban on shooting of wild animals except that of wolf, fox and rats in Government forest for a period of two years[1] with effect from the 11th November, 1971, which was further extended in 1973 for two years. This also enlarged the list of prohibited animals. The forest area being very small, there is no

1. Government orders No. 6043/X (2)/71 to 6036/x (2)/71 dated 11th November, 1973

possibility of creating shooting blocks, or sanctuary. Meanwhile the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, (No. 53 of 1972) was passed and applied in 11 States and all Union Territories, for a period from January 25, 1973 to October 31, 1976. These Rules prohibit shooting of wild animals except the declared virmins, entry of zeep, gun and torch light holders in the forests, and possession or dealing in unregistered trophies. Violation of these rules may attract imprisonment up to six months and a fine upto Rs. 2,000.

FAUNA

There being very little cover, big animals are found scarcely. *Neelgai (Boselaphus trago camelus)*, jungali *suar (Sus cristatus)* and a few other deer species are sometimes seen in remote areas. Panther *(Panthera pardus)* can still be seen occassionally. Jackals *(Canis aureus)* and foxes (Valpus *benghalensis)* are common since they live mostly on smaller animals like rate, crabs, hare, etc. Hyaena (Hyaena *hyeana)* is comparatively rare. Various varieties of snakes and scorpions are also found.

Among the game birds partridges *(Franco linus pondicerianus)*, sand grouse *(Pterocles exstus)*, green pigeon *(Crocopus chlorogastrus)*, peacock (*Pavo cristatus)*, blue rock pigeon *(Columba livia inter media)*, Jungli murgi *(Gallus sonneratti & ferruginous)*, *bater (Perdicula asiatica)* and migratory ducks are found in the District. The common crow, sparrow, hawk and dove are found commonly.

Fishes And Amphibians

A large number of fish species are found in the District. Large tanks like that of Agar and deep pools in the river beds sometimes yield a few large-sized fishes. The common species are katla *(Catla catla)*, rohu *(Lebeo rohita)*, mahaseer *(Barbus tor)*, karyant or kannach *(Labeo culbasu)*, potis *(Labeo fimbriatus)*, bata (*Labeo bata*), kotra (*B. Sarana*), Parhan (*Wallago attu*), singhan (*M. seenghale*), mirgal (*C. mirgal)*, kokia (*Ritu rita*), saul *(O. marulius)*, patola *(N. nottopterus)*, chilwa or sarangi *(Chela becaila)*, O. bacaila, kotri *(B. ticto)*, khoksi *(C. straitus)*, khoksi *(C. punctatus)*, bam (M. armatus), (*A. ranga*), *Ambasisnam*, gol (*L. gonious*), *O. bimaculatus*, sole *(C. gachua)* and *A. nomronge*. Of these singhi, *H. fossils*, (M. armatus, C. batrachus lminor), etc. are capable of bearing the frequent changes of temperature and are also found in shallow waters.

Other forms of life in water or marsh are crabs, crocodiles, beetle, larva, unio, water-snake, ranotra, toad, *noto nacta, nepa, leech* etc.

Mortality from Reptiles and Wild Animals

Human mortality from reptiles is low in this District. Only 9 persons died of snake bite during the period from 1971 to 1975. No death was caused by wild animals during the period. This is because of low population of brutes and reptiles. There are scanty forests, a few waterholes and hiding places for these in the District.

CLIMATE

The climate of the District is on the whole dry except in the south-west monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season is from December to February. The hot season which follows continues upto about the middle of June. The period from about mid-June to about the end of September is the south-west monsoon season. October and November constitute the post monsoon or retrating monsoon season.

Rainfall

Records of rainfall in the District are available for 4 stations for periods ranging from 57 to 83 years. The datails of the rainfall at these stations and for the District as a whole are given in the Appendix in tables 1 and 2. The average annual rainfall in the District is 977.2 mm. (38.47"). The rainfall in the District increases from the north-west to the south-east and varies from 865.4 mm. (34.07") at Susner to 1062.8 mm. (41.84") at Shujalpur. About 92 percent of the annual rainfall in the District is received during the south-west monsoon months, June to September, July being the rainiest month. The variation in the rainfall in Shajapur District, from year to year, is appreciable. In the fifty year period, 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 157 percent to the normal occurred in 1946. The lowest annual ranifall which was 55 percent of normal was received in 1925. In the same 50 year period the annual rainfall in the District was less than 80 percent of the normal in 16 years. Two consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred twice and three consecutive years occurred once. It will be seen from table 2 that the annual rainfall in the District was between 700 and 1200 mm. (27.56" and 47.24") in 30 years out of 50.

On an average there are 43 rainy days (i.e. days with rainfall of 2.5 mm. 10 cents or more) in a year in the District. The number varies from 58 at Susner to 45 at Shujalpur.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the District was 321.3 mm. (12.65") at Agar on the 6th September, 1932.

Temperature

There is no meteorological observatory in Shajapur District. The description which follows is based mainly on the records of the observatories in the neighbouring districts, where similar meteorological conditions prevail. After February temperatures increase steadily. May is generally the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 40^0 C. (104.4^0 F). The heat in summer is intense and the hot dustladen winds which blow on many days make the weather very uncomfortable. On individual days, the maximum temperature may go above 44 or 45^0 C. (111.2 or 113.0^0 F.). With the onset of the monsoon in the District by about the middle of June, there is appreciable drop in temperatures. By about the end of September, when the monsoon withdraws, there is a slight increase in the day temperature but the nights become progressively cooler. After November there is rapid drop in both the day and night temperatures. January is the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at about 26^0C. (78.8^0 F.) and the mean daily minimum at 10^0 C.(50.0^0 F.). In the cold season, in association with western disturbances cold waves passing across northern parts of India affect the District and the minimum temperature occasionally drop down to about a degree or so below the freezing point of water of and frosts occur.

Humidity

The humidity during the monsoon season is generally high. The air is comparatively dry during the rest of the year. The summer season is the driest part of the year when the relative humidities in the afternoons are less than 25 percent.

Cloudiness

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

Winds

Winds are generally light with some strengthening in force during the late summer and monsoon seasons. Winds blow mostly from directions between south-west and north-west during the south-west monsoon season. In October, winds are light and variable in direction. In the cold season winds are mostly north-easterly or easterly. Westerlies or north-westerlies appear in January in the afternoons and by summer these winds predominate.

Special Weather Phenomena

Depressions originating in the Bay of Bengal during the south-west monsoon season move in the some westerly direction and reach the District or its neighbourhood causing widespread heavy rains and gusty winds. Thunder-storms occur during the period January to October, the highest incidence being in the early part of the monsoon season. Dust-storms occur during the summer season.

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

Pre and Proto History

During a systematic exploration in 1969-70, several Early Stone Age pebble tools were obtained from the low hills near village Amla, in Susner tahsil. Late Stone Age tools were picked up at village Nalkheda. Four Chalcolithic sites were located, at the same time, at Badagaon, Sipawara, Soyat, Sarangpur and Susner. Surface collections included Kayatha ware, White painted Black and Red ware of the Ahar fabric, the black painted Red ware of Malwa fabric, Malwa ware and white painted Black and red ware have been reported from Banyakhedi.[1] These discoveries establish the fact that Shajapur District was inhabited by the primitive man right from the Early Stone Age.[2] In ancient period the area represented by the modern District must have formed part of Avanti (Later known as Malava or Malwa).

The earliest mention of Avanti can be traced in the *Mahabharata,* where-in it is stated that during the Bharata war Vinda and Anuvinda,, two brothers of the royal house of Avanti, fought against the Pandavas. It is stated in the *Markandeva* and Linga *Puranas* that the five sons of Arjuna, namely Sura, Surasena, Drita, Krishna and Javadhvaja, belonging the five racial groups of Vitihotras, Bhojas, Avantis, Kundikeras, and Saryatas ruled Avanti.[3] In the *Avanti khanda* of the *Skanda Purana,* Ujjayini has been described as the capital of Avanti. Afterwards, Mahishmati became the capital of southern Avanti, then known as Anupa. Kartavirjya *Sahasrarjuna* was the most famous ruler of Mahishmati. Probably his epithet Sahasrarjuna indicates his fleet of thousand ships on the waters of the Narmada. Kartavirya belonged to the Haihaya race of the Yadu lineage. He extended his conquests from the mouth of the Narmada as far as the Himalayas, and raised the Haihaya power to pre-eminence during his long reign. The present territory of Shajapur was, therefore, a part of the Haihaya kingdom.

During the time of the Buddha, Avanti was one of the great monarchies of Northern India. The three others being Kosala, Vatsa and Magadha. Chanda Pradyota Mahasena was the most powerful of the five rulers of this dynasty. They reigned for

1. Indian Archaeology-A Review 1960-61 p.62
2. Ibid.1969-70, p.17.
3. B.C. Law, Ujjayini in Ancient India, p.10.

about 138 years from their capital at Ujjayini and were contemporaries of the descendants of Bimbsara and the Saisunaga kings. Chanda Pradyota, with his sons, Gopalaka and Palaka, and daughter Vasavadatta (queen of the Vatsa king Udayana) figured prominently in Bhasa's dramas *Swapnavasavadatta* and *Priyadarsika* of Harsha[1].

It seems likely from the *puranic* evidence that, the last of the Pradyotas was supplanted by a Sisunaga monarch, and that the Avanti region was incorporated in the growing kingdom of Magadha.[2] Later this area was, probably, subjugted by the Nandas; as Mahapandma Nanda, the founder ruler of the dynasty, is referred to in the *puranas* as the destroyer of all *Kshatriyas (Sarvakshatrantaka)* and the sole monarch *(ekarata)*.[3] If the statement is true Shajapur District might have come under the suzerainty of the Nandas.

The Mauryas

The Nandas were ousted by Chandragupta Maurya (*C*.324-298 B.C.). He conquered a large area and founded an extensive empire that stretched from the modern Afganistan to Mysore.[4] It is, therefore, easy to surmise that the District was a part of his vast dominion. Chandragupta bequeathed his extensive empire intact to his son Bindusara (*C*.298-273 B.C.) and grandson Asoka (273-236 B.C.) Asoka's inscriptions exist at Panguraria (in Hoshangabad district), and at Sanchi pillar (in Raisen district), in near proximity. Asoka served as viceroy at Ujjain for 11 years. His first wife Devi hailed from Vidisha. Three children were born to him at Ujjain, including Mahendra and Sanghamitra, They went to Ceylon with a Bodhi sapling on their father's behalf, to spread Buddhism. Asoka's stay at Ujjain is corroborated by the discovery of his Panguraria inscription. These facts reveal a close intimacy of the Mauryan Emperior with this region.

The Sungas

The last of the Maurya monarchs, viz, Brihadratha was killed by his commander-in-chief, Pushyamitra, in *C* 184. He founded a dynasty of his own, called the Sunga dynasty, and ruled over a territory that corresponds to the central portion of the Mauryan empire. His original capital was located at Pataliputra, but Vidisha, which is not very far from Shajapur District, served as the second capital of the dynasty. It is believed that some portion of the Sanchi *stupa* was built by this dynasty. Sanchi being in the nearby Raisen district, association of the dynasty with the District cannot, perhaps, be totally ignored. After the downfall of the Mauryas, a strong Brahmanical reaction set in. In order to consolidate his own position, Pushyamitra acted as the champion of that faith. According to the *puranas*, he performed two *Asvmedha* sacrifices, one of which, was probably, to signalise the revival of Brahmanical faith. One of the sacrifices was performed at Vidisha, where his son Agnimitra was serving as Viceroy. It is stated in Kalidasa's *Malavikagnimitram* that, while Pushyamitra was performing the sacrifice at Vidisha the roaming sacrifical horse, under the care of his grandson

1. Ibid. pp. 12-14.
2. The Vedic Age, p. 324, H.C. Raychaudhuri, Political History of Ancient India, p. 220
3. K.A. Nilkantha Sastri, The Age of the Nandas and the Mauryas, pp. 18-20, and 233-35.
4. R.K. Mookerji, Asoka, p.12.

Vasumitra, was obstructed by the *Yavanas* (Bactrian Greeks) on the bank of the Sindhu. Vasumitra vanquished the *Yavanas* and thus resisted the Greecian onrush towards Central India.[1] The Sunga kings had control over the Narmada, beyond which lay the Vidarbha country. Agnimitra defeated the Vidarbha king Yajnasena. Probably this victory brought them into contact with the Satavahanas, who were gaining ground in the Godavari and Krishna valleys.

The Satavahanas and The Western Kshatrapas

From numismatic and inscriptional evidences it is known that the Vidarbha, Malwa and Kathiawad territories became the bone of contention between the Satavahanas of the South and the Western Kshatrapas of Malwa and Kathiawad from the 2nd century B.C. to the 2nd century A.D.

There is a Jain tradition, recorded in Merutunga's *Theravali* and Kalakacnarya's narrative that, the Saka Kshtrapas invaded India at the instigation of Kalakacharya, whose widowed sister Saraswati was molested by king Gardabhilla of Ujjayini. The Sythians occupied the whole of Malwa, but after 17 years they were ousted from this country by Gardabhilla's son, Vikramaditya. To commemorate this victory he is said to have founded the famous *Vikrama era* in 58 B.C.[2] According to some historians he was the real Vikramaditya of the *Kathasarit Sagara* and the *Vetala Panchavimsati.*

Whatever might be the authenticity of this tradition, it is a historical fact that, in the first century A.D. or even earlier, Malwa came under the dominion of the Western Kshatrapas, the provincial Saka governors of the Kushana emperors. They ruled for about three centuries. They belonged to the Kshaharata dynasty, founded by Bhumaka, and later to the Kardamaka dynasty, originating from Chashtana.

The Satavahanas, on the otherhand, rose to power in the trans-Vindhyan region, probably, in the second half of the first century B.C. From the discovery of a few copper coins from Nevasa (in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra), bearing the name Satavahana, some historians believe that the founder of the dynasty was this Satavahana. Towards the close of the first century B.C. after the Satavahanas had established their hegenony in the South, they gradually pushed towards north and came into clash with the Kshaharata Kshatrapas of Malwa.

According to the Nasik and Karle inscription of Ushavadatta or Rishavadatta, who was ruling jointly with his father-in-law Nahapana of the Kshaharata dynasty, the Satavahana ruler was defeated and driven away from the western Maharashtra to Vidarbha.[3] But the fortune of the dynasty was restored by the Satavahana ruler Gautamiputra Satakarni, who called himself the destroyer of the *Sakas, Yavanas* (Greeks) and *Palhavas* (Parthians). He seems to have ruined the Kshaharata dynasty and build up an empire, extending from Malwa in the north to the Kannada country in the south. According to the evidence of the Nasik and Poona inscriptions of his mother, Gautami Balashri, his dominion comprised Asika, Asaka, Mulaka, Aparanta,

1. R.C. Majumdar and others The Age of Imperial Unity, pp. 96-97.
2. The Cambridge History of India, Vol. I, p. 480.
3. K.A. Nilkanta Sastri, A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. II, 312, Journal of the Numismatic Society of India, Vol. XXI, pt. I, p. 9; Vol. XIV, pp.3-4.

Parichata (Pariyatra) or the Western Vindhya, Surashtra, Kukura (Gujarata), Anupa (the Narmada valley) Akara, Avanti (Southern Eastern and Western Malwa, as well as Vidarbha) Sahya, Kantagiri, Siritana, Malaua (Southern portion of the Western ghat) Mahendra, Vijha (Eastern Vindhya), Achhavata (Rikshata or the Satpura hills, or the Vindhyas running south of the Narmada) etc. From the long list of countries, conquered by him it is evident that, Gautamiputra Satakarni was the master of this region too. Nahapana issued both gold and silver coins before his downfall. The recent discovery of the jogalthembi hoard of coins established the fact that, Gautamiputra Satakarni restruck Nahpanas silver coins with his own legend to commemorate his victory over the Kshatrapa territories.[1]

Gautamiputra Satakarni's son was Pulumavi. As the Kanheri inscription reveals, his brother Vasishthiputra Satakarni married the daughter of Rudradamana I of the Kardamaka dynasty. But the matrimonial alliance did not prevent the Saka ruler to inflict a crushing defeat on the Satavahanas. It is stated in the Junagarh rock inscription of Rudradaman I that he gained, with his own valour, Eastern and Western Malwa, Anupa, Anarta, Surashtra, Maru, Kachcha, Sindhu Sauvira, Kukura, Aparanta, Nishada, etc. He twice defeated Vasisthiputra Satakarni, the lord of Dakshinapatha, but did not destroy him on account of the nearness of their connection.[2] The Satavahanas regained their lost glory when by the end of the second century A.D., Yajnasri Satakarni eliminated the Sakas from Western India and Saurashtra.

It may be interesting to note that, the *puranas* refer to a Satavahana king, named Apilaka, who held sway in the area represented by modern Madhya Pradesh. He flourished sometime between the reign of Satakarni I and Gautamiputra Satakarni, that is between the end of the second century B.C. and the beginning of the second centry A.D.[3] From these lists of conquests by the two Satavahana kings, it seems quite likely that the people of Shajapur District had to change allegiance frequently along with the inhabitants of the entire territory.

The Abhiras

Ultimately, the Kshatrapa rule was completely wiped out from Malwa and the adjoining territories. Before the advent of the Gupta's the Abhiras rose to power in Malwa.[4] As the power and realm of these Abhiras extended from the Punjab, Eastern and Western Malwa to Maharashtra, the territories around Shajapur District must have been ruled by them.

According to Mahabharata, the Harvamsa, the *Mahabhashya* of Patanjali and the Matsya Vayu, Markandeya Agni and Bhagavata *puranas,* the Abhiras were an ancient race, following the profession of cow-herding. Their status underwent changes in course of time. The *Vishnu Purana* mentions them as *Andhra-bhrityas* (dependants of the Andhras i.e., the Satavahans)[5] Isvarasena, the founder of the Abhira royal line, seems to have usurped power after the death of the Satavahana king Pulumavi. He

1. Journal of the Numismatic Society of India, vol. XXI, pt. I, p.9.
2. Epigraphia Indica, Vol. VIII, p. 41.
3. R.C. Majumdar and Others, The Age of Imperial Unity, p. 200.
4. R.C. Majumdar and Others, pt. I, p. 119.
5. B. Suryavansi, The Abhiras p. 32.

flourished in A.D. 249 and bore the title of Raja. Probably he was, thus, the originator of an era, which was later adopted by the Kalachuris of Tripuri, Nine other Abhira kings ruled for 167 year after Isvarasena, till the last of them was ousted by his Traikutaka feudatory in A.D. 415. In the Allahabad Pillar inscription of Samudragupta, the Abhiras are mentioned along with the republican tribes, like the Sanakanikas, the Kharparikas and the Malavas, who submitted and paid tribute to Samudragupta, probably they were allowed to retain their territories after offering allegiance.[1]

In one of the stone inscriptions found at Kanakhera, near Sanchi, the name of *Mahadandanayaka* Saka Shridhar Varman, the son of Saka Nanda has been noticed. Shridhar Varman might have been a feudatory of the Abhiras. Another inscription of Shridhar Varman has been found at Eran in Sagar district . In this epigraph he is mentioned as Rajan and Mahakshatrapa. Probably he declared independence before A.D. 365. Most likely the Saka Chief. who was vanquished by Samudragupta (as recorded in his Allahabad pillar inscription) was none other than Shridhar-Varman.[2] Samudragupta's son Chandragupta II *Vikramaditya* defeated Rudrasimha III, the last Saka ruler of Western India, and as some scholars believe, assumed the title of *Sakari Vikramaditya*. The Saka territory in Western Malwa, Gujarat and Kathiawad, including the District, was thus incorporated in the Gupta empire. For this conquest the Gupta emperor had to make a prolonged stay at Eran-Vidisha region. The fact is recorded in the Sanchi stone inscription of the Gupta year 93 (A.D. 412), issued by Amrakarddava "to whose favour *(prasada)* he owed the fulfilment of the object of his life *(apavayitajivita-sadhanah)* and who was the hero of many battle". In this inscription Chandragupta II is referred to as Devaraja.[3]

Most probably the District remained with the Guptas till the time of Budhagupta (A.D. 476-77 A.D. 495) because it is said that his empire extended from the Yamuna to the Narmada.[4] But sometime after A.D. 484 the Huna Chief, Toramana wrested Malwa from him, as is indicated by his boar inscription at Eran (Sagar district). His son Mihiragula or Mihirakula was vanquished by Narasimhagupta Baladitya of the Imperial Gupta dynasty and King Yashodharman of Mandsaur. According to the Mandsaur pillar inscription of Yashodharman, he possessed a vast empire, stretching from the Himalayas to the Mahendra mountain and from the Arabian Sea to the Brahmaputra river. It thus, undoubtedly, places the Shajapur region in his empire. After blazing a meteoric brilliance, Yashodharman sank into oblivion. Consequently, in that confused political condition the Early Kalachuris of Mahishmati rose to power.

The Kalachuris

They emerged on the scene about A.D. 550, after the retreat of the Vakatakas from the stage of history. Some historians regard them as belonging to some foreign stock, but they profess themselves as belonging to the dynasty of Kartavirya Arjuna of the Haihaya race.

1. V.V. Mirashi, Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol. IV. pt. I. pp. XXXI-XXXIX.
2. Ibid. pp. XXXVII-XXXVIII, R.K. Mookerji, The Gupta Empire, p. 28; The Classical Age, p. 47.
3. R.K. Mookerji, Op. Cit., p. 45.
4. Fleet, Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol. III, pp. 88-90.

Names of three rulers of the Early Kalachauri line are so far known. They are Krishnaraja (*c.* A.D. 550-575), his son Sankaragana (*c.* A.D. 575-600) and grand son Buddharaja (A.D. 600-620). According to the Abhona plates of Sankaragana, dated A.D. 596-97 and issued from Ujjain, his kingdom extended from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal and from Malwa to the river Krishna. Krishnaraja seems to have spread his power in the east and the south and issued his own silver coins. These Kalachuris ruled over an extensive area comprising Malwa, Gujarata and Maharashtra.

According to the Mahakuta inscription and the Aihole inscription of Pulakesin II of the Early Chalukya dynasty, Buddharaja was completely routed by Mangalesha at about A.D. 620. The impact was so severe that Buddharaja fled from his capital, leaving all his treasure behind. Mangalesha usurped the throne and became the lord of three Maharashtras.[1]

How long the territory of the Kalachuri's remained under these Early Chalukyas is not known, because soon afterwards we find the whole of northern India to the north of the Narmada, including obviously the area occupied by Shajapur District, was under the over-lordship of Harshavardhana of Thaneshwar (A.D. 606-647). The contemporary supreme sovereign of the south was Pulakesin II of the Early Chalukya dynasty. The river Narmada formed the boundary of the two potentates.[2]

Harsha seems to have crushed the power of Mahasena Gupta of the Latter Gupta dynasty. He held Malwa and gave shelter to Mahasena's two sons, Kumara Gupta and Madhava Gupta at his court. Another contemporary ruler of Malwa was king Devagupta, who killed Grahavarman of the Maukhari dynasty and imprisoned his queen Jayashri. Jayashri was a sister of Harsha, who killed Devagupta and released his sister.

Hiuen Tsang, who visited Malwa during Harsha's reign referred to the Maitraka king Siladitya I of Valabhi as the sovereign of Mo-la-po (western Malwa). He was praised by the Chinese pilgrim as a "monarch of great administrative ability and rare kindness and compassion". He was a patron of Buddhist faith and thus called by his surname, Dharmaditya. He might have flourished about A.D. 580. His descendent Dhruvasena II Baladitya also ruled over this area. The Nogava copper plates (district Ratlam) speak about the grants which were made by him in Malwa region.[3] Harsha, however, left local administration in the charge of local feudatories. By A.D. 690 Malwa became one of the two kingdoms of India" where learning were praised and people were of gentle disposition, liberal education and refined speech".[4]

The Rashtrakutas of Lattarula (modern Latur in Karnataka) are believed to have been feudatories of the Early Kalachuris of Mahishmati. Afterwards, they transferred their allegiance to the Early Chalukyas of Badami. According to the Dasavatara temple inscription at Ellora, Dantidurga was the founder of this Rashtrakuta dynasty. By A.D. 750 Dantidurga or Dantivarman of Manyakhet overthrew the Chalukya domination and became the owner of Karnataka, Berar, Malwa and Baghelkhand.[5] He proclaimed his conquest by performing *Hiranyagarbhadana* ceremony at Ujjain in the

1. V.V. Mirashi, Op. Cit., pp. XLVII, XLVIII.
2. R.K. Mookerji, Harsha, pp. 34, 43.
3. Epigraphica Indica Vol. 18, p.190; A.S.I. Annual Report, 1902-03 p. 235.
4. Thomas Watters, On Yuan Chwang's Travels in India, p. 242.
5. The Age of Imperial Kanauj, p.2., R.C. Majumdar and Others, pt. I, pp. 178, 179.

middle of the 8th century A.D. The Indragarh inscription (Mandsour district), however indicates that the region witnessed the dominance of Rastrakuta Nannaraja (690-735 A.D.) also. [1]

The Gurjara Pratiharas

Early in the eighth century A.D. we find Nagabhata I, a Pratihara king, ruling over Malwa region. He belonged to a branch of the Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty, whose earliest kingdom was founded by Harischandra in the Marwar region of Rajasthan, about the middle of the 6th century A.D.[2] This branch, to which Nagabhata I belonged, became the hereditary ruler of Malwa. A scion of this family, viz., Vatsaraja, is referred to in a copper plate inscription as the ruler of Avanti. Their kingdom seems to have extended upto the Narmada, beyond which lay the Rashtrakuta territory. During their tenure, Malwa had to pass through great vicissitudes, due to the ceaseless tripartite conflict among the Gurjarapratiharas, the Rastrakutas and the Palas of Bengal for supreme sovereignty in North India.

Nagabhata I repulsed an attack of the *Mlechechha* army (i.e. the Arabs) at Ujjain or Ujjaiyini and thus saved Northern India from Muslims. But he himslef suffered a reverse at the hands of the Rashtrakuta monarch Dantidurga. The southern king *(c.* A.D. 733-758) is said to have led an expedition into Malwa and proclaimed his conquest by performing *Hiranyagarbhadana* at Ujjain, in which the Gurjara lord was made to serve as a door keeper *(pratihara).*

The next important Pratihara king, was Vatsaraja, who was followed by Nagabhata II. Nagabhata conquered many countries of India and consolidated his power, but as is stated in the Sirpur inscription of the Rashtrakuta king Amoghavarsa I, his father Govinda III defeated the Pratihara king. The victorious Rashtrakuta ruler issued his famous Horseman reverse tyupe of Gadhia coins after the defeat of his northern rival.[3] With this Malwa, along with Shajapur District, passed into the hands of the Rashtrakutas.[4] Nagabhata II's grandson Mihira Bhoja recaptured the area around Ujjain and southern Rajasthan before A.D. 878. But as the Begumra plate indicates, Bhoja came into conflict with Amoghavarsha's son, Krishna II,. Neither of them however, could take definite advantage of the sturggle. According to the Pratapgarh (southern Rajasthan) inscription Mahendrapala (A.D. 946) was the master of Malwa, but soon afterwards the Pratihara empire disintegrated. Out of its ruins arose three powers, the Chauhans of Rajputana, the Chaulukyas of Gujarat and the paramaras of Malwa.

The Paramaras

After the disintegration of the Pratihara empire, the whole of Malwa, along with the District, passed under the dynastic rule of the Paramaras. Their reign covers a period of nearly 400 years. Their capital was originally located at Ujjaiyini till Vairisimha II conquered Dhara and shifted the Paramara headquarters there.

The founder of the Paramara dynasty was Upendra. Like a few early members of the Paramara house, he was also a vassal of the Rashtrakutas.[5] Shortly before A.D.

1. Indian Archaeology; A Review 1953-54. p.14.
2. Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XVIII, pp. 87 ff.
3. Journal of the Numismatic Society of India, Vol. VIII, pt. I, p.70.
4. Epigraphia Indica, Vol. VII, p. 207 and Vol. XVIII, p. 105.
5. The Age of Imperial Kanauj, pp. 93-94.

812, the Rashtrakuta king Govinda III snatched Malwa from Nagabhata II and placed his follower Upendra or Krishnaraja on the Pratihara throne. The Paramaras lost the country when it was reconquered by Mihira Bhoja of the Pratihara dynasty and kept in possession till A.D. 946. Again, with the help rendered by the Rashtrakuta king Krishna III, Vairisimha II of the Paramara dynasty recovered Malwa. It is stated in the Udaipur eulogy that, Vairisimha proved by the strength of his sword that Dhara belonged to him.

Vairisimha shifted his capital from Ujjayini to Dhara. According to the land grants of Munja, his father Siyaka II, who happened to be the son of Vairisimha II, completely defeated his Rashtrakuta overlord Khottiga in A.D. 972 and founded an independent kingdom in Malwa, bounded by the Banswara region in the north, the Godavari in the south, the Sabarmati in the west and Vidisha in the east. Evidently, therefore, Shajapur was a part of the Parmara kingdom.

Siyaka II was succeeded by his adopted son Munja, also known as *Utpala, Vakpatiraja II, Prithvi vallabha and Amoghevarsha.* He is said to have conquered the Latas, karnatakas, Cholas and the Keralas and vanquished the kings of Tripuri, Anhilpataka, Medapata, Naddula and Hunamandala.[1] According to the testimoney of *Merutunga* he frusted for six times the attempts of the Chalukya king Tailapa II to conquer Malwa. But in his 7th attempt Vakpati crossed the Godavari and was killed by the Chalukya monarch between A.D. 993-998. With Munjas accession a new spirit spread over every sphere of life and the country grew rich in wealth and culture. Gradually, Malwa asserted itself as a strong nation. His court was adorned with poets like Dhananjaya, Halayudha, Dhanika and Padmagupta. He built several beautiful temples and excavated a few lakes, which are still existing. The next king was Sindhuraja. His achievements against a Huna prince, the Kalachuris of Tummana and the Chaulukyas of Lata have been immortalised by Padmagupta in his *"Navasahasanka Charita."*

Sindhuraja's son was Bhoja I (*c.* A.D. 1010-55), the most illustrious and versatile Paramara ruler. His name became a househole word in India as a scholar, writer and builder. On the evidence of Betma and Banswara grant it is know that immediately after accession he invaded the Deccan, to avenge the execution of Munja. He killed Vikramaditya V and occupied Konkana, at least for some time. But the Miraj plate of Gayasimha testifies that, before A.D. 1024 he could reconquer it from the Paramara monarch. Bhoja came into conflicts with the Chandellas, the Kachchhapaghatas of Gwalior, the Rashtrakutas of Kanauj, the Chahamanas (Chauhans) of Sakambhari, the Chaulukyas of Gujarat, the Chalukyas of the Deccan and the Chedis of Tripuri. It brought him glory and credit but little permanent acquisition. Ultimately the Chaulukya king Bhima and the Kalachuri monarch Gangeyadeva attacked Malwa jointly and sacked his capital. During the war Bhoja died a natural death and Malwa was divided between Gujarat and Dhahala.[2] Lying in Western Malwa, Shajapur might have gone to the Gujarat ruler.

Bhoja was not only a patron of learning but was a great scholar, and had left authoritative treatises on grammer, astronomy, *alankar* (poetics) architecture and asceticism. The university, which he established at Dhar for Sanskrit Studies is still

1. D.C. Ganguly, History of Paramara Dynasty, pp. 50-54.
2. Epigraphia Indica, Vol. III, p. 46.

called the Bhoja Shala, though converted into a mosque by Kamal Maula. The raised dam of the Bhojpur lake, which was constructed by him as an example of hydraulic engineering.

Bhoja's son Jayasimha I got back his throne through the good grace of Vikramaditya VI of the south, who forced the Chaulukyas and the Kalachuris to leave Malwa. But after some time, king Somesvara II of the South and Karna of Gujarat attacked his kingdom. The Paramara king was killed during the encounter. Udayaditya, the successor of Bhoja recovered Malwa after inflicting a crushing defeat on his rivals.

The independence of Malwa won by Udayaditya was short lived. Soon the powerful Chaulukya king Siddharaja Jayasimha incorporated Malwa within his own dominion and assumed the prestigious title of *Avantinatha*. His Jain minister was appointed to administer the Malwa region on this behalf.[1] With this the imperial status of the Paramara monarchs came to an end. King Jayavarman recovered Malwa sometime after A.D. 1138, but soon lost it to the Chaulukya Jagadekamalla and Hoyasala Narasimha I, who placed one Ballal on the throne of Malwa. In A.D. 1143, Kumarpala of Gujarat annexed the whole of Malwa to his dominion and kept it under his dynastic rule for the next 20 years. Lying to the west of Malwa the area around Shajapur District thus remained with the Chaulukyas. During this period a few princes, designated as Kumars, ruled over Nimar, Bhopal, Hoshangabad and Khandesh. Sometime in the seventies of the twelfth century, Vindhya-varman recovered Malwa from the Chaulukyas.[2]

Sultanate Period

From A.D. 1231-32 onwards Malwa became a target of repeated Muslim invasions. During the reign of Devapala Parmara (*c.* A.D. 1218-39), Itutmish invaded Malwa in A.D. 1231-32. He captured Bhilsa (Vidisha) and plundered Ujjain, but the Muslim victory was shortlived.[3] His son, Jaitugi (c, A.D. 1239-45), too had to encounter an attack from Balban in A.D. 1250.[4]

During the reign of Bhoja II, who came to the throne shortly after A.D. 1283, Malwa was again invaded by Jalal-ud-din Firoz Shah Khalji in A.D. 1291.[5] Finally, the last Parmara 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, in A.D. 1305. Ain-ul-Mulk inflicted a crushing defeat on the Malwa army led by Mahlak Deva and ultimately killed him. This victory made the Muslims masters of Ujjain, Mandu, Dhar, Chanderi and other parts of Malwa, including undoubtedly the tract covered by the present District of Shajapur.[5] Ain-ul-Mulk was then appointed the Governor of Malwa, and the region came to be known as the province of Dhar and Ujjain.[7] The rule of the Khaljis over this tract continued upto A.D. 1320, 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.[8]

1. Journal of the U.P. Historical Society, Vol. VI, pt.I (An attempt at a Genealogy of the Parmaras of Malwa).
2. The Struggle for Empire, p. 70.
3. Ibid, p.71.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid. p. 72.
6. The Delhi Sultanate, p. 29; K.S. Lal, History of the Khaljis, pp. 113-15.
7. K.S. Lal, Op. Cit., p. 168.
8. Mahdi Hussain, Tughluq Dynasty, p. 106.

Sultans of Malwa

Malwa, including the present Shajapur District, continued to be a Tughluq province till about A.D. 1401. Dilawar Khan was appointed Governor of Malwa in about A.D. 1397.[1] He subsequently, at the instance of his son Alp Khan, declared himself independent in about A.D. 1401 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 A.D. 1407, Muzaffar Shah of Gujarat invaded Malwa. In a battle ensured near Dhar in which Hoshang Shah was defeated and later taken as prisoner to Gujarat. Muzaffar appointed his own brother Nusrat Khan governor of Malwa and left for Gujarat.[4]

Nusrat Khan was, however, soon expelled from the province and Musa Khan, Hoshang's cousin, was elected the ruler of Malwa [5] On receipt of this news, Muzaffar Shah released Hoshang Shah from confinement and sent him with his grandson, Prince Ahmad Shah, to Malwa with a large army. Prince Ahmad reduced Dhar and some neighbouring districts and handed them over to Hoshang Shah and himself returned to Gujarat.[6] Hoshang Shah ultimately expelled Musa Khan and his allies from Mandu and captured it.[7]

According to local traditions, Agar is said to have taken its name from one Agria Bhil, who founded a settlement here in the tenth century A.D. [8] Hoshang Shah attacked and looted the town of Agar, an important place of Shajapur District. He dismantled a Jain temple of the town and built a mosque in its place. The 'Hoshang Shahi Masjid' (Jama Masjid) of the town is said to have been converted from a temple during his reign. On entering the main gate, we find an Arabic inscription on the left wall of the mosque. The inscription mentions the name of Hoshang Shah and the date of construction of the gate.[9]

In about V.S 1481 (A.D. 1424), Raghodeva, brother of Jait Singh (ruler of Mandalgarh in Gujarat), proceeded to Malwa from Gujarat. He stayed at Agar for some days and ultimately settled there with his followers. After some time Raghodeva went to Sultan Hoshang Shah, who took him in his service. Raghodeva once saved Hoshang Shah from the attack of a lion, while on a hunting expedition. This incident pleased the Sultan so much that he granted him a *Jagir* of a few villages (including Agar) and honoured him with the title of 'Rao'.[10]

1. Elliot and Dowson, History of India as told by its own Historians, Vol. IV, p. 37.
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. Khwajah Nizamuddin Ahmad, **Tabaqat-i-Akbari**, Tr. by B.De, Vol. III, pp. 468-70; Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 171-73.
7. U.N. Day, Op. Cit., pp. 32-34.
8. Ganesh Datt 'Indra', **Agar Ka Itihasa**, pp. 80-81 & 89.
9. Gwalior State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 192.
10. **Agar Ka Itihasa**, pp. 25 & 91.

The province of Malwa, including the present Shajapur District, remained under the rule of Hoshang Shah till his death in A.D. 1435. Thereafter his son Ghazni Khan succeeded him under the title of Muhammad Shah. Within a year, however, Mahmud Khan Khalji, son of Sultan's Chief Minister, got poison administered to the Sultan, who died on 18 April, A.D. 1436.[1]

In May A.D. 1436, Mahmud Khalji proclaimed himself Sultan of Malwa; and thus the royal line of the Ghurs was replaced by that of the Khaljis.[2] He ruled the province till A.H. 873 (A.D. 1468-69) when he fell ill and died at the age of sixty-eight, while engaged in a campaign against the zamindars of Khichiwara.[3] He was succeeded by his eldest son Prince Muhammad with the title of Ghiyath Shah (Ghiyas-ud-din).

Ghiyath Shah, after ascending the throne, yielded up the sword to his son, Abdul Qadir, and enjoyed ease for the rest of his life. In A.D. 1482, Bahlol Lodi attacked Malwa. Thereupon Ghiyath Shah directed Sher Khan of Chanderi to collect the forces of Bhilsa and Sarangpur and march direct against the invader. Bahlol Lodi, however, did not risk a battle and retreated to Delhi.[4]

Ghiyath Shah entrusted the administration to his eldest son, Nasir Shah, who soon became rebellious and succeeded in ascending the throne of Malwa, during the life-time of his father, on 20 November, A.D. 1500.[5]

Sultan Nasir-ud-din of Malwa reached Nalchha with a force on 19 May, 1503, with the object of subduing Khichiwara region. He then went to Agar and stayed there for some days. He found the climate of Agar fine and comfortable and, therefore, built a palace there. After staying at Agar for a few days, he returned to his capital, Mandu,[6] Ferishta also corroborates this incident.[7]

After the death of Raghodeva, the Jagirdar of Agar tract, his son Chondaji succeeded to the Jagir of Agar. He had a good Kathiyawari horse, called 'Chetak'. Nasir-ud-din Khalji demanded the horse from Chondaji but he refused to part with it. Incensed at this, Nasir-ud-din sent a force to Agar. A fierce battle ensued in which Chondaji was killed and Agar (including the surrounding territory) was brought directly under the control of the Sultan. This incident took place sometime in A.D. 1504 (V.S. 1561).[8]

Nasir Shah died in December, A.D. 1510 and was succeeded by his third son, Mahmud Shah, on 3 June, A.D. 1511.[9] In December 1512, the Sultan visited Agar town.

Mahmud Khalji II in his struggle for succession, after the death of his father, was helped most by Medini Rai, a Rajput noble. Mahmud, therefore, appointed him *wazir* and placed his reliance upon him.[10]

1. U.N. Day, Op. Cit., pp. 81-82.
2. **The Tabaqat-i-Akbari**, Vol. III, pp. 497-98.
3. Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 237; U.N. Day, Op. Cit., p. 217.
4. Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 237-38; **The Tabaqat-i-Akbari**, Vol, III, pp. 546-47.
5. U.N. Day, Op. Cit., pp. 239-43.
6. **Tabaqat-i-Akbari**, Vol. III, pp. 569-70.
7. Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 243.
8. **Agar Ka Itihasa**, pp. 91-92.
9. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol, V, p. 928.
10. **The Tabaqat-i-Akbari**, Vol. III, pp. 582-86.

During the next few years, Medini Rai, due to the bravery and loyality of his men, grew very powerful. He succeeded in removing the Muhammadans from all posts of influence and became a defacto ruler. The rivalry between the two ultimately resulted in the flight of Mahmud to Gujarat in A.D. 1517. Muzaffar Shah of Gujarat received him well and accompanied him with a large army towards Malwa. The Gujarat army captured Dhar and the fort of Mandu. In the meanwhile, Medini Rai and his brother Silhadi left for Chittor to seek the help of Rana Sanga.[1]

Medini Rai, with a large army led by Rana Sanga, defeated Mahmud and made him a captive. Rana Sanga then took Mahmud to Chittor. He was however, later released and restored to his throne. Rana Sanga annexed a part of Malwa to Mewar, and Silhadi became an independent ruler of the territory, extending from Sarangpur to Bhilsa and Raisen.[2]

In 1526, Mahmud offended Bahadur Shah, son and successor of Muzaffar Shah, by granting asylum to Chand Khan, brother and rival of Bahadur Shah. Thereupon Bahadur Shah proceeded against Mandu and laid the siege of the fort. The fort was captured on 28 March, A.D. 1531 and Mahmud was taken prisoner with his sons. They were then 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 alongwith his sons on 2 April, 1531. This brought an end to the Khalji rule in Malwa. Bahadur Shah then appointed Mallu Khan, the governor of Malwa.[3] Thus, in the early years of Bahadur Shah's reign, the present Shajapur District formed a part of Gujarat Kingdom. Bahadur Shah is also said to have visited Agar town in A.D. 1532.

In 1534, Humayun entered Malwa and reached Mandsaur, passing through Sarangpur and Ujjain. Bahadur Shah also came to Mandsaur with an army to face Humayun. He, however, realising his weak position left his camp and fled to Mandu. Thereupon, Humayun occupied the Gujarat camp and followed him upto Mandu. Humayun captured the fort but Bahadur Shah managed to escape to Champaner.[4] Thus, the province, including present Shajapur District, came under the Mughals in 1535 A.D.

After the settlement of Gujarat, Humayun marched on Malwa. The local elements had organised resistance against the Mughals. His timely arrival, however, saved the situation for the Mughals. He set up his headquarters at Mandu and stayed in Malwa for sometime.[5] 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 overall charge of Malwa.[6] After the death of Bahadur Shah, in June-July 1537, Mallu Khan crowned himself in Mandu, as the ruler of Malwa, with title of Qadir Shah. Thus, Malwa once again became an independent Kingdom.[7]

1. The Delhi Sultanate, pp. 184-85.
2. Ferishta, Vol.IV, pp. 262-63; The Delhi Sultanate, p. 185.
3. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V, pp. 932-33.
4. Elliot and Dowson, Op. Cit., Vol. V, pp. 190-92.
5. Abul Fazl, **Akbarnama**, Tr. by H. Beveridge, Vol. I, pp. 317-18.
6. U.N. Day, Op. Cit., p. 329.
7. Elliot and Dowson, Op. Cit., Vol. IV, pp. 378, 391-92; Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 271.

While Qadir was busy in consolidating his Kingdom of Malwa, he had to face the annoyance of Sher Khan (later called Sher Shah), the Afghan ruler. Sher Khan desired Qadir's cooperation in his struggle against the Mughals, which he refused. Thereupon, Sher Khan marched for the subjugation of Malwa in April, 1542 A.D. [1] Qadir Shah soon moved from Ujjain to Sarangpur, and submitted in person to Sher Shah. The Afghan ruler then 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 motive of Sher Shah, Qadir Shah one night escaped from the camp and fled towards Gujarat.[2]

Sher Shah then marched from Ujjain to Mandu and Dhar which he occupied without much resistance.[3] He then appointed Shujaat Khan over Hindia and Satwas, and Haji Khan and Junaid Khan over Mandu and Dhar.[4] 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 as the governor of Malwa and returned to the north.[5]

The town of Shujalpur was originally founded by a Jain merchant and called after him Rai Karanpur, one of the town wards still bearing this title. The great interest of the place, however, lies in its connection with Shujaat Khan, the right hand man of the Emperor Shah Jahan, who raised the place from a small village to a flourishing town and renamed it Shujaatpur. Shujaat Khan was locally known as Shujawal Khan, and a further contraction has given the name of the town as Shujalpur.

Shujaat Khan's original name was Shaikh Ismail. He joined Sher Shah (then known as Farid Khan) early in his career. After Farid Khan's assumption of the title of Sher Shah (Sher Khan), he bestowed that of Shujaat Khan on Sheik Ismail. On the conquest of Malwa in A.D. 1554, Shujaat Khan became its governor.

On Sher Shah's death (22nd 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 Shujaat Khan from the Governorship of Malwa and appointed Isa Khan in his place.[6] Later Muhammad Shah Adil (Mubariz Khan), the successor of Islam Shah, appointed Shujaat Khan as the Governor of Malwa.[7]

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 Hindia and Ashta and himself took his seat at Sarangpur.[8]

Ferishta says he died a natural death in A.H. 962 (A.D. 1554) and most historians have accepted his statement. Ahmad Yadgar, however, gives another account. He states

1. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V, p. 935.
2. U.N. Day, Op. Cit; pp. 334-35; **The Tabaqat-i-Akbari**, Vol. III, pp. 619-20.
3. K.R. Qanungo, Sher Shah and His Times, p. 335.
4. U.N. Day, Op. Cit., p. 334.
5. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V, pp. 935-36; Elliot and Dowson, Op. Cit., Vol. IV, pp. 385, 392-97, 402-03.
6. U.N. Day, Op. Cit., p. 336.
7. Ferishta, Vol. IV, p. 273.
8. The **Tabaqat-i-Akbari**, Vol. III, p. 628

that Shujaat Khan was sent with some others against Surat Singh Rathor of Chaunsa. Shujaat Khan led the attack and fought with his accustomed valour, but was deserted by his allies, who were acting under Salim's orders. His force was then over powered and he was killed. The Emperor (Shah Jahan) in his remorse elevated Shujaat's eldest son, Daulat Khan to all his father's honours.[1] Though Mandu and Ujjain were Shujaat's official residences, as governor of Malwa, he always had a predilection for Shujalpur.

In the meanwhile, Shujaat Khan had become independent, because he felt no obligation towards Humayun, when he returned to India. His death in 1554 A.D. followed a scramble for power among his sons, and ultimately Miyan Bayazid assumed royalty and took the title of Baz Bahadur Shah.[2]

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 badly administered by Baz Bahadur.[3] 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.[4] Akbar then appointed Adham Khan, as the Governor of Malwa. Later, Akbar recalled him from Malwa and appointed Pir Muhammad Khan, as the Governor of the province.[5]

In the meanwhile, Baz Bahadur, with the assistance of Mubarak II of Khandesh and Tufal Khan 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.[6]

Soon Akbar despatched an army under Abdullah Khan Uzbeg, 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 Udai Singh of Chittor. Abdullah Khan, however, 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. Later on, he was promoted to the rank of two thousand.[7] Abdullah Khan, though an efficient administrator, proved to be grasping and rebellious. Akbar, therefore, left Agra on 1st July, 1564, for making an example of the rebellious Governor.[8]

Ultimately, Abdullah Khan was defeated and obliged to flee towards Gujarat.[9] Akbar, then appointed Kara Bahadur Khan, as the Governor of Malwa and left for

1. Elliot and Dowson, op. cit., Vol IV pp. 305ff; 532; Gwalior State Gazetteer, 1907, pp. 288-89.
2. Ferishta, Vol. IV, pp. 275-76; U.N. Day, Op. Cit., p. 337.
3. A.L. Srivastava, Akbar the Great, Vol. I, p. 54.
4. The **Akbarnama**, Vol II, pp. 211-14; A.L. Srivastava, Op. Cit., Vol.I p.55; The **Tabaqat-i-Akbari**, Vol.II, p. 253.
5. A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V, p. 937.
6. Ferishta, Vol, IV, pp. 278-79; The Cambridge History of India, Vol. IV, p. 82.
7. The **Akbarnama**, Vol. II, pp. 260-61; A.L. Srivastava, Op. Cit., Vol. I pp. 67-68.
8. A.L. Srivastava, Op. Cit., Vol. I, p. 94.
9. **The Akbarnama**, Vol. II, pp. 349-50.

Agra.[1] Kara Bahadur Khan was followed by Shihab-ud-din, Qutb-ud-din Khan, Muzaffar Khan in that office.[2] Thus, Malwa was finally annexed to the Mughal Empire.

Sundarsi, later the headquarters of a *mahal* in the Sarangpur *sarkar*, is said to have been populated by Raja Sudarshan Singh in about A.D. 1032. Later, it fell into the hands of Sawai Jai Singh of Jaipur (Amber), from whom it passed into the possession of Marathas. Many old buildings and tombs are seen at this place. There is also an inscription dated A.D. 1164 in a Jain temple of the town.[3]

Akbar reorganised the administrative system of his empire in A.D. 1580. According to the new system, the whole of the empire was divided into *subahs* and *sarkars*. Each *sarkar* was then sub-divided into *mahals* or *parganas*. The *subah* of Malwa then contained 12 *sarkars*, divided into 301 *mahals*.

The region comprising the present District of Shajapur then formed parts of the *sarkars* of Sarangpur and Kotri Parawa in the *subah* of Malwa. Out of the 24 *mahals* in the *sarkar* of Sarangpur, the *mahals*, of Sarangpur (2 mahals), Shujalpur, Susner (Sosner) and Sundarsi (Sandarsi) formed parts of the present Shajapur District. These *mahals* together yielded a revenue of 98,01,210 *Dams* and contributed a contingent of 750 cavalry and 7,300 infantry to the Mughals.

The two *mahals* of Kotri Parawa *sarkar* also formed parts of Shajapur District. The *mahal* of Soyet (Soyat) yielded a revenue of 6,93,585 *dams* and contributed a force of 240 horse and 500 foot. The gross revenue of the *mahal* of Barod was 9,23,667 *dams*, while it contributed a contingent of 160 horse and 400 foot to the Imperial army. The main castes residing the above mentioned seven *mahals* of the District were Khichi, Chauhan and Deora Rajputs; and Sondhias.[4]

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.[5] Shah Jahan appointed Khan Jahan Lodi, as the Governor of Malwa, after 1635 A.D.[6]

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 1599 Akbar began his march towards Burhanpur by way of Depalpur and Dhar.[7] During the reign of Jahangir, Mandu continued to be an important seat of administration.[8] In March, 1616 Jahangir visited Mandu and stayed there for a few months.[9] He has given a long account of his visit to Mandu.[10]

1. Badayuni, **Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh**, tr. by W.H. Lowe, Vol II, p. 47.
2. **The Akbarnama** Vol II, pp. 403, 484, 488; The Cambridge History of India, Vol. IV, p. 106.
3. Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 293.
4. Adul Fazl, **Ain-i-Akbari**, tr. by H.S. Jarrett and ed. by J.N. Sarkar (1948), Vol, II, pp. 214-15 and 220.
5. Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1902, p. 373.
6. Ibid. p. 377.
7. The **Akbarnama**. Vol. III, p. 767.
8. A.L. Srivastava, Op. Cit., Vol. I, p. 456.
9. Journal of the Bombay Branch of Royal Asiatic Society, 1902, p. 377, Dhar State Gazetteer, 1908, p. 117.
10. Elliot and Dowson, Op. Cit., Vol. VI, p. 348.

In latter period, during the days of rebellion of Prince Khurram (later on Emperor Shah Jahan) and that of Khan Jahan Lodi, the Malwa region, including ShajapurDistrict, was treated by the rival forces. Bhils of Malwa region tried to revolt against the Mughal authority in about 1632 A.D. Another minor insurrection of Gonds and Bhils in Malwa required the considerable forces in April, 1643. However, early in the following year it was suppressed.[1]

Shah Jahan founded the town of Shajapur during one of his visits to Malwa for sometime in 1640. He named it Shahjahanpur and the present name is corrupted from it. Joseph Tieffenthaler also confirms that it was founded by Shah Jahan. Here lay a fort and Jama Masjid, built during his (Shah Jahan's) reign.[2] In 1656, Ratan Singh Rathor of Ratlam received a *Jagir* in Malwa which included Agar *pargana*. In 1658, after the death of Ratan Singh, Agar was made a *Khalsa*.[3]

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.[4]

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.[5] The Maratha raids in Malwa were then frequent and Abu-Nasar Khan (Shaiyasta Khan II), the governor of Malwa, dared not to face the invaders and remained sheltering within the fort of Ujjain. Aurangzeb, therefore, dismissed him from the governorship of the province.[6]

In the closing years of Aurangzeb's reign, Malwa became a hunting ground for the Marathas. The tempo of raids increased following his death. In the first quarter of the 18th century the Marathas began to mount increasing pressure on Malwa. In April, 1725 Ambaji Pant Trimbak Purendare, a general of Peshwa, came to Malwa and successfully collected dues from Shahjahanpur (Shajapur), Amjhera, and Jhabua etc.[7] By the year 1730 A.D. the Peshwa decided to complete his sway over Malwa.

The Mughal Emperor could not see Malwa being lost to the Marathas. In September, 1730 he appointed Muhammad Khan Bangash as the Governor of Malwa to drive the Marathas out from that province. On 15th January, 1731, Muhammad Khan reached Sarangpur. The Holkar was then at Shahjahanpur (Shajapur). As the forces of Bangash were entering the camp at Sarangpur, the Marathas fell on them, but soon fled. On January 17, the Bangash relieved Shahjahanpur (Shajapur) and three days later occupied Ujjain also.[8] The Marathas then began to plunder the villages and towns

1. The Cambridge History of India, Vol, IV, pp. 192 and 201.
2. Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 286.
3. Raghubir Sinh, **Ratlam Ka Pratham Rajya**, pp. 96, 152-54 and 158.
4. J.N. Sarkar, History of Aurangzib, Vol. V, pp. 380-82.
5. Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1902, pp. 342, 377.
6. Raghubir Sinh, Malwa in Transition, p. 34.
7. Raghubir Sinh, Op. Cit.pp. 154-55.
8. Irvine, Later Mughals, Vol II, pp. 249-50; Raghubir Sinh, Op. Cit., p. 214.

of Malwa. Bangash sent Ahmad Khan, his second son, to deal with Holkar in the direction of Sarangpur and Shahjahanpur,[1] (Shajapur). Ultimately, Bangash could not match the rising Marathas power in Malwa and was relieved of his Governorship.

The Peshwa assigned the dues of various places in Malwa to some of his generals. In the settlement of December 20, 1731, the division of the dues was made as shown below :-

Peshwa	8.5 per cent
Holkar	35.0 per cent
Sindhia	35.0 per cent
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 A.D. 1732. In that year Anand Rao was granted a *sanad* by the Peshwa, confirming him in possession of Dhar State. The Dhar State at the time, besides Dhar, included Agar, Berasia, Tal-Mandwal (near Jaora) and Gangrar (in Rajasthan). The Pawars were regarded the largest land-holders in Central India after Sindhia and Holkar.[2] The Agar tract was assigned in *Jagir* to Shivaji Shankar Orekar, the Brahmin Minister of Dhar State.[3] The tract of Shahjahanpur (Shajapur) was placed under the control of the representative of the Peshwa.

Anand Rao Pawar, the ruler of Dhar, was temparamentally sober and hence, he could work as a trusted lieutenant of Baji Rao Peshwa, both on field and diplomacy. He was relied on his advice for negotiations. His premature death cut short his career of promise, while Malhar Rao Holkar and Ranoji Sindhia rose to high position.[4] Anand Rao died at Ujjain in A.D. 1735-36, where a *Chhatri* still stands as a mark of his death.[5]

Anand Rao was succeeded by his son Yeshwant Rao. Thus, the Agar tract continued to remain with the Pawars. The tenure of Yeshwant Rao was full of achievements. In November, 1736 when Baji Rao knocked at the doors of Delhi, among others he was accompanied by Yeshwant Rao also, who fought a memorable battle in Jheel-Talab. Again in December, 1737 in the battle of Bhopal against Nizam, services of Yeshwant Rao were much appreciated in favour of Baji Rao Peshwa.

In the year A.D. 1741 in a campaign of North India, Yeshwant Rao accompanied Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao. There, at one time differences of opinion arose between Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh of Jaipur and Maharaja Abhya Singh of Jodhpur. Yeshwant Rao was able to patch-up their differences and unite them for a common cause.[6] In

1. Raghubir Sinh, Op. Cit., p. 214.
2. Sukh Sampatirai Bhandari, **Bharat Ke Deshi Rajya (Dhar Rajya ka Itihas)**, p. 10; Malcolm's Memoirs and Dhar State Gazetteer mentions the year of **sanad** as 1742 A.D.
3. Gwalior State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 192.
4. Dhar State Historical Records Series, Vol. III, Pt. I, pp. xii.
5. Sukh Sampatirai Bhandari, Op. Cit., p. 10.
6. Ibid. p. 11.

fact Yeshwant Rao was like a trumpcard for the Peshwa. In the settlement of Malwa, Yeshwant Rao was chosen as a surety to the agreement reached between Balaji Baji Rao and Sawai Jai Singh.[1]

Yeshwant Rao's rule lasted till 1761, when in the battle field of Panipat he rushed headlong against odds, shoulder to shoulder with Bhau Saheb and laid down his life. Balaji Baji Rao appreciated his services, conferred all his possessions on his son Khande Rao, who was then only two and a half years old.[2] Due to minority of Khande Rao, the management of Dhar State was entrusted to the Orekar family[3] which was holding the Jagir of Agar under Dhar State.

The tract of Shajahanpur (Shajapur) and Shujalpur, meanwhile was being controlled by the representatives of the Peshwa. Shajapur became a theatre of war in 1736. In that year, the Nizam had moved from Delhi to contest Baji Rao Peshwa. In the process Mir Mani Khan was despatched to Malwa to assist the Nizam. He reached Shajapur with his force, killed the local Maratha agent, occupied Shajahanpur (Shajapur) and became *faujdar* of the place.[4] Hearing this, the Sindhias, and Holkars, hurried to Shajapur. A severe battle ensued near Darai Sarai in which Mir Mani Khan, the *faujdar*[5], the Sindhia and the Holkar joined the Peshwa at Bhopal and the combined army of the Marathas defeated the Nizam in December-January (1736-37). A convention was signed by the Nizam at Doraha-Sarai. By this convention, the Nizam accepted the Maratha domination in Malwa. The Province was then practically lost to the Mughal Empire.[6]

The Marathas continued to expand their sway in the Central India. In the process, early in 1745, their forces advanced to Vidisha and Bundelkhand. At this juncture, Ranoji Sindhia died at Shujalpur[7] on 19 July, 1745. A cenotaph stands near Shujalpur in his memory.[8]

Till the turn of the century, the tract of Shajapur continued to be under the control of the representatives of the Peshwas, who were called "Jagirdars".[9] The Agar tract also continued to be ruled by the Orekar family, under the over-lordship of the Rulers of Dhar, till the close of the 18th century.

The Rise of the Pindaris

In the year 1798, the historic meeting between Yeshwant Rao Holkar, the Ruler of Indore and Amir Khan, the great Pindari leader, took place at Shujalpur. After befriending Amir Khan, Yeshwant Rao worked havoc in Malwa with his phenomenal activity. Their united forces inflicted a severe defeat on the Sindhia's forces

1. Dhar State Historical Records Series, pp. xii.
2. Ibid., p. xiii.
3. J. Malcolm, Memoirs of Central India, Vol. I, p. 102.
4. Ibid., p. 255.
5. Raghubir Singh, Op. Cit., pp. 254-55.
6. Irvine, Op. Cit., pp. 305-306.
7. Ibid., 296.
8. Gwalior State Gazetteer, 1907 p. 289.
9. B.K. Sinha, The Pindaris, p. 8.

at Ujjain in July, 1801 and plundered the city.[1] Daulat Rao Sindhia, who was then away in the south, decided to avenge the defeat. He immediately deputed a strong force under his Generals, aided by the Pindaris under Karim Khan and Chitu Khan to teach a lesson to the Holkars. The action took place in the vicinity of Indore on 14 October, 1801 in which the forces of Yeshwant Rao and Amir Khan were defeated and they fled towards Kusalgarh. Sindhia racked terrible vengeance on the city of Indore for the havoc that Holkar had perpetrated upon the city of Ujjain previously. In the process, Agar was also over-run by the forces of Sindhia and was snatched away by him from the Orekar family of Dhar.[2] The Pindari leaders Karim Khan and Chitu were asked to plunder the camp of defeated enemies.

The Central Maratha authority was thus, almost broken. The Maratha chieftains were engaged in squabbles. There remained nothing to control such forces, as the Pindaris who could only gain in chaos and confusion, whether in enemies territories or in the territories of their own masters. Karim Khan took advantage of the situation and shortly made himself master of the town and the district of Shujalpur.[3] This was later confirmed by the Sindhia in 1804.[4] The Sindhia also conferred upon Karim the title of *Nawab*.

In the following year, Karim Khan married a respectable lady of the Bhopal family, with a view to improving his social status and furthering his political ambitions.[5]

Subsequently, taking advantage of the absence of the Sindhia and Holkar, who were both engaged on the frontiers of "Hindusthan" (Northern India), he conquered in 1805 several districts namely Shajapur, Ashta, Sehore, Ichhawar and Narangpur.[6] Karim Khan was then at the zenith of his power and in the opinion of Malcolm, "a Pindari Chief appeared for the first time on the point of becoming the Prince of a regular State." [7]

However, the rise of Karim Khan was short lived. He began to shift his loyality from the Sindhia to the Holkar against the Sindhia and invited then wrath of the Sindhia. Accordingly, Daulat Rao Sindhia decided to teach him a lesson. In November, 1806, he encamped near Sakunbari, a small fort between Berasia and Bhopal, and employed his soldiers in reducing the fort. The Sindhia invited Karim Khan to 'take possession of the fort as a token of respect and honour to be bestowed on Karim Khan,[8] who fell in the trap, hesitatingly. On 24 November, 1806 he visited Sindhia to receive the charge of the fort. This opportunity to seize his person was at once availed of by Sindhia. Karim Khan with a few of his followers was captured and an immediate attack upon his camp was ordered. His 3,000 followers made some resistance, but it was too feeble to foil Sindhia's plan. They were dispersed.[9]

1. M.W. Burway, Life of Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar, II, pp. 85-8; G.S. Sardesai, Op. Cit., Vol III, p. 366; Biswanath Ghosh, British Policy towards the Pathans and the Pindaris in Central India 1805-1818, p. 11.
2. Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 192.
3. B.K. Sinha, Op. Cit., p. 69.
4. Malcom, Op. Cit., Vol. I, p. 450. (1832). Thornton, The Histor y of the British Empire in India, Vol. 4, p. 408.
5. Malcolm, Op. Cit., Vol. I, p. 451.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. Bishwanath Ghosh, Op. Cit., pp. 62-63; B.K. Sinha, Op. Cit., pp. 70-71.
9. Bishwanath Ghosh, Op. Cit., p. 63.

When the news of Karim's disaster reached his family at Shujalpur, where his treasure and property were deposited, his mother though extremely old, acted with much energy. She instantly loaded all that was portable and fled towards the jungles of Bagli. But, as the dread of the Sindhia's power made all in that quarter refuse her shelter, she moved westward and found a place of refuge in the territories of Zalim Singh, the regent of Kotah.[1] Thus, the Shajapur District passed under the control of the Sindhia. Karim was kept as a prisoner at Gwalior for four years. Though strictly watched, his confinement was not severe. After four years of confinement Karim Khan managed to secure his release by paying six lakhs rupees to Sindhia.[2]

Sindhia had released Karim Khan partly to solve an immediate financial problem but partly in the hope of thereby saving his own country from molestation. This calculation proved totally incorrect. Immediately after his release in early 1811, Karim Khan let his followers over-run Sindhia's territory in Ujjain and accumulate a rich booty. In June, disregarding the pledge given to Sindhia at the time of his release, he ventured to lead a campaign against Shujalpur,[3] which was easily occupied. Karim Khan then threatened the territories of the Bhonsla Raja of Nagpur. A party, of Pindaris succeeded in burning one fourth of Nagpur township. These happenings alarmed the British Government also.

Though Karim Khan had no difficulty in plundering the Nagpur territory, as the Bhonsla Raja's preperations for defence were still imperfect, he soon heard that his enemies were gradually becoming more active and moving in a concerted way to capture him. Alarmed at these developments, he strengthened the garrison at Shujalpur and then moved off in the direction of Rajgarh. The first forces to clash with Karim Khan's Pindaris, were those of Sindhia's general Jagu Bapu, who assaulted Shujalpur late in December, 1811. In the skirmishes with the Pindaris who were posted to defend that place, Jagu Bhapu was successful and the Pindaris were forced to surrender[4] Shujalpur. Karim Khan, in the meantime, had escaped with the main body of the Pindaris. He advanced rapidly from Rajgarh towards Kotah and on reaching Munohar Thana, sixteen miles from Shujalpur, he halted to give a fight to Jagu Bapu, advancing fast upon him after occupying Shujalpur.[5] Karim Khan took offensive and made attack on Jagu Bapu which was repulsed. In the counter attack which Sindhia's soldiers launched, the Pindaris were routed, and fled in all directions. Karim Khan with a small party of his cavalry pushed towards Shirgarh, a fortress of Rana Zalim Singh, Regent of Kotah. The Rana agreed to give shelter to Karim's family and property and advised him to take help of Amir Khan.[6] Karim Khan, therefore, flew to Amir Khan and secured shelter under him. However, under protests from the Sindhia and Holkar, Amir Khan was obliged to place Karim Khan in a kind of restraint,[7] in which he remained until the end of 1816.[8] Thus, the District again passed under the control of the Sindhia.

1. Malcolm, Op. Cit., Vol. I, p.455.
2. Bishwanath Ghosh, Op. Cit., p. 156; B.K. Singh Op. Cit., p. 72.
3. Bishwanath Ghosh, Op. Cit., p. 156.
4. Ibid., pp. 159-60.
5. Ibid.
6. Prinsep, History of the Political and Military Transactions in India, Vol. I, 457.
7. B.K. Sinha, Op. Cit.,pp.72
8. Prinsep. Op. Cit., Vol. I, p. 457.

Karim Khan effected his escape from his second confinement at the close of A.D. 1816 and joined his adherents at Berasia. Meanwhile, the hunt of the Pindaris by the Britishers had begun to be merged into the Third Maratha War. Karim Khan wandered for the whole of the following year, living sometimes with the Sindhia and later with the Holkar. The Britishers, while pursuing Pindaris in the Kota region were able to capture the wife, son and female servants of Karim Khan on the night of 17 December, 1817.[1] This broke his heart. Meanwhile war between the British and the Holkar flared up and Karim Khan was compelled to leave Holkar's camp and reached Jawad, where he received the protection of Jaswant Rao Bhao.[2] When the British captured Jawad on 20 January, 1818, Karim found asylum in the house of a poor inhabitant. He remained there till the night of 30 January, when he escaped to the hills, and wandered for some days on foot in a mendicant's dress in equal danger of perishing from fatigue and hunger. Later on, the advice of Ghafoor Khan, a brother-in-law of Amir Khan, he surrendered unconditionally to Malcolm[3] on 15 February, 1818. Subsequently, Karim Khan was settled by the Britishers at Gorakhpur (now in Uttar Pradesh) with an allowance of Rs. 16,000 per year.[4]

In course of the above operations part of Shajapur District, including Agar, passed under the control of the British Government. An engagement was reached between the Britishers and Daulat Rao Sindhia on 25 June, 1818, according to which the tract of Agar and western parts of Shujalpur, alongwith other territory, were exchanged by Sindhia with the British.[5] Thus, the District passed under the rule of the Sindhia. The eastern part, including Shujalpur remained with the British Government for the time being.

Daulat Rao Sindhia died in March, 1827 and was succeeded by Mugat Rao known as Jankoji Sindhia, (a near relation), under the Regency of Baiza Bai, the widow of Daulat Rao Sindhia. In the year 1831, the exchange of the *Pargana* of eastern Shujalpur for Sindhia's districts of Deori, Gaurjhamar, Chawarpatha, Tendulkhera and Naharmu in Sagar and Narsimhapur districts was negotiated with the British. Thus, Shujalpur also passed under the rule of the Sindhia. The revenue of Shujalpur at the time was about Rs. 90,939.[6]

The rule of Maharaja Jankoji Sindhia was very weak. During his period, the Gwalior *Darbar* became a scene of constant feuds and struggles for power and the army became virtually mutinious. The weakness of the internal government paved the way for the hostilities with the British Government shortly after the death, of the Maharaja in February, 1843. On his death, Bhagirath Rao alias Jayaji Rao Sindhia, who was aged 8 year, succeeded to the *gaddi* of Gwalior with the British approval. And three months later Dada Khasgiwala, the influential general of Gwalior *Darbar* commenced hostilities against the British. This precipitated the battles of Maharajpur and Panniar and ended in the total defeat of Gwalior army. A treaty was concluded on 13th January, 1844.

1. Valentine Blacker, Memoirs of the Operations of British Army in India during the Maratha War of 1817, 1818 & 1819 p. 101.
2. Asiatic Journal and Monthly Register, 1818, Vol. 5, p. 408.
3. Foreign Secret Consultation, No. 15, dated 13 March, 1818, Letter from Adam to Lushington.
4. B.K. Sinha, Op. Cit., p. 180.
5. C.U. Aitchison, Treaties, Engagements and Sanads, Vol. IV, p. 72.
6. C.U. Aitchison, Op. Cit., pp. 17-18.

According to the 5th Article of the Treaty, a sum of Rs. 26 lakhs as war expenses and State Debt was demanded from the Gwalior State by the British within fourteen days from the date of that treaty, and in default thereof the revenues and civil administration of several districts, including Shajapur and Shujalpur were to be made over to the British Government until the said sum was paid off.[1] Failing to pay-off the sum, the civil administration of Shajapur District came under the control of the British Government, in the same month and remained with them for times to come.

From this time, till the Great Revolt of 1857 nothing worth-mentioning happened in the District, excepting that Agar was made a Military Cantonment in 1844 and a Detachment of Gwalior contingent was posted there.[2]

The Great Revolt of 1857

On the eve of the Great Revolt of 1857 the 5th Infantry Regiment of the Gwalior Contingent was stationed at Agar. No sooner the revolt broke-out at Indore on the Ist July, 1857, the news reached Agar and the Contingent broke into revolt on the morning of 4 July, 1857. The troops shot the Adjutant and two other Europeans. On hearing the news of the Revolt, Captain Carler, the Commanding Officer and all other Europeans escaped to Hoshangabad and the rebels fully established their authority at Agar.[3]

The *Wylaities* stationed at Alote and Agar round about Mahidpur continued to harras the British upto November, 1857, when Major Orr's forces defeated the Mahidpur rebels and occupied the tract.[4]

Throughout the period of the Revolt, Jayaji Rao Sindhia remained loyal to the British and rendered valuable services to them, for which, he was suitably rewarded. Under a fresh treaty concluded in December, 1860, alongwith other things, the Sindhia received back the civil administration and management of Shajapur and Shujalpur tract also.[5]

From this time onwards, the history of the District mainly forms a part of the history of Gwalior State. Jayaji Rao Sindhia died in 1886, leaving his son Madhav Rao Sindhia, a minor of 10 years of age to succeed him. Madhav Rao Sindhia was invested with ruling powers on December 15, 1894.

The period of his rule is described as one of consolidation and steady progress. To assist him in administration two bodies, the *Majlis-i-Am* and the *Majlis-i-Kanoon* were constituted.[6]

Endowed with dynamic energy as well as wide vision, Madhav Rao's constructive genius embraced every channel of State activity-economic, social, financial and educational. He built a railway system for his State and started industries, and gave incentive to private enterprise and commerce within his State.

1. C. U. Aitchison, Op. Cit., pp. 86, 79-80, 83.
2. K.L. Shrivastav, The Revolt of 1857 in Central India-Malwa, p. 88.
3. Ibid. pp. 154-55.
4. Ibid. pp. 147 and 174.
5. Aitchison, Op. Cit, pp. 84-85.
6. Report on the Administration of the Gwalior State, 1941-42, pp. 12-13.

The Growth of Freedom Movement

The seeds of freedom-movement were sown in the District, during the regime of Madhav Rao Sindhia. When Lord Curzon inaugurated the policy of partition of Bengal in 1905, an anti- partition movement stirred the country. Its impact was felt in the District also. The youths of Agar-region formed an underground radical organisation to fight the British. Siddhnath-Madhav Agarkar, Uddhavdas Upadhyaya, Sardar Singh Kanoongo, Akhtar-Ujjama Khan, Kalu Ram Patel, Jagannath Sharma, Tara Chand Jain, Shankar Lal, Gopi Ballabh Sharma and Ganesh Dutt Sharma were the prominent figures of the organisation. They used to hold the meetings in the Hatpura locality of Agar.[1]

Ganesh Dutt Sharma resigned his services from Railway and opened a School at Agar to facilitate the movement. Soon, the school was ordered to be closed. Upon which, Ganesh Dutt Sharma tried to publish monthly magzine, *Bal Manoranjan,* which was closed. His attempt to publish "*Hindi Sarvasav*" also met with the same fate. This action of Gwalior State was condemned by the *Kesari* of Tilak, published from Poona.[2]

Another notable event took place in the year 1922. In that year of Non-Cooperation Movement, Mahatma Gandhi decided to tour Central India and to start the tour from Gwalior. He arrived at Jhansi, from where he planned to move to Sheopuri in the Gwalior State. The Sindhia found himself on the horns of a dilemma; if the Mahatma passed through his State, the ruler must receive him and show him due respect. That would have straightway made him suspect in the eyes of the British Government. Nor would his conscience and patriotism permitted him to ignore the Mahatma's *Yatra* through his State. So he sent to the Mahatma, then in Jhansi, Jahasi, an oral message through his Home Minister Sadashive Rao Pawar conveying the Sindhia's affectionate regards plus a box containing Rs. 2,500,000 as his donation to the Congress fund. The oral message from Madhav Rao frankly placed before the Mahatma the dilemma the Maharaja would have faced if Gandhiji carried out his intention to tour Gwalior. The Mahatma gave up his plan of touring the Gwalior State.[3]

In April, 1925, the Maharaja sailed for England, but he fell seriously ill at Paris, where he passed away on June 5. He was succeeded by Maharaja Jiwaji Rao Sindhia, who was then nine years of age. A council of regency, presided over by the Maharani, was set up to administer the State till the Maharaja came of age. He was invested with full powers on 2nd November, 1936.

The history of the District after the accession of Maharaja Jiwaji Rao Sindhia is mainly the history of the administrative changes and political awakening which flowed from the larger political movements that stirred the country and culminated in the establishment of Independence. The course of these political development may be briefly traced here.

1. **Smarika, Madhya Pradesh Swatantrata Sangram Sainik Sangh Mahadhiveshan, Indore, 1975,** p. 131.
2. Ibid p. 132.
3. D.R. Mankekar, Accession to Extinction - The Story of Indian Princes, p. 37. This has not been Carroborated.

The Indian States on the whole were sedulously kept aloof from the current of political agitation that swept the British Provinces. But the people of the tract could not remain unaffected from the main current of the nationalist movement, as has been stated earlier. No sooner the news of martyrdom of Sardar Bhagat Singh reached Shajapur on 26th March, 1930 a procession was taken by the school-boys under Ram Chandra, a teacher of the school[1] and paraded through the streets of the town.

As a sequel, Nationalist Movement gathered momentum in the District. On 7th, May, 1930 a procession, propagating *Khadi,* was taken out at Shajapur, strike was observed and foreign clothes were burnt.[2] A similar procession was taken out on 9th May also.

In 1936, at the instance of Liladhar Joshi, branches of *Kishan-Sangh* were established at Shajapur and Shujalpur.[3] This party, however, could not gain State-wide political stature.

Subsequently, with a view to secure a responsible Government attempts were made to establish *Praja Mandal* at Gwalior, in 1937. Thereafter, it was decided to enlarge the scope of Sarvajanik Sabha, which was already functioning at Ujjain, under the guidance of Shri T.D. Pustake. The "*sabha*" was strengthened and renamed as Gwalior Sarvjanik Sabha. Shajapur became one of the centres of political activities and a branch of the Sabha was established there too.

Meanwhile, the Indian National Congress began to take increasing interest in the princely States. In the Haripura Session of 1938, the Congress passed a resolution stressing that they favoured political and economic freedom in the States, as in the rest of India, and that the States were an integral part of India. It was, however, left to the State's people themselves to work for their liberation.

With a view to, partly satisfying the aspirations of the people and preventing the growing agitation amongst them for democratic rights the Maharaja announced certain reforms on 14 June, 1939. But these reforms were not acceptable to the Gwalior Sarvjanik Sabha and were therefore vehemently criticized.[4]

A political conference was arranged at Shajapur on 24 and 25 May, 1941 under the Presidentship of Jagannath Prasad Millind. Among others, the Conference was attended by Ganesh Dutt Sharma also. In the meeting which was largely attended by the women-folk also, it was stressed to maintain unity and be ready to face the political challenges.[5] More reforms were announced by the Maharaja in September, 1941 but those were also regarded unsatisfactory by the people.

Subsequently the events moved swiftly. The Congress passed the "Quit India" resolution on 8 August, 1942 and the top leaders of the Congress were arrested forthwith. To protest against the arrest of the leaders a meeting of the Sarvajanik Sabha was held on 15 August at Shajapur, in which the action of the British Government was condemned.[6]

1. Madhya Bharat Freedom Movement Committee, File No. 11/56 p. 50.
2. Ibid., p. 41.
3. Harihar Niwas Dwivedi, **Madhya Bharat Ka Itihas**, Vol. IV, p. 32.
4. Madhya Bharat Freedom Movement Committee, File No. 28/86. p. 15.
5. Ibid. File No. 11/16, p. 167.
6. Ibid, File No. 4/57, p.6.

The activities of the Sabha continued unabated. Meetings were held by the Sabha frequently and the tempo of the movement was maintained. In 1943, leaflets were found at Shujalpur[1] demanding release of arrested leaders and the responsible Government for the State. Repressive measures of the State continued and Kishore Bhai, a prominent leader of the Sarvajanik Sabha, was externed from the State. A meeting of the Sabha under the Presidentship of Sobhagmal Jain, was held at Shajapur on 5 June, 1946 in which the externment orders were criticized.[2]

On 15 August 1947, India achieved Independence. Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patel shouldered the responsibility of effecting the integration of Indian States into the Indian Union. On his initiative the Covenent for a Union of Madhya Bharat was signed by its constituent rulers, including the ruler of Gwalior.

The United State of Madhya Bharat was formally inaugerated by Jawahar Lal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India on 28 May, 1948 at Gwalior. It was decided to divide the Union into 10 districts and Shajapur was one of them.[3]

Subsequently, as a result of the Reorganisation of States, on the formation of new Madhya Pradesh in November, 1956, Shajapur District became a part of it under Bhopal Division. Subequently, when the Ujjain Division was constituted the District formed a part of that Division.

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1. Madhya Bharat Freedom Movement Committee, File No. 8/65, p.31.
2. Ibid. File No. 16/55 p. 82
3. Harihar Niwas Dwivedi, Op. Cit., p. 66.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

The population of the District according to Census 1971 is 678,359. This population is spread up over an area of 6,201.0 sq. km. giving an average density of 109 persons per sq.km. There are 6 town and 1,965 inhabited villages in the District. The rural-urban proportion of population is 88.53:11.47. The sex ratio in the District is 931. The following table shows the tahsilwise area and population break-up.*

Table No. III-1
Area and Population, 1971

S.No.	Tahsil	Area (sq. km.)	Population		
			Total	Males	Females
1.	Susner	1,271.8	123,976	63,952	60,024
2.	Agar	1,454.3	134,554	69,121	65,433
3.	Shajapur	1,806.9	225,102	117,249	107,853
4.	Shujalpur	1,645.0	194,727	100,915	93,812
District Total		(a) 6,178.0 (b) 6,201.00	678,359	351,237	327,122

Source : Census Report, 1971

N.B. (a) Area figures according to the State Survey Department

(b) Area figures according to the Surveyor General of India

* Later figures are given in Appendix 'C'

The difference in the two area figures (a) and (b) is nominal (0.37 per cent). It is due to the difference in the technique applied for by the two agencies. It may also be observed that Shajapur tahsil is the biggest, both in terms of population and area, among all the tahsils of the District.

Early Enumerations

The earliest Census figures available are of a smaller area, the then Agar tahsil. In the year 1856, a Census was undertaken here, and the population of the tahsil was 24,627 persons living in 4,962 houses.[1] Since then the District witnessed a lot of territorial changes discussed earlier in chapter one.

Growth of Population, 1901-71

The twentieth century opened with a substantial decrease in population. The 1901 returns reveals a loss of 13.19 percent population in Gwalior State and the Malwa region was the worst sufferer.

By 1911, Agar which was a district in 1901, had been merged with Shajapur. The population in the re-cast district increased by 9.19 percent.

The 1911-21 was a dark decade. The District recorded a decrease of 1.08 percent. The plague in 1911-12, scarcity conditions in 1915-16 and influenza epidemic in 1918-19 together played havoc. The ill effects of the decade remained visible for many years to come.

In 1931, however, the District returned an increase of 10.60 percent. The Susner *parganath* however, showed the lowest rate of increase, because it suffered from its remoteness from the main lines of communications, whereas the comparatively large increase in Agar was due to the fact that at the time of the Census a large number of temporary immigrants were employed there in the construction of the Ujjain-Agar Railway. After 1931, the District showed a continuous increase.

The 1931-41 decade showed an increase of 12.56 percent which was nearly in accordance with the growth in the State. The other districts of the division, however, did not show such an increase.

During 1941-51, the District was completely re-cast with villages from the State being added to it. During the decade, the increase was to the tune of 6.11 percent. However, the District was reported to be losing population by emigration. This decade was never know for hight rate of growth.

The growth in 1951-61 decade was 21.45 percent which was somewhat less than the State figure of 24.17 percent.

The decade 1961-71, saw the highest growth rate (28.93) during the entire seventy year period. It was higher than that of the State as a whole (28.67).

Variation of Population

The population variation in various decades since the beginning of the century is of interest. The table given next page shows the actual decadal variation in population according to adjusted area figures during the period 1901-71.

1. Ganesh Datta Sharma, **Agar ka Itihas**, p. 78

Table No. III-2
Decadal Variation In Population, 1901-71

Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation
1901	305,863	-	-
1911	333,977	+ 28,114	+ 9.19
1921	327,959	- 6,018	- 1.80
1931	362,714	+ 34,755	+ 10.60
1941	418,279	+ 45,565	+ 12.56
1951	433,216	+ 24,937	+ 6.11
1961	526,135	+ 92,919	+ 21.45
1971	678,359	+ 155,224	+ 28.93

Source : Census Report, 1971

The table given above shows that except during the decade 1911-21, when the District suffered a loss of 6,018 persons, there has always been growth of population. During the decades 1951-61 and 1961-71 this rate, however, exceeded the normal growth rates on account of favourable living conditions and extension of medical facilities. To know the growth rate of population in rural and urban areas separately, recourse should be taken to the figures given in the ensuing table.

Table No. III-3
Rural-Urban Percentage Decadal Variation (1901-71)

Total Rural Urban	1901-71	1961-71	1951-61	1941-51
1	2	3	4	5
T	+ 121.79	+ 28.93	+ 21.45	+ 6.11
R	+ 114.69	+ 26.94	+ 18.74	+ 6.61
U	+ 197.71	+ 46.67	+ 52.53	+ 0.67
	1931-41	1921-31	1911-21	1901-11
	6	7	8	9
T	+ 12.56	+ 10.60	- 1.80	+ 9.19
R	+ 9.12	+ 11.27	- 0.69	+ 10.80
U	+ 70.91	+ 0.26	- 16.14	- 8.00

Source : Census Report, 1971

The table reveals that the total decadal variation during the seventy year period 1901-71 amounts to +121.79 percent. However, the variation in rural areas (+114.69) is much less as compared to that in urban areas (+197.71) giving an indication of growth of urban areas at a faster rate. As such, there has always been a lot of difference in the rural and urban decadal variation. Even the loss of population during the decade 1911-21 was more pronounced in towns (-16.14 percent) as compared to a nominal loss (-0.69) in rural areas.

Migration

In the northern districts of Gwalior, Bhind and Morena, in the opening decade of the century, people suffered from damage by frost in 1904-05 followed by famine in 1905-06 and this was followed by a hat-trick of lean years in 1907, 1908 and 1909. This led to an exodus of population to southern districts. It is probably true that some of them also came to the District.

The second inflow was of the labourers at the time of the Census 1931, when a large number of temporary immigrants were employed in Agar tahsil in the construction of the Ujjain-Agar Railway.

According to Census Commissioner, Madhya Bharat, during the decade 1941-51 the crops had been invariably unsatisfactory and the District also seemed to be losing population by emigration [1] In the year 1951, however, the number of persons born outside the District but counted in it was roughly, 41,000.

During census 1961, about 85 percent of the population was reported to be born and enumerated in the District itself. Of the population that migrated to Shajapur, as many as 20,557 persons or 3.91 percent of the population came from the contiguous Rajgarh District. Other persons born in neighbouring districts hail from (1) Dewas 1.26 percent (2) Sehore 2.16 percent (3) Ujjain 2.42 percent and from non-contiguous districts 2.10 percent. Only 0.09 percent were born outside India. The table below give the details.

Table No. III-4
Place of Birth, 1961

Place of birth	Persons		Percentage	
1	2		3	
1. Persons born in the				
(a) Place of Enumeration	334,573			63.59
(b) District of Enumeration	111,525			21.20
2. Contiguous Districts				
(a) Dewas	6,639		1.26	
(b) Sehore	11,343		2.16	
(c) Ujjain	12,731	51,270	2.42	9.75
(d) Rajgarh	20,557		3.91	

(Contd.)

1. Census of India, 1951, Vol. XV, Madhya Bharat and Bhopal Part I-A, p.12.

1	2	3
3. Non-Contiguous Districts	11,023	2.10
4. In other States of India	17,214	3.27
5. Outside India	499	0.09
6. Unclassifiable	31	Neg.
District Population	526,135	100.00

Source : Census Report, 1961

The table also reveals the fact that the percentage of persons born in other states of the country (3.27) is more than one and a half times of those born in non-contiguous Districts (2.10). Similarly the number of persons born outside India and enumerated in the District in roughly 500.

Density

Density means the number of persons living per sq.km. Obviously, it is different in various tahsils and also in different rural and urban areas. The over all density of the District is 109, receding in rural areas to 97 and increasing in the urban areas to 2,902.

As amongst the tahsils Shajapur is the most dense (125) followed closely by Shujalpur (118). Susner (97) and Agar (93) are comparatively less dense in this respect. However, the urban areas of Susner tahsil Municipal areas of Susner 27,419 and Nalkhera 33,014 are most dense and Shujalpur tahsil the least (1,435). The towns of Agar (4,105) and Shajapur (4,777) are in between the two exterme ends and are nearly equally dense. Rural area of Agar (83) and Susner (86) are less inhabited as compared to those of Shajapur (111) and Shujalpur (105).

Sex-Ratio

Sex-ratio is the number of females per 1,000 males. For the District as a whole, the number is 931. It increases a little in rural areas of the District (936) as elsewhere and naturally decreases in urban areas (899) for obvious reasons. It is interesting to study the change in the sex-ratio during the seventy year period begining from 1901, both in the rural and the urban areas of the District.

The table given below depicts the change in the sex ratio during 1901-71 period.

Table No. III-5
Sex-Ratio, 1901-71

Total Rural Urban	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
T	931	943	966	946	927	932	942	N.A.
R	936	948	967	947	927	930	941	N.A.
U	899	898	959	941	928	960	947	931

Source : Census Report, 1971

The table given above reveals that from 1911, till 1931 there was a gradual fall and then a gradual rise till 1951 in the rural areas and then a fall again till 1971. In urban areas, there has been a gradual rise during 1901-21 period. Then there was a slight decrease and increase till 1951. The rural decrease came during the decade 1951-61 which was sustained in 1961-71 showing a trend of urbanisation.

The Rural-Urban Population

There are, 1,065 inhabited villages and 6 towns in the District according to Census 1971. The rural-urban proportion or population is 88.53:11.47. This underlines the rural nature of the District. When compared to adjoining districts, leaving apart Dewas, Ujjain and Sehore, which have important cities, in which industries are located, Shajapur appears to have a greater proportion of urban population as compared to Rajgarh and Jhalawar (Rajasthan). The table given below shows the tahsil-wise rural-urban break up of population of the District.

Table No. III-6
Rural-Urban Composition of Population, 1971

S. No.	Tahsil	No. of Villages		No. of Towns	Population		
		Inhabited	Un-inhabited		Total	Rural	Urban
1.	Susner	209	10	2	123,976	109,914	14,062
2.	Agar	277	2	1	134,554	120,106	14,448
3.	Shajapur	334	24	1	225,102	199,913	25,189
4.	Shujalpur	245	20	2	194,727	170,645	24,082
	District Total	1,065	56	6	678,359	600,578	77,781

Source: Census Report, 1971

The table given above shows that Shajapur tahsil has the highest rural and urban population among the tahsils of the District.

The Towns

In 1971 the number of towns has increased to 6, from 5 in 1961. The number of town in the District during the previous census was as follows.

Table No. III-7
Number of Towns, 1901-71

District	1971	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Shajapur	6	5	3	6	3	4	4	4

Source : Census Reports, 1961 and 1971

The present six towns are, Shajapur, Shujalpur, Agar, Susner, Nalkhera and Akodia (NM). Agar, Shajapur and Shujalpur have all along been enumerated as town since the beginning of the century. In 1901, 1911 and 1921, Agar Cantonment was enumerated as a separate town and thus there were four towns. Similarly in 1941, Agar Cantonment was treated as a separate town, hence the District returned six town.

Shajapur is the biggest town in the District having a population of 25,189 according to Census, 1971. But Nalkhera appears to be most thickly populated having maximum urban density (33,014 person per sq.km.) in the District, though it is a small town having a population of only 6,933 persons. As far as congestion is concerned Susner (7,129) follows suit (27,419 persons per sq.km.).

Villages

There has been very minor change as regards the number of villages in the District during the two decades 1951-71. From 1,067 in 1951 the number came down a little to 1,064 in 1961 and again increased to 1,065 in 1971.

Shajapur is the District of small and medium sized villages. Nearly half of the population resides in villages having a population range of 500-999 (31.56 percent) and 1,000-1,999 (19.31 percent).[1]

About 15.30 per cent population lives in still bigger villages having a population range of 2,000-4,999. However, the villages having population range 200-499 also contain substantial population (26.77 percent). In contrast to a very small population (4.17 percent) in village having less than 200 persons, the population in largest villages in the District having population range 5,000-9,999 is also not insignificant (2.89 per- cent).

During the decades 1951-61 and 1961-71 the percentage of smaller villages having population of less than 500 has gone down from 81.82 to 62.82. So is the case with their residents. As against 58.24 percent in 1951, their percentage fell down to only 30.94 in 1971. In all other categories, the percentage of villages and their residents has swollen up.

Drift Towards Towns

People usually go the nearby town from their villages in search of gainful employment. It causes congestion in the urban areas. Though it has not assumed alarming proportions but if the difference between the number of persons per occupied census house according to Census 1971, in rural (4.98) and urban (6.73) areas is any indication, the problem is self-explanatory. Among the tahsils, Shajapur and Shujalpur towns have attracted more number of persons during the decade 1961-71 as compared to other towns. These towns swelled by 7,872 and 5,267 persons, together adding by more than thirteen thousand persons, most of whom came the village all around.

Displaced Persons

The partition of India brought about a heavy displacement of population. The District also witnessed a small influx of such persons almost entirely from the western wing, only one man came in the year 1947 from the erstwhile East Pakistan.

1. Census of India, 1971, Madhya Pradesh, General Population Table, Part II-A, p. 170.

Out of a total of 437 persons (226 males, 211 females), the maximum number came during the year 1948 (135 males, 133 females) following the partition. The table given below shows their rural urban classification as well.

Table No. III-8

Number of Displaced Persons, 1951

Total Rural Urban	1946	1947	1948	1949	Total Persons	Total Males	Total Females
Total	4	157	268	8	437	226	211
Rural	4	48	7	-	59	40	19
Urban	-	109	261	8	378	186	192

Source : Shajapur District Census Handbook, 1951

Belonging to the Sindhi community, they are concentrated in urban areas of the District as they are mostly engaged in business (307). Even in rural areas, the majority of them (52) are in petty business.

Recently during the early seventeen, a few refugee families from Mana camp have also been settled in the District.

Language

Hindi is the main language spoken in the District. In all 453,834 persons returned it as mother tongue in the year 1961. They constituted 86.26 percent of the population. Urdu, with 33,206 speakers, constituted 6.31 percent of the total population, and was the second largest spoken language in the District. Another interesting feature of Urdu speakers is that as against 8,476 males, 13,454 females from rural areas had returned it as mother tongue in that year.

In 1951, fourteen languages were returned. Of them four had seventeen dialects among them. As against this in 1961, as many as 38 languages had been returned. The table below gives the details of the major languages, having a speakership of over 2,500, which were returned as mother tongues in the year 1961.

Table No. III-9

Mother Tongues, 1961

Language/Dialect	Population	Percentage
Hindi	453,834	86.26
Urdu	33,206	6.31
Malwi	30,416	5.78
Marathi	2,715	0.52
Gujarati	2,727	0.52

Source : Census Report, 1961

Certain peculiarities regarding language returns deserve special mention. Almost 99 per cent of the Malwi speakers belonged to the rural areas. In case of Gujarati and Urdu the ratio of rural to urban speakers was roughly 2:1 whereas in case of Marathi it was just the revers i.e. 1:2, showing concentration of Marathi speaking population in urban areas.

When compared with 1951 figures, it is observed that during the decade 1951-61 more persons than ever returned Urdu as their mother tongue. The growth of Urdu speakers thus became phenomenal. Enquiries made by the census authorities revealed that a certain section of a community conducted a compaign to return Urdu as their mother tongue. This had an impact in the rural areas and that too among the females, as revealed by the Census returns. Some complaints, particularly from Agar tahsil, were also made to the District authorities reiterating that Urdu should be recorded as their mother tongue.

The rise in the number of Gujarati (+1,605) and Marathi (+951) speakers has been of a fairly high order. Among other languages that have shown an increase during the decade in the number of speakers, the following deserve a mention (1951 figures given in bracket for enabling comparison).

1. Marwari	1,333(619)
2. Punjabi	341 (201)
3. Sindhi	552 (314)
4. Telugu	63 (11)

The following foreign languages had been returned.

1. Chinese	1
2. English	2
3. Arabic	40
4. Persian	9

The following languages appeared for the first time in the Census 1961.

1. Kannad	22
2. Nepali	8
3. Malayalam	4
4. Oriya	1
5. Tamil	14

Bilingualism

The Census 1951 depicts a vivid picture of bilingualism in the District. Out of a total population of 433,216 in all 107,377 were reported to be bilingual, mostly residing in rural areas (120,981). Thus it may be observed that one out of every four persons used a subsidiary languages other than his mother tongus for conversation. The Languages used as subsidiary mother tongue were Rajasthani (96,013), Western Hindi (9,790) and Urdu (1,261) etc. A few persons also spoke Marathi (159), Gujarati (129) as their second language.

The number of Hindi speakers was 360,589. Their subsidiary languages were Rajasthani (95,272), Urdu (813), Marathi (142), Gujarati (124) etc.

Urdu speakers (6,071) preferred to speak Western Hindi (1,356) and Rajasthani (582) as their second language.

The speakers of Rajasthani (62,837) preferred Western Hindi (6,412) as the main subsidiary language.

Speakers of Gujarati (1,122), Sindhi (314) and Punjabi (201) were concentrated in urban areas (853,295) and 157 respectively and nearly helf of them preferred to speak Western Hindi as their second language, it being the main language of the area.

The number of persons speaking Marathi as mother tongue (1,764) was equally divided in rural (936) and urban (828) areas. Most of them preferred to speak Western Hindi as the subsidiary language (1,064). English is also used as a second language by well educated persons.

Scripts Used

Devnagri script is almost universally used in the District. Speakers of Malwi and Marathi have the same script already.

Speakers of other languages e.g., Urdu, Punjabi, Gujarati, Sindhi etc., have their own scripts, But they too often employ *Devnagari* in day to day business.

Religion and Castes

Hinduism is the main religion of the District engulfing in its fold nearly 89 per cent of the population. Islam is the second most dominant religion, and nearly 9.6 per cent population is Muslim.

The third religious group according to numerical significance is that of the Jains (1.38 per cent). Sikhs (251) and Christians (205) have very scanty existence and no Buddhist was returned from the District during the Census, 1971. Earlier, for the first time in Census history, 4 Buddhists were returned in 1961.

As regards growth rate, it may be said that though in terms of percentage the growth rate of Christians is highest, there has been a substantial increase in the number of Muslims in the District both during the decades 1951-61 and 1961-71. The growth rates of Hindus (27.60) and Jains (25.93), though less are comparable with that of the District as a whole (28.93).

Hindus are concentrated in the village (92 per cent) although they form over 65 per cent of urban population as well. Muslims are divided in rural and urban areas roughly in 2:1 proportion. They form over 30 per cent of urban population. Jains are a little more in urban than in rural areas. On the contrary, Christian are a little more in rural than in urban areas. Sikhs are residing mostly in urban areas. Their division in rural and urban areas is of the order of 1:2. The table given below shows the religious composition of the district.

Table No. III-10
Religion, 1971

S. No.	Religion	Population	Percentage to total population	Growth-rate (1961-71)
1.	Hindus	603,290	88.93	27.60
2.	Muslims	65,251	9.62	43.28
3.	Christians	205	0.03	89.81
4.	Sikhs	251	0.04	1.21
5.	Buddhists	Nil	Nil	-100.00
6.	Jains	9,362	1.38	25.93
	Total	678,359	100.00	28.93

Source : Census of India, 1971, Series I, Paper 2 of 1972, Religion

The table given above also reveals that out of the five religions returned, Hinduism, Islam and Jainism only are dominant, the other two namely, Christianity and Sikhism have only nominal existence.

Hinduism

Hinduism apparently, has been the principal religion of the District. Accounting for nearly nine-tenths of the total population, it includes Brahmans (priest, astrologer, teacher), Palliwal Bania (trader, shopkeeper), Rajput (warrior, land owner), Khati (cultivator), Mali (gardner, cultivator), Nath Jogi, Gosain and Vairagi Vaishnava (mendicant, temple priest), Khati Bhaat (Genealogist to the Khati caste), Darji (tailor), Nai (barber), Kumhar (potter), Luhar (black smith), Teli (oil presser), Dholi (drummer) Sutar (carpenter), Dhobi (washermen), Tamboli (betal grower) etc. As is evident, these are functional castes, each engaged in their traditional caste profession for a living. The caste distinctions are gradually losing much of their validity in regard to the professional division or labour as a result of econonic compulsions and spread of education.

With this overwhelming majority, the influence of Hindu surroundings on the local population following different faiths, including Islam, is perceptible in their customs, dress, food habits and even marriages etc., in rural areas.

Muslims

The next principal group or religious faith is Islam. Though, accounting for only a small portion of the population (9.62 per cent), the Muslims including Bohras have a say in the economic life of the District. They are mostly engaged in urban occupations, repair of machines etc; and trade and are a hard working class.

Jains

Jains, the next most important religious group after Hindus and Muslims returned a population of 9,362 forming 1.38 per cent of the total population. They are an energetic community, mostly engaged in trade and commerce.

Christians and Sikhs are very few and form a very small minority. They are mostly engaged in government service and in motor-truck business respectively. There are no Buddhists in the District.

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

The Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the District were enumerated in accordance with the Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956. Owing to this modification it is not possible to compare the 1951 figures with those of 1961 and 1971. In the year 1971 the District returned 1,51,277 persons as Scheduled Castes (77,794 males and 73,483 females) and only 333 persons as Scheduled Tribes (157 males and 176 females). The table given below shows the tahsilwise rural urban classification of Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the District.

Table No. III-11
Scheduled Castes and Tribes, 1971

Tahsil	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Susner	26,146	25,064	1,082	27	27	-
Agar	32,452	31,185	1,267	164	152	12
Shajapur	54,401	52,256	2,145	125	122	3
Shujalpur	38,278	35,637	2,641	17	17	-
District Total	151,277	144,142	7,135	333	318	15

Source : Census Report, 1971

The table reveals that the number of Scheduled Tribes in the District is nominal and only 15 of them reside in the urban areas of Agar (12) and Shajapur(3). Similarly, although the Scheduled Castes from a substantial percentage of the population of the District (22.30), their urban component is comparatively very small.

Scheduled Castes

In all 25 castes were scheduled for the District according to Census 1971. There were only 5 castes which had returned more than 1,000 persons each, during Census 1961. They were (1) Balais (51,842), (2) Chamars (48,873), (3) Bagri (10,152), (4) Mehtar (3,096) and (5) Nat (2,214). Zamral castes was Scheduled for the first time in 1971. All of these taken together costituted the bulk (97.10 per cent) of the total Scheduled Castes population of the District. The other castes returned were (1) Banchada 947, (2) Bargunda 494, (3) Basod 241, (4) Bedia 21, (5) Bhanumati 151,(6) Chidar 44, (7) Dhed 8, (8) Dom 99, (9) Dhanuk 33, (10) Kanjar 384, (11) Khatik 226, (12) Koki 279, (13) Kotwal 6, (14) Mahar 24, (15) Meghwal 2, (16) Pardhi 408, (17) Pasi 63, (18) Sansi 35, (19) Mang 8.

Balais

Numerically it is the most important caste in the District. They formed 43.33 per cent of the total Scdeduled Casts population of the District. They live mostly in the rural areas. The term Balai according to Russel and Hiralal is derived from the Hindi word *bulahi*. meaning one who calls or is a messanger. Thus Balais are traditionally, a functional caste of weavers and village watchman. Ranglal in his 1931 Report worte:[1] "The Balai is probably an off-shoot of the large Koli caste and in many place the two groups are in their own parlance indistinguishable".

Their participation rate is much higher as compared the the District. It was 630 workers per 1000 persons in 1961. They are mostly engaged as cultivators, agricultural labourers, in 'other services' and in mining, quarrying etc.

Chamars

Numerically the second important casts of the District in that of the Chamars. They are the traditional workers in leather and hides. They are shoe-makers, shoe repairers, and those who flay and tan hides. They numbered 48,873 persons or 40.85 per cent of the total Scheduled Castes population in 1961. They live mostly in rural areas. However, most of them have left their traditional occupation and have switched over to agriculture. Being a poor community, over half (50.16 per cent) of their working force was engaged as agricutural labourer in 1961. About 28 per cent (27.76) of them owned agricultural land and cultivated it themselves. Nearly 12 per cent (12.14) were roported to be working in the traditional houshold industry i.e. making and mending leather goods. As many as 665 persons were found engaged in tanning and flaying of skins and hides. Among them there were 611 workers per 1000 persons. This participation rate was a little less than that of the Balais (630). However, it was very high when compared to the District figure of 537 in that year.

Bagris

Constituting 8.48 per cent of the total Scheduled Castes, there were 10,152 *Bagris* in the District in 1961. Their traditional occupation is cultivation both as owners of land (32.73 percent) and as agricultural labourers (41.97 per cent). Their participation rate (602) is a little less than that of the Balais (630) and Chamars (611). Household industry (14.68) and workers in 'other services' (4.58) account for nearly all the remaining workers of the caste.

Mehtars

They are the traditional castes of sweepers. They numbered 3,096 persons or 2.59 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population of the District. The 1931 report mentions about them as being untouchables. However, they are no longer regarded as such. Their participation rate is much low, being only 490 in the year 1961. A little more than half (50.92 per cent) of their working force was engaged in 'other services' followed by workers as agricultural labourers and in mining, quarrying etc. In all 561 persons were engaged in scavening in urban (209) and in rural areas (352).

1. Census of India, 1931, Vol. XXII, Gwalior, Part I, p.234.

Nat

This is the traditional castes of acrobats, gypsies and performers. It derives its name from 'Nata' meaning dancer. They constituted only 1.85 per cent of the Scheduled Caste population and numbered 2,214, in the year 1961. More than half of their working force. (54.82 per cent) was engaged as agricultural labourers, and a little less than one fourth (23.67) as cultivators, followed by workers in 'other services' (7.57) and in mining and quarrying (6.93) etc. They returned a slightly higher rate of participation (567) as compared to the District (537).

Scheduled Tribes

In comparison to the only 45 persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes living in the District in 1961, the Census 1971 returned 333 persons, mostly living in rural areas (318). The majority of them resides in Agar (164) followed by Shajapur (125). The urban areas of Susner and Shujalpur tahsils returned no tribal living in them.

The Gonds from the bulk of the tribal population, followed by a few Korkus. Their number in 1961 was 39 and 4 respectively. Two tribals living in urban areas, a male and a female, were returned as unclassifiable. The 1971 classification is not yet available. Shajapur is thus one of the very few districts in the State which has so little Scheduled Tribes population.

General Structure, Religious, Beliefs, Manners and Customs

The Hindu section of the District population is composed of the number of caste groups, each having a distinct name. Its members are bound together by ritual ties. Each caste has a tradition of its own. It is usually associated with a traditional calling, and members of a caste group lead a distinctive social life. Traditionally also, some of the caste groups are regarded as 'ritually unclean' (Bhambi, Bargunda, Balai, Dhobi, Dholi, Teli etc.) and some others as 'ritually untouchable' (Chamar, Bhangi etc.). Rama, Krishna, Bheru, Hanumana, Shankar, Ganesh, Shanideo, Tulja Bhawani, (Agar), Chamunda, Durga, Sitala, Kalka etc., are some of the innumerable gods and goddesses propitiated in the District by the Hindu populace. As in other parts of the State, in the District also old customs omens and superstitious persist. Whenever, there is undue delay in the monsoon and the sowing season is disturbed people vacate the village for a day, move out to the nearby forest and a trace of smoke comes out from any house. The meals are prepared in the jungles by the various families, of course, independently, Khedapati or any other village god nearby worshipped and prayed and this is supposed to bring early rains.

Though some of these deities are also associated with particular castes, some of which are residing in the District e.g. Ramdeoji with Bhambis and Siatala Mata with Balais etc., in fact all the deities are believed by the people to be associated with disease and death, which ravage the community unless the deities are propitiated with sacrifices and appeased with prayers. Their propitiation is thus an essential part of the domestic ritual cult of all castes, 'clean' castes included.[1]

1. K.S.Mathur, Op. Cit., pp.31-32

Thus the society in general is religion based and so god fearing. General cleanliness is the primary religious requirement of such populace and except for the lower strata of society, all others wash up regularly. Among the rural is daily meals prepared by the members of the family are cherished and hotels etc., are avoided as far as possible, whereas town-dwellers, whenever need arises, enjoy tea and even meals in the hotels. The sense of untouchability is rapidly going away from the towns. However, superstitions reign supreme even among a large section of urban population.

Out of the sacred sixteen *samskars* of the Hindus, only a few are performed even by the Brahmans. *Chhati, Mundan, Namkaran, karn-chhedan* (ear-piercing), *Vidyarambh, Upnayan (Janeu), Vivah* (marriage) and *antim sanskar*, etc., are those which are common. These are performed under the guidence of a *pandit* and are regarded as sacred obligation.

Disposal of the Dead

The dead bodies of Hindus are burnt. Those of *Sanyasis, Bariagis* and infants etc., are, however, buried Cremation, generally takes place by the side of stream, the ashes being usually conveyed to a sacred river e.g., Ganga, Narmada, etc, Muhammadans and Christians, as elsewhere, invariably bury their dead.

Inter-Caste Relations

It is observed that the caste hierarchy is clear at the top and bottom, but has an imprecise form in its middle reaches. Whereas castes in the lowest and highest ranks both think and say that they are higher than their neighbours, the castes in the middle may think they are higher, but say publicly that they are equal, A newcomer to the village, looking for signs of caste distinction, is struck by its apparent absence in every-day life, much so in urban areas. This is largely because, with few exceptions, many castes can smoke together, and smoking is the main sustained inter-caste activity. For practically every man in the village smokes, and hardly anyone can pass a group in village or field without being asked to sit down and smoke a while. Again, a visitor seeing a feast is often struck as much by the number of castes eating in one lines as by the gaps between castes. The former line consists of the allied castes, of course; and amongst them equality is more in evidence than the relatively minor differences which do exist, say, between Rajput and potter.[1]

Vegetarianism and non-vegetarianism is another factor of difference between castes. The vegetarians consider themselves superior of non vegetarians. The superiority of Brahman caste is recognised here also as in other districts.

New Religious Leaders and Movements

The influence of Arya Samaj is found in the urban areas where certain educational and social activities are still carried out. Arya Samaj has been one of the potent factors in the District in awakenning the Hindu masses against social evils. In Agar the Samaj was established as early as on 12th Feb., 1929.[2] Propagation of Hindu religion, social upliftment, *Shuddhi*, etc., were some of its activities.

1. A.C. Mayer, Caste and Kinship in Central India, pp.44-45.
2. Ganesh Datta Sharma; Op. Cit. p.54.

Swami Nityananda is found to have a good number of followers in the District. A well built and much frequented place named *Nityaranda Ashram* is situated in Shajapur town. The statue of the founder Swami Nityananda is worth seeing. His influence is felt even beyond the borders of the District and there are many disciples who regularly visit the place and offer *bhajans.*

There is some impact of the *Nath Sampradaya* in Shujalpur tahsil. The legendary person Baba Garibnath is believed to be a member of the *Nath-Sampradaya* and he lived and died in village Awantipur Barodia in this tahsil. A *samadhi* was built up by his devotees affer he left his mortal coil.[1] Every year a fair is held in this village on *Rangpanchmi* is his honour.

SOCIAL LIFE

Property and Inheritance

Joint family system, though on the decline, is found dominant in the agricultural section of the society. However, in small towns, because of the changing socio-economic factors of occupation, high cost of living, changing social patterns of living, and gradual disintegration of joint family life on account of various reasons, only a few big joint families may be found more predominantly in the lower middle and middle class population and more specially among Hindu families, than amongst other religious groups in the District.

The old forms of inheritance and transfer of property still persist both among Hindus and Muslims of the District. The rules effecting the division are governed by their respective personal laws.

On the death of the head of a Hindu household, property passes on to his wife and sons and is equally shared by them. Sometimes division is not effected till the death of the mother. Even then sisters have no share in the ancestral property. The impact of Hindu Succession Act, 1955 is felt in a very limited educated circle. The Act provides for an equal share to the sisters. However, if the persons had no son, then of course the property passes to the daughters. If he has no off spring at all, he may adopt a near relation. The transfer of property through wills is effected only by moneyed persons. The Muslims are governed in the matter of property and inheritance by Islamic law. There is a complicated system of distribution of property, the daughters getting a lesser share as compared to the sons.

Marriage and Morals

With the change in time the attitude towards polygamy is also rapidly changing. Thus even among Rajputs and in those castes in which having more than one wife was considered status symbol, polygamy is hardly prevalent. Polygamy has social sanction among the Muslims whose personal law allows it, but is not so commonly practised now. Monogamy is thus the rule of the day and polygamy an exception. The question of polyandry, however, never arose in this region.

1. Dubey and Mohril, Fairs and Festivals of Madhya Pradesh, p.68.

The traditional restrictions on marriage alliances are complicated. The most important rule governing Hindu marriage is endogamy or the rule of marriage inside the caste group. Much more complicated are the rules of exogamy. These prohibited a person from marrying with certain of his casts members related to him by bonds of kinship real and fictitious. The following types of relatives are prohibited from inter-marrying :-

(i) *Sagotra* relations, i.e., those who belong to the same *gotra* (ii) *Sapinda* relations. Agains, for purposes of selection of spouses, the village is treated as an exogamous unit.[1] Among muslims, marriage with maternal uncle's son is preferred. They avoid matrimony with only direct blood relations. e.g. brothers, sisters.

Marriage Customs and Rituals

Among the Hindus, marriage is considered to be one of the *Samskaras*. 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 later.

Generally the girls's father initiates the procedings regarding the selection of the boy. Formal engagement *(sagai)* is performed at an auspicious date and gifts are presented by the former of the later.

After a few months or so the marriage date is mutually settled and formally intimated by the girl's father. This is called *lagun. Kumkum Patrikas* or post-cards with turmeric sprinklings are sent to the relatives and friends by both the sides. Ganapati *(Ganesha)* is installed in both houses and worshipped with prayers for a safe ceremony.

The *barat* reaches the birde's house at the apporpriate time and a received with great honour. *Dwarchar* is the ceremony, When the bridegroom touches his sword with the *toran*, called *toran maarna*. The homa is performed under the *mandapa* (shed) and the priest chants appropriate *mantras* and conducts various rituals in the presence of the couple seated side by side, their clothes knotted together, their hands clasped. At the end seven circumambulations *(saptapadi)* are performed and the marriage is declared irrevocable. After the dinner, the *barat* returns with the couple the same night or the next day morning.

Dowry

The social evil of dowry is a phenomenon common among the upper castes. The middle class families are the greatest sufferers as they are generally required to spend in cash and kind beyond their financial capacity. The poor are, however, free from this evil to a considerable extent.

The frequency of inter-caste or sub-caste marriages is very low. Rather, they are exceptions. Thus there is no loosening of the hold of old ideas, especially in the rural areas. The number of civil marriages performed in the court of Registrar of Marriages is consequently insignificant.

1. K.S.Mathur, Op. Cit., p.47.

Marriage Age

The fact that nearly 58.04 per cent females had been returned as married in the 10-14 age-group in 1961, suggests the possibility of the existence of marriage in the ages nearer 9, especially among the females. This argument loses some force, as far as males are concerned for only 22.30 per cent have been returned as married from this age-group. Thus marriages, if performed before the age of 9 are more of an exception.

In the 15-19 age-group, 93-63 per cent females were married. Thus the age of marriage among the females is mostly between 15-19, although marriage also take place a little earlier. As far as the males are concerned, nearly a little over half of them were married (51.51 per cent) and a little less than half unmarried (47.76 per cent). The age-group cannot thus be taken to be marriage age of the boys, although many of them get married just before stepping out of their teens. In the age-group 20-24 and 25-29, percentage of married men was 78.16 and 88.87 respectively.

Widow Remarriage

From 0.93 per cent of widowed women in the age-group 15-19 in 1961, their percentage increased to 2.01,3.76, 6.46, 13.46 and 22.27 in the following quinquennial age groups, though after the age of 45 their number still goes on increasing, it is the former once who pose a problem of widow remarriage, especially in the lower strata of society. However, except in the lower strata of society, widow-remarriage is a taboo in the middle and upper classes. Occasional cases of such marriages, whenever they arise, are a source of annoynace in these classes.

Divorce

As may be conceived, there was a very small number of divroced women (0.22 per cent) in the age-group 15-19 in the year 1961. It, however, increased gradually in 20-24 (0.35), 25-29 (0.39) and 30-34 (0.45) age-groups. After a very slight fall in 35-39 age-group (0.43), there was a spurt in 40-44 (0.55) and 45-49 (0.57) age-groups. Then there was a gradual fall. However, the fact is that the females are generally either married or widowed. There are very few divorces. Divorce is looked down upon in the society and even in the lowest section, it is resorted to very infrequently. The recourse to the Sessions Court is seldom resorted to. Their caste panchayats are powerful enough to grant them due social sanction on the fulfilment of certain conditions, which the new couple gladly accept.

Economic Dependence of Women

The Status of women in society is not high. It is realised that the women in the agricultural sector are enjoying a comparatively better status than those who are non-earning or economically inactive. As compared to non-working men, the number of economically inactive women is nearly double, both in the rural and urban areas. In contrast to this, as against 190,265 working men, the menber of working women was only 55,906, and a very small number of them serving in the urban areas (2,783) in 1971. The table given next page shows the number of working women engaged in various professions in the District.

Table No.III-12
Working Women, 1971

S. No.	Category	No. of Women Workers		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1.	Cultivators	13,144	12,975	169
2.	Agricultural Labourers	38,513	37,369	1,144
3.	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	181	133	48
4.	Mining and Quarrying	1	1	
5.	Manufacturing, Processing Servicing and Repairs			
(a)	Household Industry	1,807	1,480	327
(b)	Other than Household Industry	211	135	76
6.	Construction	146	115	31
7.	Trade and Commerce	290	182	108
8.	Transport Storage and Communications	45	40	5
9.	Other Services	1,568	693	875
		55,906	53,123	2,783

Source : Census Report, 1971

Prostitution and Traffic in Women

Census 1951 recorded the existence of 25 prostitutes in the District, all residing in the rural areas. However, the District Superintendent of Police, Shajapur informed that no such professional porstitutes were residing in the District in the year 1976-77. The number of cases registered under the Traffic in Women and Girl's Act, 1956 was also reported to be nil during the twenty year period 1956-76.

Drinking

It is a social evil wide-spread in the lower strata of the society, specially among the men. However, no case was ever registered by the Police under the provisions of the prohibition law.

Gambling

The social evil of gambling was there in certain section of the society since time immemorial. However, it grdually shooted up during over last decades, of unemployed youths. During the ten year period 1954-63 the number mainly on account of the increase in the number of cases of offences registered with the Police in the District varied between 1 and 4 only. From 1964 onwards till 1967 the number ranged between 10 to 18. During the next three years, it gradually increased from 32 in 1968 to 57 in 1969 and further to 83 in 1970. Then there was a sudden drop in the offence in 1971 when 64 cases were registered. But it proved to be a very temporary phase. In the year 1972, the number rose to 97 and in 1973 it rose as high as 115, the highest so far. From then

onwards, on account of the strict police vigil, the number suddenly came down to 76 in 1974 and further down to 60 in 1975. These figures may not reveals the extent of the evil prevalent in the District. However, they reflect the trend.

HOME LIFE

Types of Dwellings

Three types of dwelling houses are considered to be indigenous to the average village in the District. These are firstly, the spacious houses of the wealthy land owners, secondly, the average sized houses of the cultivators; and lastly, the small huts of the poor menials. All these are built from material available in the village or its neighbourhood, and by village workmen. There is a fourth type of house the idea of which was obviously imported from neighbouring cities which has walls made of baked brikes and plastered with cement and roofed with corrugated sheets. The materials for the construction of such houses, known as pucca building, have to be important from the nearest municipal town and the houses are constructed by workmen also hired from these towns. Such houses are becoming very popular and are regarded by the village folk as a symbol of wealth of their owners. The towns, however, have modern cement concrete houses with upto-date sanitary facilities.

Of the three traditional types of houses found in the District, the first two are built around a timber framework erected by the local village carpenter. The walls of the house, in both types, are made of dried bricks and coated with mud and clay. The first type of house is roofed with tiles made by the local village potter, and is popularly known as *Kelu* or *Kavelu* (or the tiles roofed house). Houses of the second type are roored with straw and reeds and strengthened with a kind of sticky yellow clay found in the neighbourhood of the village; this house type is known as *ora*.

The third type of house is a typical poorman's dwelling made easily from cheap easily available materials in the surroundings. The walls are made of mud and the house is roofed with stalks and leaves of the palm tree (*Khajoor*) and is given a thin coating of straw and clay. These are known as *tapra* or *tapri*.[1]

Dress

Dhoti with *Kachha* (one end of the cloth passes between the thighs and is tucked in at the back) is the most popular and widely used lower garment of men. The agriculturists and labourers wear it up to the knees. They wear cotton banian or *bandi*, which is a short upper garment with half sleeves. It is sometimes used as under garment by rich people. English garments like trousers, shirts or coats are not only favoured in urban areas but also have infiltrated in to villages. *Kurta* is a long, loose, full-sleeved jacket without collar and is popular among the rural rich or high castes, *Mirjai* or *angarkhi* is another old-fashioned jacket worn by certain sections. The head-gear is a must in the villages, whereas it is vanishing gradually in the towns. Turban, safa or cap from the usual head-gear. A set of *pagdi, dupatta* forms the main item of present on ceremoninal occasions.

1. K.S.Mathur, Op. Cit.,pp.34-35.

Although *ghaghra* or *lehnga*, *orhni* or *lugda* and *kanchli* form the common attire or women, now-a-days some Brahman and Rajput women along with a few other castes, wear *saris* and blouses. They draw a portion of the *sari* on the head as a veil.

Urban boys and girls wear modern dresses; some of such dresses are also called 'unisex', thereby meaning that they may be worn by the wearer of either sex, *Pyjamas*, bell-bottoms, *kurtas*, bush-shirts, etc., of a variety of designs adore the youths.

Ornaments

The privileged few wear golden ornaments on the upper part of their body and silver ones on the lower part. Silver and other baser metals such as bronze, *Katheer* and imitation ornaments and jewellary are common among others for the entire body. These metals provide a variety of ornaments for the middle and lower class women, the later, however, can't even afford silver and are satisfied with cheap locally made *Katheer* ornaments and purchase them from weekly *hat*.

Bor on the fore-head, *long* or *nath* on the nose, *balis* on the ear-lobes, *hansali* or *bajatti* round the neck, *bhuj-band* on the arms, *churi* or *patle* on the wrist, rings on the fingers, *kandora* on the waist line, *payal, pyjeb* or sat on the ankles and bichhue on the toes, from a complete set of ornament of well ornamented Malwa women. *Teeka* earings, bracelets, *har, jhumke, painjana* etc, are some of the other ornaments common in middle and upper classes. Tattooing is popular only among the lower rung of the society.

Furniture and Decorations

Well-to-do families in the rural areas have wooden *takhat, chhappar palang* and almirahs-both wooden and of steel. Such people in the urban areas are found to possess items of modern furniture such as various type of sofa-sets etc. Otherwise, the term furniture is unheard of in lower classes. Middle class familes, however, purchase cots, chairs, stools , *patias* and some times big iron boxes to keep belonging in safely during rainy season. The furniture they possess is mostly need based.

Food

Jowar bread is more common to the poor class. However, irrespective of rich and poor in the rural areas, *jowar* bread is the staple food. Higher castes, specially in urban areas, generally take wheat bread and prefer it to others. A sort of gruel is generally prepared. It is called *rabri*, which is nothing but a sort of gruel of wheat or jowar or maize boiled in *chhachh* (butter milk) added with salt for their night dish.

Arahar, moong, urd, etc., are the common pulses. *Masoor* is common in certain sections only, especially among non-vegetarians. Vegetables are not very commonly taken except seasonal once which are available in nearby weekly markets. Dried or green leaves of gram or opium from common vegetables of the peasantry. *Tilli* (seasamum) or groundnut oil is the commonly used frying medium.

Due to paucity of milk in rural areas as well, tea is gradually becoming common man's drink. *Bidi* smoking, tobacco chewing, betel-chewing are becoming part of their habit in certain sections or workers, both in agricultural and in miscellaneous sector.

Amusements

After full day's labour, people require some sort of amusement. Apart from the traditional forms of entertainment like the *bhajan, kirtan* and *katha*, big villages are occasionally covered by the dancers and singers, musicians, buglers, actors, conjurers, acrobats, reictors, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals. Even in small towns cinema provides the chief source of amusement. Sometimes theatrical performances are also arranged there especially during the festivities. Circus companies and magicians avail the opportunity provided by religious fair. *Kala-pathak* parties of the Social Welfare Department also have a say in this connection. They educate the masses through recreation.

Turra and *Kalangi* has been an important source of amusement during *Holi* festival in some parts of the District till recently. However, it is now becoming out of vogue. It consists of recitation of short verses in a certain style *(lavni, khayal, tappa)* by one party *(turra)* and their reply in verse by the other (kalangi), to the accompaniment of musical instrument like *chang, dhaf, majeere, jhanjh, kartal etc*[1]

Heed is a special folk-song of Malwa sung while worshipping the cow, usually, by the peasants on the occasion of *'Gowardhan pooja'. Alha* is also sung in the evenings to the accompaniment of *dholak* and *manjeere*.

Festivals

Apart from the festivals celebrated all over India the celebration of a variety of and a number of other festivals marks one of the important features of the District. Some of the festivals and the manner in the which they are celebrated are depicted below.

Hariyali Amavas

As the name itself suggests , it is a special festival of Malwa. It is also called *'Diwasa'*. It is celebrated to enjoy the greenary in the early rainy sesson on the *amavas of the Sravana* (July/August). Corn in the form of wheat, gram, barley, maize etc. is parched and is taken out of the village to the jungles, where it is eaten by the friend circle. Other amusements, specially swinging, accompany the celebration.

Rakhi

On the *poornima* of the *Sravana* (July/August) the festival is celebrated in each Hindu house. The *dwijas* i.e. orthodox Brahmans, etc., go to the temple, pond or river and perform *upaakarm* i.e., shaving the head, bathing, changing the *janeu (yagyopaveet), hawan* etc. the sisters tie beatiful *rakhis* on the wirsts of their brothers, hence the name of the festival. Some Brahmans too, go home to home, to tie *rakhis* to their *jajmans* and get *dakshina* (some cash) in return.

Bhujariya

The festival is popular among the lower rung of the society. Ghosi, Kumhar etc., castes celebrate the festival with great zeal. It falls on the day following *Rakhi*, i.e. on the first of the *Bhadra* (August/September). Sprouted wheat leaves are carried over

1. Ganesh Datta Sharma, Op. Cit, pp. 235-236.

their heads by women, who sing in chorus and move behind the men, who perform stick dance and sing to the accompaniment of the drum. The procession moves round the town, reaches the pond where the sproutings are immersed. The get together and the exchange of wheat sproutings present a picturesque scene.

Janmashtami

The birth day of lord Krishna, 'Krishna Janmashtami' is celebrated in every Hindu home and in all big temples till late in the night as the Lord was born at midnight. The life of Lord Krishna is enacted in the *Krishna Leela* arranged at some places.Others arrange the recital of *Hari-Katha*. After the worship, *aarti* and prayer, *prasad* is distributed to the assembled devotees.

Dadhi Kandotsava

Also called *Gopal Dua*, this peculiar festival falls on the first Sunday after Janmashtami. In Agar, Gopal Mandir arranges the function. The weekly market is also held nearby to provide additional charm. A long thick rope is tied high across the market behind the temple. There is an earthern pot in between filled with *goras*.(Milk or butter). A small child playing the role of Lord Krishna, breaks the pot. Soon after, the people gathered to withness the show, loot the flowers, fruits, dry fruits etc. tied to the rope.

Ful Dol

On the *Bhadrapad Shukla*, 11 (August/September), *vimans* (chariots carrying idols of Lord Krishna), are taken in procession through the main market of the town. The devotees sing and dance in front of the show, and *akharas* perform acrobatics signifying their joy. After Jalvihar the procession returns.

Ganpati Utsava

On the *Chaturthi*, i.e., the 4 the of Bhadra (August/September) beautiful statues of Lord Ganesha are seated ceremonially at public places. Daily in the morning and evening, worship is done. Upto *Chaturdashi*, i.e., the 14th, cultural and entertainment programmes are arranged in the night at all these places. Various sports tournaments and literary competitions are arranged in the day time by voluntary organisations, On the last day in a grand procession all the statues of the towns with decoratvie *zanki* are taken round till late in the night. They are finally taken for immersion (Jalvihar).

Nav Ratri

Another festival of entertaining evenings is that of *navratri*, i.e., the nine nights. It falls in *asvina* (September-October). Devi Durga is worshipped for 9 days. Jawaras (sprouted wheat in earthen pots) are taken in procession on the ninth day. They are also called *bari*. After their immersion. people go for *darshana* to the temples of Bhairava, Bhavani etc., late in the night. It is called *'Hom Tapna'*. Cinema shows, *Ram-leela , bhajan, kirtan, katha*, religious discourses etc., make the evenings pleasant for the devotees.

Dussehra or Vijaya Dashmi

It is one of the most important festivals of the Hindus. In towns and *kasbas*, the paper effigy of the demon king Ravana is burnt before the gathering of the people in

the evening on *Asvina shukla*, 10 (September/October). Before 1930, a buffaloe was offered as sacrifice at Agar by the people on the occasion and it was killed with the help of spears and swords. But the practice has since been abandoned. Wearing of new clothes marks a special feature of the festival.

People go to their relatives and friends and greet each other on the victory of Lord Rama over the demon king Ravana. It is considered to be the victory of Good over Evil. Leaves of *shami* of *aasapala* are exhanged as a token of gold of Lanka.

Deepawali

Diwali falling on *Kartik amavasya* (October/November) marks the third but most important of a series of five day festival, beginning from *Dhan Teras* and culminating on *Bhaiya Dooj*. The celebrations are performed in each Hindu home. Houses white washed, new clothes, worn, sweet, dishes prepared, and Laxmi, the Goddess of wealth worshipped in the evenings, when each house is lighted with a host of tiny earthen lamps. Electric lighting is also becoming popular amongst higher strata of society. The other two festivals are *Dhanvantari Chaturdarshi* and *Gowardhan-pooja*, the former falling a day earlier and the later a day after Diwali. The later festival is also celebrated amongst the agriculturists as *Chhoda Khelna*.

Makar Sankranti

It falls on the 13th or 14th January every year. Cows are fed, *Khichari* is eaten and *gulli danda* played. Eatables prepared from *til* (sesamum) are cherished. Kite flying is also one of the specialities of the festival.

Holi

On the *poornima* of *Phalguna* (February/March) Holi is burnt in practically all the *muhallas* of the towns after due worship by the women of the locality. Next day morning witnesses a colourful get-together of friends. Coloured powders (*gulal* etc.) and coloured water are smeared and thrown at each others faces and bodies. With the participants, dancing, singing and merry making processions are taken round the bazars.

Rang Panchmi

Similar colourful processions mark the festival of *Rang Panchmi* just after five days of Holi i.e., on *Chaitra Krishna Panchmi* (March/April). In some parts of the District, the Holi continues for fourteen days. On *'Teras'* (13th), there is another imtermediate colourful day. It is also called *'nahan'*. Among several castes, eatables like parched gram, *sev* (a preparation of gram flour) etc., are distributed to the particpants. It is called *'Sookhda'*.

Id

It is mainly a Muslim festival. There are two *Id* festivals in a year. One is *Id-ul-fitr(meethi-Id)* which falls on the first of the month *shavval*. The other one is *Id-ul-zuha (bakra-Id)*. It falls on the tenth of the month *jilhaj*. All the Muslims gather together in new clothes at the *Idgah* in the morning and perform the *Id-ki- namaz*. Later, there is a hearty get-together. Sweets are exchanged among the families.

Taajiya

From the seventh of the Muslim month 'Moharram' the festival of mourning begins. *Mehndi-ki-raat* is observed on the seventh. Muslim women-folk go to the places where *taaziyas* are placed, singing , appropriate songs. They perform *'jiyarat'* there and place *lobhan ravadi*, etc., near them in reverence. On the ninth is the *Katl-ki-raat*. On this day the procession of *taziyas* takes a round in the *bazars*. There are *akharas* performing acrobatics in front os each of them. On the night of the tenth on *aashura* day, it again takes a round and on the morning of the eleventh, the *taziyas* are taken for immersion in the *Karbala* i.e., the biggest water tank of the town or kasba as the case may be.

Momunnabi

Since 1936 onwards, the birth anniversary of Pegambar Hazarat Mohammad Saheb is being celebrated in the District in a few town including Agar. The function is held on the twelfth of the month *Rabi-ul-Avval*. Sometimes the celebrations are held on any day during the aforesaid month. Hindus also participate in the proceedings along with the Muslims.

Parushan Parva

The *Shewtamber* Jains of the District celebrate the week long festival in the month of *Bhadra* (August/September) begining from *Bhadra Krishna* 12 and ending on *Bhadra Shukla* 5. A procession is taken out through the *bazar* daily. During the last days the fabulous processions carrying *vediji* and *kalash* are worth watching . Men and women of the *samaj* participate together. The *Digambar* Jains, however, observe the festival on different dates. Their Paryushan begins on *Bhadra Shukla 5* and culminates after ten days on *Bhadra Shukla 15*. *Mahavir Jayanti* and *Neminath Jayanti* etc., are some of the other important festivals of the community.

Gandhi Jayanti , Republic Day ,15th August, *Gandhi Nirvan Divas*, etc., are some of the new additions to the galaxy of festivals celebrated in the District. *Prabhatpheris, prarthana* (prayer), flag-hoisting, spinning, Shram-daan, games and sports etc., form the important activities during these national festivals.

Pilgrim Centres and Jatras

In all 25 religious fairs are organised in the District, three-fifths of them in Shajapur (9) and Agar (6) tahsils. The other two tahsils, Susner and Shujalpur arrange five fairs each. In most of the cases (17) Gram Panchayats manage these fairs. Four fairs are arranged by the Mandal Panchayat (Piplya Kheda, Badodiya and twice at Baijnath), two by Municipal Committees, Susner and Shujalpur, one by the *Mahant* of the Shiva temple at Waglya Kheda in Shajapur tahsil. The last one is organised by the local people of Bhimpura in Agar tahsil. The duration of these fairs from a day (5 fairs) to a month (one fair). Five fairs each are of a fortnight's and ten days' duration. In Agar tahsil all the six fairs are of longer duration, three each of 10 and 15 days.

Mahadeo is the most propitiated deity in the District for in all 10 fairs are held in his honour, 6 on *Shivratri* and 4 at temples dedicated to the Lord. Shajapur tahsil is in the forefront in this respect with 5 single day fairs on Shivratri *(Phalguna Badi* 13

February/March) at Waglya Kheda, Ratbhavar, Gola bihar, Simrol and Kumhariya. The average total attendence in these fairs never exeeds 2,500. However, a week long fair on this auspicious day is arranged at Pahadi Deoli of Susner tahsil at Nilkantheshwar Mahadeo.

Mela Shri Baijnath Mahadeo is held twice in a year near village Nipania, two miles away from Agar, the tahsil headquarters. The place where the fairs are held is situated in very picturesque surroundings, on the banks of river Banganga which searches its way between two hills. The dates of the fairs are (1) *Kartik Sudi Panchmi* to *Purnima* (October/November) and (2) *Chaitra Sudi* 1 to *Purnima* (March/April).

It is said that the temple exists here from very old times, and till about 80 years ago, the place where the fair is held was desolate and full of wild beasts. The then Political Agent, Agar, collected a good amount from all the erstwhile Feudatory State under his jurisdiction and got this temple rejuvenated in 1982 at the instance of the then *Commander* Mr. Martin, who was in turn persuaded by Mrs .Martin. The Fair has been held here since 1984.[1]

Shree Siddheshwar Mahadeo fair in December/January (*Pausa sudi* 5-15) at Date Newari in this Tahsil and Nilkantheshwar Mala at Morukhedi in Susner tahsil in February/March *(Phalguna Sudi* 5-30) are the other religious fairs held in honour of Lord Shiva.

Devi Worship is another important feature and 5 fairs are held in the District propitiating the mother goddess. In Shajapur tahsil two fairs namely *Mata Deviji ka Mela* at Madana for 5 days in March/April *(Chaitra Sudi* 15) and *Harsiddhi Mahakali* fair at Sundersi for a week in December/January *(Pausa)* are held. Similarly in Agar tahsil two *devi* fairs are organised. Shri Bad Mata fair at Pacheti in February/March (*Phalguna Sudi* 1-15) is held for a fortnight. The other one is *Mataji ka Mela* held a little earlier in the month of January/February (*Magh Sudi* 5-15) for 10 days at Tenodia. The last *devi* fair is called *Devi Dulari ke Mela* and is held in March/April (*Chaitra Sudi* 14) at Rani Badod in Shujalpur Tahsil.

Shri Ramdeo *Yatra* is another attraction in Agar (Bhimpura), Shajapur (Richhoda) and Shujalpur *(Kharsur)* tahsils. Their durations are different being held for a fortnight, for 3 days and for 4 days respectively. Also that they are organised on different dates, respectively in the month of January/February *(Magh Badi* 5), December/ January *(Pausa Badi* 10-12) and April/May *(Vaisakh Badi* 5) Devotees of Rmadeoji Maharaj from far and near gather in hundreds to worship the deity.

Lord Hanumana also attracts pilgrims in Susner and Shujalpur tahsils. The Hanumana temple at Piplya Kheda in the former and Shujalpur town itself in the later are the venue of two fairs in His honour. These fairs are bigger ones attracting thousands of devotees from all around. The fair at Piplya kheda is held for 10 days in March/April (*Chaitra Sudi* 15) while the one at Shujalpur is the longest in duration in the District running for not less than a month. There are no certain dates for this fair, but it is generally held somewhere in January/February under the auspices of the Municipal Committee.

1. Dube and Mohril, Op. Cit., p. 68.

Ramnavmi is another auspicious day when a fair is held at Susner proper for a fortnight. The festival falls in *Chaitra* and the fair begins on *Chaitra Badi* 5 (March/April) and about ten to twelve thousand people congregate on the occasion. A two day *Kartiki Mela* at Talkha in October/November *(Kartik Sudi* 15) in this tahsil attracts over 2,000 persons.

Another important fairs of the District is *Garibhath Baba ke mela*. Is is held at the village Awantipur Barodia in Shujalpur tahsil. The village is situated 20 miles south-west of Shujalpur Railway Station on Bhopal-Ujjain Section of Western Railway and is located on the banks of river Newaj. The fair is held here from Chaitra 1 to 30 (March/April) in the name of Baba Garibnath a legendary person who lived and took *Samadhi* here.

There is a legend. It is said that many years after the Baba had passed away, some persons of this village went to Allahabad on a pilgrimage to the Ganges and there they were wonderstruck to see the Baba in person. All of them touched his feet and requested him to come again to the old place of his residence. He refused to go with them saying that as far as they were concerned he was dead and he would not like to go back. He then gave his *chimta* (large iron tongs kepts by wandering monks) and asked them to hold a fair in his name when they should erect a huge mast and hoist 9 flags of 9 hands (i.e. 12 feet) each. Every year the mast is lowered down on *Rang-Panchmi* day and worshipped. Betel leaves and salt is put on a pit in the name of Garibnath and the pit is cleared next year again to be filled by similar articles.[1]

Two *urs* celebrations are also worth mentioning. At Moman Badoia in Shajapur tahsil *Urs Kameli Shah* runs for 5 days. It is held sometime in March. Another one is *Durgah Wale Miya Urs* which is held at Raipur Piplod in Shujalpur Tahsil. It is a three day celebration held in December/January. The congregation at this Urs (4,000) is roughly double of that at the former.

Communal Dances and Festivities

Women of all sections get some opportunity on occasions like births, marriages, feasts and festivals, when they can rejoice by dancing. There is no particular from prescribed for these occasions, but the dance can easily be called Malwi dance. The women of the family, well dressed and veiled, dance to the tune of the drum. The rhythm is swift and is enjoyed by the family guests. On Holi, Bhujariya and certain other festivities rural men-folk, also dance and sing.

During Nav-ratri, *Garba* dance is a must for Gujarati women. They dance in a big circle, clapping in tune with the accompanying *Garba* folk-song. Due to lack of tribal population, the District is devoid of their colourful dances.

Public Games

Kabaddi and *Khokko* are amongst the many Indian games which are very popular in the District. The District Sports Association, Shajapur and its affiliated sports clubs organise tournaments and promote physical welfare programmes in the District.

1. Dube and Mohril, Op. Cit., p. 68.

Volley-ball and foot-ball, are among the most popular western games, which provide essential evening activities to the members of these clubs. Basket ball, hockey, badminton and table-tennis are played more by the school and college going boys and girls. Chess and playing-cards alongwith carrom have attracted a large number of common people even in towns. Whenever the sky is clear and atmosphere calm, kite- flying is also enjoyed by a few.

Gilli-Danda, anti, dadi-maar etc., are some of the common games of children. On *Makar Sankranti,* elders also join them in *gilli-danda. Dhoop- Chhav, aankh-michoni* etc., are also played by the children during leisure hours in the evening.

Economic and Professional Groups and Classes

The abolition of feudal systems has opened a new era of happiness in the life of the peasantry. Though prior to the abolition of the *Jagirdari* and *Zamindari* systems, efforts were afoot in the District to ameliorate the condition of the downtrodden, significant change in the economic and social status of the agricultural classes was observed only after the abolition of feudal land holdings in 1953 by an Act of the Madhya Bharat Legislature. By a provision of this Act, cultivators were given the option of purchasing the land they were cultivating, by paying to the State, an amount ten times the anual land revenue.[1] Thus, the poor tenants became the *Bhoomi- Swamis.* Certain social institutions also helped them in their endeavour. These social welfare agencies secured employment to the backward classes also by obtaining contract for them in construction work. Needless to say, these and similar other voluntary associations, have given a fillip to the Community Developments Programme implemented to improve the living conditions of the economically weaker sections of the society. The role of Panchayats and co-operatives has also much to its cerdits in this endeavour.

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1. K.S. Mathur, Op. Cit., p. 26.

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Agricultural Population

In consonance with the other parts of the neighbouring Malwa tract the former Shajapur *zila* of the erstwhile Gwalior State also employed most of the people as agriculturists who, generally, were better off than their counterparts in the neighbouring areas, specially to the North. This could be attributed to the rich fertile lands of this area. The agriculturists class even in the State days included *brahmans, rajputs,* and *thakurs,* among others, who, however, commonly employed servants to do the work. In actual numbers, the then *zila* had 189,634 or 54 per cent of the population employed in agricultural or pastoral occupations which was followed by 46,430 or 13 per cent of the general labour. As presumably a large part of this latter class was also connected, directly or indirectly, with the field of agriculture, the dependence on it could be, taken to be higher still. Further, as these figures were given as a proportion to the whole population, the extent of their proportion to the workers' population alone, could well be taken to be much higher.

Agriculture in the present also, continues to occupy the place of prime importance in the District economy. The agricultural sector, consisting of the cultivators and agricultural labourers' accounted for over four fifths or 80.7 per cent of the total workers in 1961 which was a little higher than the state average of 79 per cent this proportion also gave a more accurate picture as it applied to the working population as distinct from the whole population referred above. In actual numbers, the cultivators totalled 169, 420 (75,614 females) or 59.9 percent of the total workers as against 58,652 (30,858 females) or 20.8 percent of agricultural labourers. Tahsil wise, the highest percentage of cultivators was in Susner with 64.5 per cent of that tahsil's workers while, Shajapur and Shujalpur both occupied nearly the same position at the top in respect of agricultural labourers with 22.3 and 22.2 percent, respectively, of their total workers engaged in that category.

Comparatively speaking, the area both in the past, as well as in the present, has been prosperous enough to engage a large number of labourers. Of the two kinds of these labourers, the permanant type, engaged on seasonal basis, are called *harwayes.* The other casual type is engaged in *chaitra* at the time of wheat cutting and are usually paid in kind.

According to the later 1971 Census, although the share of the agricultural sector in the total workers remained about the same with 81 per cent, within itself, the agricultural labourers' proportion increased significantly which meant a decline in the cultivators number. However, the changes in the number and proportion of agricultural workers seemed much more due to classificational changes.

Thus, there were 119,482 cultivators (13,144 females) amounting to 48.54 percent of the total workers as against 79,021 agricultural labourers (38,513 females) claiming a share of 32.1 per cent. Separately the proportion of male cultivators to total male workers came to 55.89 percent against 23.51 percent of the female cultivators, to total female workers. Among agricultural labourers the male workers came to only 21.29 percent of the total male workers against 68.89 percent of the female workers. Among tahsils, Susner showed the largest proportion of cultivators who came to about 55 per cent of its total workers, while, Shajapur has the largest proportion of agricultural labourers who came to about 36 percent of the tahsil's total workers. The lowest proportion of cultivators (45 per cent) and agricultural labourers (27 per cent) fell in Shujalpur and Agar Tahsils.

LAND UTILIZATION

The land utilization statistics over a periof of years since the fifties in the District are given in the Appendix. A comparative study of these figures with the position of the past could be divided into two phases firstly, the past position vis-a-vis the fifties and secondly, the trend thereafter upto the seventies[1].

Forest

The situation as regards the forests, it seems, has never been so bad as it has been in some recent decades, though even in the past, that is, since the turn of this century, the forest had not been considerable. Thus, the erstwhile Gwalior State Zila of Shajapur for a normal year at the begining of the twentieth century had shown over one percent of its *khalsa* area (for which only the break-up was available) under forests. Actually amounting to 18,448 acres (4,466 ha.) this was still something when compared with the position of only three decades later in the mid thirties (1934-35) which recorded only a nominal area. The area remained negligible or nil all through the fifties and was not worth mentioning even by the mid sixties when in 1965-66 it covered one thousand ha of the present District area. It all points towards a minimal forest wealth. Besides the possibility of classificational changes, the area had also declined probably through indiscriminate felling. Now being better looked after under the departmental survieliance, the forest area had increased recently, being 3 thousand ha. or 0.5 percent of the present District area in 1974-75.

Of the area not available for cultivation in the District, the area put to non agricultural uses had shown an over all increase from 32 thousand ha in 1955-56 to 40 thousand ha in 1974-75 while, barren and unculturable lands had perceptibly declined from 111 thousand ha to 56 thousand ha during the same period. Permanent pastures and other grazing lands had increased from 21 thousand ha in 1955-56 to 75 thousand

1. The data for still later years are given in Appendix C.

ha in 1974-75. But these changes (from 1955 to 75) particularly in the case of parmanent pastures were interspersed with wider and erratic fluctuations, which could only be attributed to classificational changes. Still a more or less, steady increase in the non-agricultural uses of the land alongwith a decline in the unculturable area could be seen as a sign of urbanization.

Culturable Waste

As much as nearly half of the total *khalsa* area of the former Shajapur *zila*, had been shown as "uncultivated culturable" for a normal year at the begining of the twentieth century. Amounting to 746 thousand acres (302 thousand ha) this area, even if miss-classified to a certain extent, represented the vast potential of cultivation in the then district. This could be because of the peoples' preference for only the best of the lands being used for cultivation which could be easily followed in face of little population pressure.

For the present District, during the fifties the category of culturable waste covered 136 thousand ha in 1955-56 amounting to over 22 percent of the District area, a much smaller area compared to its position in the past. But this was not to be taken as indicative of the real position of the land use, as there were too many year to year variations in culturable waste which appear due to classificational adjustments. Thus, only about five years back in 1950-51 and 1951-52 the culturable waste in the District had recorded 265,084 acres (107,275 ha) and 170,388 acres (68,950 ha), respectively, amounting to about 18 percent and 12 percent in the two years. However, looking over the fifty year period since the turn of this century. It was apparent that though showing no coherence in their year to year variations, the area under culturable waste has considerably declined as compared to the past. This was more the result of naturally expanding frontiers of cultivation under the population pressure in later years, though some effort at the Government level in increasing the cultivated area could also not be denied.

In the post Independence years definite programmes of settlement and colonisation had also come into existence under the state and centrally sponsored schemes. Breaking of new area for cultivation in the wake of the phenomenon of land hunger had also continued side by side. However, the over all reduction in the cultivable waste during the ten years from 1955- 56 to 1965-66 amounted to nearly a hundred thousand hectares, when the area recorded in latter year came to 38 thousand ha, which apparently, included classificational adjustments also. By the mid-seventies in 1974-75, the area recorded 29 thousand ha in the District. This, in the detailed break up had shown some 14,514 ha of land which could be put immediately under cultivation, whereas, 6,449 ha of land was such as could be cultivated after some improvement and the rest of 8,270 ha was such which could be brought under the plough only after an appropriate investment was made.

Fallow Lands

The fallow lands during the former state days had been quite extensive which, when coupled with large tracts of culturable waste signified the vast scope for the extension of cultivation available in those days. To some extent this unutilised potential

may have been the result of lesser population but the post Independence agricultural and irrigation development also had much to do with the progress of the cultivated area and the double cropped area resulting in the decline of such lands. Thus, the 1938-39 Gwalior State Administration Report showed as much as over 20 per cent of the total area of the then Shajapur *zila* under the combined area of current and old fallows. Separately the old fallows were more than six times the area of curent fallows then. The position had changed remarkably by the fifties when both the fallow lands together showed about 11 thousand ha of area in 1955-56 which came under 2 percent of present District area. Old fallows claimed about 8 thousand ha of them. Later the area declined further, though with an erratic trend, registering 9 thousand ha in 1965-66 and 8 thousand ha in 1974-75, of which old fallows in both the years claimed about 5 thousand ha. Thus clearly the advancing frontiers of agriculture along with the increasing population pressure had made for the lesser area under the fallows too.

Net Area Sown

The area being a part of some of the highly fertile lands, the past statistics of cultivation also showed a substantial portion of the then culturable area under the plough despite most of it being dry and under no particular population pressure. Thus, averaging to about 3,30,000 acres (133,545 ha) between the period 1901-5, the former Shajapur *zila* had shown about 29 per cent of its total *khalsa* area and some 77 percent of the then culturable area under cultivation. This, at the same time, indicated the existing potential for an easy extension in the cultivated area. It seemed adequately exploited when over a long period of more than fifty years, the cultivated area also increased by more than double to 320 thousand ha in 1960-61, for the present District. In proportionate terms, it amounted to 51.31 per cent of the total District area.

The most impressive increase of the cultivated area, occurred only after the conclusion of the third plan in the mid sixties in just under a decade, from 1965-66 to 1974-75 the net sown area of the District went up from 331 thousand ha to 407 thousand ha, respectively. Proportionately also, the area had increased by more thana ten percent and from nearly 54 per cent of the District area in 1965-66 it was boosted to 66 percent in 1974-75. Thus the tempo of steady increase witnessed in the sixties was all the more geared up by the seventies.

Double Cropped Area

The double cropped area as a proportion of the cultivated area had come to over 6 percent for a normal year at the beginning of the century in the former Shajapur zila. There was almost no change in the position in the coming years when, till, as late as the sixties, the doublecropped area remained well under 5 per cent of the net sown area of the present District. Only when irrigation facilities increased substantially, the cultivate began adopting double and triple cropping on an increasing scale and recently in 1974-75 the area with 32 thousand ha amounted to 8 per cent of the net sown area in the District.

SOILS

Generally, the physical features of the District, excepting Shujalpur tahsil which is all plain, consist of undulating landscape interspersed with hills covered with shrubs

bushes. While, practically all of Shujalpur comprise rich black loamy soil of *mar* or *kalimatti,* within its area, a substantial part of the rest of the District also included black cotton soil which ranges from medium to shallow in depth. Besides depth, comparative superiority or otherwise of this soil, the lesser kin of which is known as *kabar* can as well be assessed through it's greater or lesser moisture retaining capacity. Being black it also absorbs more sun rays. Considering all the differences in moisture retaining capacity and depth these black soils can be put into four clear classes of *kali* No. 1, 2, 3 and 4. The first two of these which include the *mar* as well as some *kabar* area can yield both the autumn or *kharif* and *rabi* crops without irrigation. In addition to these four major soils of the area, in other better soils may be included the alluvial soils deposited in the river or *nallah* beds and a detrital soil known as *pathal* which collects at the foot of the hills and is, in fact, a kind of *mar*.

Other soils found in the district are *dumatdhamni, khardi bada and badla*. The first of these that is, dhamni seems, to be the *kamatia* as described in the old Gwalior State gazetteer and is light brown or yellow soil found round some villages. It is suitable for growing paddy, moong and chillies. Then *khardi bada* a very poor type of soil is usually found in Susner Tehsil and can yield a crop only during an year of favourable monsoon. Generally jowar and ground nut are grown. These crops, to a certain extent, may also be raised over *badla* soil region which is actually the shrubs on the rugged land or hillocks. Formerly being used for grazing, some of its parts are being given to the landless to be brought under the cultivation programme.

In other ways the land can be divided into irrigable or *adan* with other revenue classifications being *salgatta* and *gorma*. Previously this *adan* or *piyat* as it was known, was virtually covered by poppy the cultivation of which has been stopped since. *Gohankhera* are the lands near the villages.

The most fertile parts of the District consists of the whole of Shujalpur Tahsil, Chillar dam command area, Bercha, Abbyapur, Maksi, Bolai, Chhatgaon and Sarsalai in Shajapur Tahsil. Malkheda and Soya kalan areas in Susner and area around Kanad in Agar.

IRRIGATION

Area Irrigated

The former Shajapur *zila* had evidently been better irrigated at the turn of this century than during some later decades till the time of Independence. Even after that the position had improved little upto the advent of the sixties.

Thus long back during the five year period from, 1900-01 to 1904-05 the irrigated area had covered over 18,000 acres (7,284 ha) on an average which amounted to about 6 percent of the then net sown area. However, instead of progressing onwards, particularly, with a number of tank projects which were taken in hand during the first decade, the area under irrigation had already fallen off by the mid thirties and the 1934-35 details showed only some 3.5 per cent of the then cultivated area under it. Even in the present District, though the actual irrigated area increased from 9,036 ha in 1950- 51 to 12,250 ha in 1960-61 its proportion to a now rapidly increasing net sown area still amounted to a little under 4 percent, only.

Although the actual irrigated area in the District kept varying from year to year, being heavily dependent on monsoon rains, there was a further overall increase recorded during the following decade and the area in 1970- 71 recorded 20,735 ha under it. This, proportionately speaking amounted to nearly 6 per cent of the net sown area and thus in addition to the absolute increase, the gap existing in percentages as campared to the beginning of the century, had also been wiped off by this time. Yet a really substantial expansion both in the irrigation facilities and irrigated area could be said to have occurred only recently in the seventies in this District. The very next year in 1971-72, the highest ever of over 35 thousand ha of irrigated area was recorded while the latest available figure of 1975-76 showed nearly 32 thousand ha under irrigation in the District. It was also since 1971-72 that tubewells came up on the irrigation scene of the District while other sources, also increased considerably. In tahsilwise distribution, Susner claimed the largest proportional area of all.

Sources of Irrigation

As to the various sources of irrigation, previously wells had been the main source of irrigation in this Malwa tract and water from these was lifted usually by the *charas* or leather-bag lift, worked by a pair of bullocks. Some of the bigger tanks were also used for irrigation and quite a few tank projects were planned in the early twentieth century within the former Shajapur *zila* territory, by the erstwhile State administration. It is worth mentioning here that Agar was credited with some important tanks existing right since the turn of this century and one of these *Bara Talao* or *Moti Sagar,* covering some 327 acres (132 ha) was .."used in irrigating seven villages in the neighbourhood".[1] However, presumably, as many of the tank projects could not be maintained at their optimum level or were abandoned later, the irrigation as already indicated, fell off conspicuously in the coming decades. A further tapping of even the existing surface potential of irrigation, had thus to wait till almost the fifties when canals were developed as an independent source of irrigation and more new tank and other projects were envisaged under the newly evolved development plans. With successive plans since then have expanded the canal irrigation, as well as the traditional wells while, more recently, in the seventies, have been added the tube wells for exploiting the under gound water and the ambitious kali Sindh lift irrigation scheme covering Shajapur alongwith two more districts under it.

Of the various sources irrigating the District crops now, wells still remain the most substantial of all while, canals have almost continuously enhanced their area since the sixties to go well above the tank irrigation. The tanks being solely dependent on rains, wavered as ever, in their area. The most substantial rise in both the canal and well irrigation, as well as other sources, ocurred between the last ten years from 1965-66 to 1974-75. Thus the area under wells increased from 8,428 ha to 22,036 ha and that under canals went up from 749 ha to 3,929 ha. The other sources' area increased from155 ha to 1,378 ha in the same ten year period and in the process overhauled the area under tanks which stood at 1,000 ha in 1974-75. The tube wells had first started in 1971-72, in the District, with irrigating an area of 9 ha which, in 1974-75, recorded 19 ha[2].

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 175.
2. Source wise later data given in Appendix C.

Development of Irrigation

As already mentioned, there were quite a few state time irrigation tanks also, the total number of which, till the beginning of the plans in the fifties, came to 33 in all. Though most of these were small irrigation units, a couple of them were of considerable size and many of them were further remodelled and improved. Of these pre-plan schemes, Siloda, Bhensrood, Narola and Nanukhedi, all had been designed to irrigate much larger areas than what they had actually irrigated in the sixties. The area designed for irrigation by them was more than 500 acres (202 ha) each and the largest of them was Siloda with a designed capacity of 2,370 acres (958 ha) followed by Bhensrood with 1,500 acres (607 ha). Some more important tanks from among these schemes existing from the pre-plan era were Kheda old and new, Kanja and Khokara tanks. The progress made in respect of all these schemes by the end of Fourth Plan was usually more than expected and actually Narola tank project, by the beginning of the Fifth plan (1975-76), had been irrigating the largest area of 2,383 acres (963 ha) that is, much more than originally designed for it.

Plan Scheme

Besides, the various plan schemes undertaken in the District came to about fifty in which were included two medium irrigation projects also. The minor irrigation projects among others also included, on the one hand, the main remodelling and canal extension work on the above mentioned Bhensrood, Khokara and Narola tanks and on the other, five scarcity works (by the end of the sixties) designed to irrigate a total of 272 acres (114 ha.) In the rest of the minor schemes mention could be made of Burlai reservoir scheme in Shajapur Tahsil, built at a cost of over Rs. 14 lakhs and designed to irrigate, 1,200 acres (485 ha) and the Kararia tank in Agar tahsil built with a cost of over Rs. 4 lakh and a designed irrigation of over 400 acres.

Chillar River Project

Of the two medium irrigation projects in the District, the first Chillar river project has already been completed. According to original estimates it showed a total cost of about Rs. 140 lakhs. This, by far the biggest project of the District designed to irrigate some 13,000 acres (5,260 ha) of area had been acutally irrigating over 12 thousand acres by 1975-76. Actually, it had been, it seems, a scheme of protracted plans and a prolonged time schedule. Thus, already during the intervening years between the third and fourth plan it had come up on the District irrigation scheme with an existing potential of 4,500 acres (1,820 ha) by March 1968 but with an actually, irrigated area of only 102 acres. The project, however, having already reached its target is now marked for a further substantial expansion in its capacity involving an enormous over all cost of about Rs. 400 lakhs. It will then have a designed irrigation of about 19,000 acres (7,688 ha).

Pipalya Kumar Project

The District has one more medium irrigation project to its credit, the Pipalya Kumar Canal Project. This also can be credited to have substantially contributed towards the large increase in the District irrigated area during the seventies. Like the other, this Pipalya Kumar Canal Project was also situated in Agar tahsil and involved a cost element of about Rs. 80 lakhs. Its total designed irrigation came to over 5,500 acres.

With all these new projects and other schemes envisaged, it can be asserted that, canals, being an essential part of all big tank or river projects, are bound to come up in still greater prominence though wells, for the individual farmer, remain the most substantial source yet. The new entry of tube wells will also further boost their share.

Lift Irrigation

In addition, the District is going to be a major receipient of the benefits of lift irrigation included among the other sources. Thus, under the recently planned Kali Sindh lift irrigation scheme the entire river flowing through the state alongwith its tributaries Lakhunder and kanthal, shall be utilized for the purpose and will be benefitting all three districts, viz., Dewas, Shajapur and Rajgarh. An independent survey division with headquaters at Shajapur has been created for detailed planning and implementation of the scheme. In all, 53 water pools suitable for lift irrigation on these rivers have been located by the division with as many schemes envisaged to exploit them. Of these, the largest number that is, 31 fall in Shajapur, with 15 of them on Lakhunder, 2 on Kanthal and the rest on Kali Sindh itself. In fact, the schemes on other two rivers lie only in this District. Tahsilwise, Shajapur has 17 of them, benefitting 18 villages. For the present, however, all the schemes are under various stages of survey and preparation of estimates, (1975) according to which, when complete, they are likely to irrigate 6,460 acres, 10,020 acres and 624 acres, respectively, of the total kharif and rabi crops in the three tahsils. It is an ambitious project and will comprehensively change the irrigation pattern of the area covered. The total cost would go up to Rs. 143 crores.

Minor Irrigation

Besides, the field of minor irrigation has also adequately supplemented the work of bigger schemes in the District. The table below traces its development right since the beginning of the plans. It has also received a special encouragement through the World Bank assisted scheme implemented in the District since 1972-73 and as a result the area of two blocks, Susner and Agar has already been saturated by the new wells dug.

Table No. IV-1
Achievements Under Minor Irrigation

		Total Ist Plan	Total IInd Plan	Total IIIrd Plan	1966-67 to 1968-69	Total IVth Plan	1974-75	1975-76
Construction and repair of wells.	(Nos)	695	285	12,136	3,291	3,913	823	27
Installation of oil engine pumps.	(")	126	85	482	319	1,233	304	202
Installation of Electric Pump sets	(")	2	13	257	745	2,699	777	364

CROPS

The season of the autumn crops or *kharif*, locally known as *Shialu*, has always been the more important than the spring crops or *rabi* locally known as *unhalu*. It covered as much as over five times the area under *rabi* back at the beginning of this century.

Thus the average between 1900-01 and 1904-05 for the former Shajapur *zila*, showed about 500,000 acres (202,343 ha) under *kharif* as against about 78,000 acres (31,565 ha) under *rabi* crops. In the following decades, however, the rabi proportion could be said to have increased in general, despite the year to year variations in area of the two seasons and their mutual proportions. In good cropping seasons, the rabi area of the *zila* by as early as the twenties, had come to stay usually around one third of that under *kharif*. Thus, of the three Gwalior State administration reports for 1924-25; 1934-35 and 1938-39 the first two showed the *zila* rabi area to be over one third of the kharif area while, the last showed it to be a little less than one third of that area. While there was a general increase in the cultivated area since the beginning of the twentieth century, there was also some improvement in the proportion of *rabi* crops since then, though *kharif* remained the more important cropping season all the time. Wheat cultivation in general has gained importance, whereas, cotton grown in *kharif*, in recent years, has lost much of its area due to general decline in its trade. Among the crops newly cultivated and much popularised in this area is ground-nut grown in kharif which gained most of its area only in the post Independence era during the sixties[1]. The total cultivated area under the *kharif* and *rabi*, in the District, respectively showed 271,489 ha in 1965-66 and 3,36,190 ha in 1975-76. The area under *rabi* was 64,656 ha in 1965-66 and 114,040 ha in 1975-76. Here some three or four years, beginning from the former year could be termed a lean period, at least for the rabi crops.

The principal crops of the District, among the cereals, include jowar, maize and rice grown in *kharif* while, wheat, gram and barley are grown in *rabi*. In pulses, besides gram, are included *tur* or *arhar*, *masur*, mung *moth* and urad while, sugarcane is the most important among all other food crops. In oilseeds, though sesamum was the main oilseed grown formerly, groundnut now occupied the largest area in this respect and of the other two namely sesamum and linseed, the latter, in more recent years during the seventies, has come to occupy a greater area than the former. In fibres, besides cotton, which is one of the principal crops, jute had also been grown previously but it is now not cultivated while, since almost total discontinuation of poppy cultivation, the only narcotic, tobacco, is not a significant crop of the area.

All the agricultural operations are carried on in relation to rainfall. Thus, while, actual ploughing for the autumn crops commences by the end of May on the coming of the pre-monsoon showers, the fields are first broken up and cleared of weeds beforehand. The spring or *rabi* crops are not sown till October, the land then being ploughed a number of times so as to retain as much moisture as possible. As for the sowing, all the larger seeds such as *jowar*, maize, *wheat*, etc. are sown through a seed drill but the smaller seeds are commonly sown broadcast. The later process of weeding

1. As per still later data given in Appendix C., Soyabean became the most important oilseed crop.

is carried when the crop is about two feet high. In cutting, jowar is taken by men standing with only the upper parts of the plants being cut, whereas, wheat, the other main crop is cut close to the ground. In this context, may also be quoted some of the proverbs locally prevalent among farmers in respect of the agricultural prospects.

Pachhiwa hava osaka joi

Ghag kahe ghun kabahun na hoi

"If there is westerly blowing duly, the wheat will never suffer under rust, says the poet Ghaog".

Jeth mas tape nirasha,

To jano varsha ki asha

"If it becomes unbearably hot in the month *jeth*, then hope and know for the certain, rains will be on time".

Adhe padhe so har se gaye

Pure padhe so ghar se gaye

This expresses the fear of the farmer for the younger generation which, he thinks, "will desert the plough as soon as it gets even a little education and upon completing the education may even desert the home (to move out to town)".

The latest area and production figures of the principal crops of the District are tabulated below while, a detailed individual description of the more important crops, follows. The earlier statistics are also given in the Appendix.

Table No. IV-2
Area and Yield of Crops (1975-76)

Crop	Season	Area under cultivation (in hectares)	Produce during the normal year (Tonnes)
Jowar	Kharif	122,200	10,900
Paddy	"	7,300	5,840
Maize	"	15,959	19,150
Groundnut	"	37,601	26,320
Tur	"	13,439	9,407
Soyabeen	"	5,842	2,921
Cotton	"	51,162	15,348
Wheat	Rabi	70,099	63,089
Gram	"	35,895	17,947
Sugarcane	"	3,188	7,013
Peas	"	326	130
Vegetables	In both seasons	473	

Jowar

This principal kharif crop of the District has occupied the largest area of all crops, ever since. In the past during 1901-02 to 1904-05 it was sown in about 25 percent of the cultivated area of the then Shajapur zila. Half a century later, with 98 thousand ha in 1950-51 the proportion to the net sown area of the present district was about 35 percent. However, the area had wavered often and alongwith it the proportion, though at the same time, with the increase in cultivated area the actual area under jowar too had shown an overall increase. In 1960-61, with 120 thousand ha the proportion to net sown area came to about 38 percent and in 1965-66 again with the same area under the crop it amounted to 37 percent of an increased cultivated area. Similarly, later in 1974-75 with 136 thousand ha, jowar covered about 31 per cent of the District net sown area. Tahsilwise, it was sown most in Agar Tahsil.

The most significant progress, however, occurred in its production which despite ups and downs, had shown tremendous rise from over 10 thousand tonnes in 1950-51 to 46 thousand tonnes in 1955-56; 90 thousand tonnes in 1960-61; 93 thousand tonnes in 1970-71 and 149 thousand tonnes in 1974-75. It was clearly the result of improved seeds with higher yields introduced from time to time, alongwith the use of chemical fertilizers and other improved agricultual practices. The climate being suitable for its cultivation, these improvements, had clearly responded well.

Paddy

Rice, in this District, does not occupy a large area and is generally grown unirrigated in coarse varieties. The area too over the years had wavered uncertainly without showing any particular trend, being 7 thousand ha in 1950-51, 6 thousand ha in 1960-61; 5 thousand ha in 1970-71 and 7 thousand ha in 1974-75. The production in 1974-75 amounted to 3 thousand tonnes as against 2.5 thousand tonnes of earlier in 1950-51. Susner had the largest proportion of rice area among all the tahsils.

Maize

This other important cereal of *kharif* like jowar, had shown improvement in its area as well as production. The area, in all, went up three times from 6 thousand ha in 1950-51 to 18 thousand ha in 1974-75 while, the production during the same period also increased, albiet with ups and downs in between, from about 4 thousand tonnes to over 22 thousand tonnes. Thus, while by itself the increase was most impressive in both area and production, it was when compared with jowar, proportionaly greater in respect of area and lesser in respect of production. The cultivation of hybrid maize varieties had also been adopted in the District since 1966-67 it was grown in the areas irrigated under the crop.

Wheat

This foremost *rabi* crop, it seemed, had not taken its full share of the somewhat increased rabi area of the District as compared to past, which credit had largely gone to gram. The area had actually varied greatly under the crop which had generally remained unirrigated. The wheat area in 1950-51 with 39 thousand ha amounted to about 14 percent of the net sown area. In 1960-61, with 62 thousand ha, it came to nearly 20 percent of the net sown area while, in 1965-66, it was 39 thousand ha and

proportionately only about 12 per cent. Later also in 1974-75 with a higher 50 thousand ha, it covered just over 12 percent of that year's net sown area. Production of wheat, however, had improved in tune with most other important crops due apparently to its extensive coverage under the high yielding varieties programme in the District. Thus, wheat production during an almost 25 year period from 1950- 51 to 1974-75 showed an increase from 18 thousand tonnes to over 71 thousand tonnes, though of course, with quite an erratic movement, in between. Most of the increase had come off since after the mid sixties. Tahsilwise, the largest proportion of cultivated area under wheat fell in Shujalpur Tahsil.

Gram

The other important rabi crop, after almost total discontinuation of poppy cultivation after the Independence, gram had gained most in area particularly, during and after the sixties. As against 10 thousand ha of 1950-51 and 12 thousand ha of 1960-61 it covered 22 thousand ha in 1965-66, 29 thousand ha in 1971-72 and 35 thousand ha in 1974-75. The production also showed a substantial overall increase being 4.4 thousand tonnes in 1950-51; 6.3 thousand tonnes in 1960-61, 11.3 thousand tonnes in 1965-66 and 15.8 thousand tonnes in 1971-72. But even the 1971-72 production was much exceeded when in 1974-75 it recorded 23.5 thousand tonnes. Gram, like wheat, was sown most in Shujalpur tahsil.

Tur and Other Pulses

This most important pulse crop after gram in the District has apparently gained alongwith other crops from the discontinuation of poppy cultivation. Back at the beginning of the century the statistics for a normal year in the former Shajapur *zila* showed *urad* moong and *moth* in *kharif* and peas and *masur* in *rabi* as the main pulses, totalling to about 2.7 thousand acres (1,192 ha) in all. *Tur* cultivation, thus to a large extent could be termed as a development of the later years, which, however, had surpassed all the above mentioned pulses[1].

The land had responded well to the crop and already in 1950-51, *tur* occupied 11 thousand ha in the District which showed 9 thousand ha in 1960- 61 and 12 thousand ha in 1970-71. In the seventies the area further improved to 15 thousand ha in 1974-75. In other pulses, *moong moth* had also improved considerably, occupying over a thousand ha in 1970-71. Urad in the same year had over 3 thousand ha while *masur* and peas combined to a total of nearly 2 thousand ha. As for *tur* its outturn rose even more impressively showing an overall rise from 2.4 thousand tonnes in 1950-51 to 11.3 thousand tonnes in 1974-75.

Fruits and Vegetables

The total area under these crops in 1950-51 had shown 3 thousand ha but later, in 1955-56, it covered only 600 ha in the District. Their cultivation which, presumably, had suffered on account of adverse weather conditions and lack of other facilities somewhat picked up subsequently due to encouragement and facilities provided by the Government to develop fruit crops. Already, in the sixties, more cultivators had taken to horticulture in a few villages most of which fell in Shujalpur Tahsil. The area in 1960-61 and 1965-66 recorded 1.1 and 1.3 thousand ha, respectively.

1. The later data in the eighties, however, again shows a declining trend in the area under Tur.

Condiments and Spices

They occupy an important place in the district cultivation and cover an area comparatively larger than many other districts of the State. Chillies occupy by far the largest area while among others grown may be mentioned coriander, garlic, onion and ginger. The total area under them came to 2.5 thousand ha in 1950-51, 5 thousand ha in 1960-61 and 4.9 thousand ha in 1971-72.

Sugarcane

An entirely irrigated crop, sugarcane had improved particularly after the fifties, due to good prices of cane and *gur*. Besides being sent to Sehore Sugar Mills, the cultivators also make *gur*, locally. Early at the dawn of the century the crop had over 900 acres (364 ha) under it while, in 1950- 51, it showed about 700 ha under it. The rise, subsequently, was sharper being 1.5 thousand ha in 1960-61, 3.2 thousand ha in 1965-66 and 2.4 thousand ha in 1970-71. Despite the wavering it had thus increased by more than three times within the twenty years.

Groundnut

This is an important oil seed crop of the District. The crop was being cultivated only nominally in the past. It had already been adopted by the cultivators during the first half of the century when from just 251 acres (100 ha) in the former Shajapur *zila* for a normal year at the turn of the century it covered some 5 thousand ha in 1950-51 in the present District. But afterward, owing to increasing popularity higher prices and departmental encouragement for its cultivation, the area rose rapidly specially since the later half of the fifties. In 1960-61, it covered 10 thousand ha and in 1965-66 it amounted to 38 thousand ha. In the following ten years however there came a comparative decline, the area registering 28 thousand ha in 1974-75. Still, the production rose higher and higher completely nullifying the fall in area and indicating the extent of improvement made in the growing techniques of groundnut[1].

Among other oilseeds of the District may be mentioned sesamum and linseed. Sesamum, infact, had been the main oilseed crop of the area. Occupying over 8,000 acres (3,237 ha) at the dawn of the century in the former Shajapur *zila* as against about 3,000 acres (1,214 ha) of linseed and other rabi oilseeds. The position in regard with the two oilseeds currently seems to have been in a state of flux with sesamum generally being on the decline and sometimes even falling behind linseed in area. Sesamum covered 2.6 thousand ha in 1950-51, 1.6 thousand ha in 1960-61 and only 300 ha in 1974-75.

Cotton

With about 25 percent of the net sown area in the District under cotton in 1960-61, this most important and famous fibre crop of the region had shown a more or less, comparable coverage with the past (1901-02 to 1904-05). Right since the ninteenth century days cotton cultivation barring some exceptions had flourished all through the first half of the present century. However, since the sixties, the cotton area had generally shown a declining trend which was even accentuated in more recent

1. Later, Soyabean became the most important oilseed crop.

years. It was reflected already in 1960-61 when of the 45 ginning and pressing factories as many as 13 had not been functioning. The fall in cotton market had also more or less accompanied the rise in ground nut market, making available an alternative for the cultivator also. Still the District benefits from the results of Deshi Cotton Breeding Farm conducting research and supplying improved seed varieties to the cultivators. Moreover, the *chauphali* or four rows system of sowing cotton as reported in the 1961 census had also gained in popularity ensuring easier sericulture operations.

PROGRESS OF SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Implements

The traditional implements have been in dominant use even to this day, though some efforts at introducing the improved types of the conventional tools or modernisation of agricultural methods were made right from the former State days.

To describe some more important implements,of the area, traditionally in use, mention may be made of hal or the plough, *bakhar*, a sort of harrow or weeding plough, *nai* or seed drill attached to a plough, dora or a small plough which is passed down between the rows of standing grain and *mogri* or the flail, etc. Improved models or other bigger machinery have now come in greater use in place of many of the agricultural implements. Their popularity and alongwith it their number and types have also gone on increasing with successive development plans in the District. Among the improved implements noticed to have gained popularity besides the bigger machines like tractor may be included cane crushers, winnowers, Indore ridgers particularly useful for groundnut cultivation, iron ploughs, improved *dufans*, cultivators, harrows, seeds drills and bund formers, etc.

Seeds

There were quite a few experiments at improving the crop yield and introducing new improved varieties even during the State days. As can be traced through the State administration reports, from the thirties onwards improved seed varieties of the time had been experimented with in this area, particularly, in case of cotton, wheat and sugarcane. Besides, seeds of a number of vegetable fruit crops were also distributed to encourage their cultivation. Among the more successful varities then, could be named Co. 312 and Co. 313 in sugarcane, G-15 and K- 12 in cotton and G.D. 11 in wheat. Later, wheat varieties from Pusa, Kanpur, New South Wales, and other places were also experimented. However, most of these experiments whenever successful, did not seem to get a wide or lasting popularity probably due to a lack of necessary backing up programmes.

The Post Independence planning era, however, brought some spectacular achievements in this field as compared to the past. Thus, the number of crops, the area covered and the yields obtained, all increased in a substantial way and specially under the high yielding varieties programme.

Right since the inception of plans a multitude of improved seed varieties were experimented with and many of them were a big success.The largest number of new improved varieties for any single crop being cultivated in the District, totalling to as many as 36, are those of wheat while, other crops having achieved saturation, to a greater or lesser degree, under their improved seeds are paddy, jowar, maize, gram,

sugarcane, groundnut and cotton. Improved varieties of seeds under these different crops introduced from time to time include, in case of wheat, Hy-65, C-591, Ao- 115, NP-718, Sonora-64, Kalyansona-1593, U.P.-301 alongwith their several other strains and many more like Larma *roho*, *chhoti larma*, *safed larma*, Sonalika Shera, Sharbari Sonora, lal Bahadur and Mukta, etc.

Of other crops, improved varieties, in paddy, introduced in the District include *Lalloo-14*, *Basmati*, *Padma*, *dava*, *Bala* and *Ratna*. In case of jowar which has an actual saturated area more than even that of wheat, they are Ujjain 6 and 8, Vidisha 60-1, *Swarna* 604, 306 and CHS-1 and 2, while, maize includes the improved varieties of *Ganaga-5*, *Ganga safed-2*, *Chandan-I* and *3*, *Chandan safed-2*, Deccan-2, Jawahar and Amber. In the other two food crops of gram and sugarcane the latter has the credit of having the largest proportion of saturated area under the improved varieties which actually comes to almost hundred percent. The sugarcane varieties are Co-312, 419, 421, 678, 775, 779 and 954 and the gram varieties introduced in the District include, Ujjain-21 and 24, G-62-404, C-130, *Malida* and *Chopa*. Besides all these, the two major nonfood crops of groundnut and cotton have also achieved saturation under the improved varieties. The groundnut varieties include Spanish Pea-nut, Small Japan, AK-12-24, *Gangapuri* and *Jyoti* while, cotton with a variety of seeds experimented, viz., Malwa-1, Indore-2, Khandwa-2, Badnawar-Hy-4, Buri-0394 and Co-2 and 4 etc., had for the present, the least saturated area of all the crops.

The details of saturated area of the various crops of 1975-76 showed, 24,042 ha of jowar; 19,893 ha of wheat; 9,174 ha of gram; 3,528 ha of groundnut; 3,188 ha of sugarcane; 1,482 ha of maize; 361 ha of paddy (Hyvp) and 260 ha of cotton.

Fertilizers

Previously, the use of fertilizers was, more or less, limited to State conducted experiments but now a days, with the post Independence planning the fertilizer distribution increased considerably. The departmental efforts in making it popular have also succeeded and the growth of chemical fertilizers in the District cultivation is emphasized with following table.

Table No. IV-3
Fertilizers Distributed

(In Tonnes)

	Nitrogenous	Phosphetic	Potassic
Ist Five Year Plan	17.25	5.75	-
IInd Five Year Plan	130.4	29.1	-
IIIrd Five Year Plan	364.3	285.8	-
1966-67 to 68-69	344.9	483.1	17.3
IVth Five Year Plan	5,547.8	3,423	367.8
1974-75	793	346	47
1975-76	1,116	606	36

Among other usual methods of increasing the fertility of the soil may be mentioned the summer cultivations that is, one or two ploughings and two to three bakharings, given in summer or just after the harvest of crops, inter cultural operations during breaks in rainy season, deep ploughing, use of cowdung manure or compost, green manuring, crop rotation, mixed cropping and inter-cropping.

The crop rotation generally followed in the District can be described into two patterns, firstly, that of cereal crops followed by leguminious crops and secondly, fibre crops followed by leguminious crops.

Green manuring is done by means of sun-hemp or green leaves while, mixed cropping includes jowar with urad or moong, jowar with *tuar*, cotton with *tuar*, ground nut with sunflower, wheat with gram, maize with black soyabean, gram with linseed or sunflower and sugarcane with onion or *bhindi*.

Besides, the practice of seating goats and sheep in the field is also followed in some places.

Agricultural Diseases and Pests

Among the commonest of the crop diseases and pests may be mentioned the blight or *genua* and rats who may attack after an year of deficient rainfall, in large numbers. Locusts used to damage the crops occassionally in the past and frost too had caused harm but only exceptionally. The traditional practices like spray of *hing* solution, rotation or deep ploughing followed to counter many of these maladies, though still being used, the cultivators, in general have been attracted by and adopted the scientific remedies like insecticides and pesticides.

As for crop wise diseases and pests, etc., and their remedies, paddy is attacked by rice *gundhi* bug, green leaf hopper, stemborer, ear head bug, blast, stem root etc., and the remedies being used include BHC, carbon or parathion dust, phosphomidon, parathion or maluthion spray, seed treatment with aginovmurcuri fungicides, spray with copper fungicides and endosulphan dust and spray etc. Wheat is attacked besides blight and rust by loose smut, termites shoot-fly and stem borer, etc. The termits, of these, are removed by soil application of eldrin dust while, in other cases the remedies used are, spraying of phosphomidon or dimathiate and treating of seed with wax, solar energy treatment and hot water treatment and spray of copper fungicide and dithan as per departmental specificiations.

In other crops, maize is attacked by stem borer, shoot fly or leaf spot and the various remedies prescribed include application of endosulphate granules, disyston I.G. in seed furrow and seed treatment. Soyabean attacked by stemfly hairy caterpillar or red blight is recommebded to be treated variously with spray of zenab, endo sulphane or phosphomidon as per different specifications.

Several of the diseases or pests attack many other crops as well. They include leaf spot which attacks pulses and cotton and blight which, besides others, attacks ground nut and cotton also. Still others include aphids attacking groundnut; pink ball worm of cotton and pod borers, caterpillar or cut worm of pulses like *tur* and gram. Linseed, among others, is damaged by gall fly and sugarcane by shoot borer.

Some crops are also affected by wilt. many of the above described remedies and others are used according to different specifications or dose to counter them. In case of wilt, seed treatment or resistant varieties are recommended to be grown.

Plant Protection

Regular Plant Protection measures have also been adopted to save the crops from insects, pests and diseases. A separate plant protection unit has been working in the District since July 1963. Besides, one control room each at the District and block headquarters also exists for controlling insects and pests. The achievements made in this direction in recent years, tabulated below, throw ample light on the activities in this field.

Table No. IV-4
Plant Protection Activites

(In '000 Ha.)

	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Seed Treatment	24	26	21
Crop Protection	14.5	19	28
Rat control	12.4	16	4
Weed control	2.6	2	1
Safe storage	23	19	26

Activities of the Agriculture Department

The former Shajapur *Zila* had also received its due share of agricultura improvement made during the erstwhile Gwalior State days. Back in the twenties ther had come up a District Demonstration Village and Farm, wherein, the cultivators o the village were given training and demonstration in improved methods and means o agriculture and a small farm was used to carry on experiments with improved see varieties. This and certain other innovations like crop protection measures or fertilize application etc., had, however, remained confined usually to a few small pockets of th area.

The developmental activities and their success in the present are far mor extensive and wider than in the past and already most of them have been referred t in the concerned sections of the chapter. In general, they have aimed at boosting th agricultural production of the District, alongwith developing new potential in divers fields. The various schemes and measures include, seed and fertilizer distribution o mass scale, plant protection, contour bunding, settlement of waste lands and lan development, etc., on the one hand and direct area and production developme schemes of individual crops, like oilseeds, fibres, (mostly cotton), vegetables, etc., o the other.

As for the achievements in the latter class of individual crop development, fib crops 'category' apparently consisting of cotton, had constantly covered the large area. The total coverage of the crop area under the development schemes during th

First Plan amounted to 91,974 ha. During the Second Plan the total area covered was 80,148 ha. and during the Third Plan 69,422 ha. Afterwards, almost the whole crop area was being covered practically every year. Vegetable crop development schemes had shown their largest coverage during the period of three annual plans from 1966-67 to 1968-69 being 1,610 ha. in all. Oilseeds were also covered under the individual crop development schemes. During the same three year period, as mentioned above, had also been set up demonstrations and a co-ordinated scheme of simple fertilizer trials on cultivators fields.

The cultivators are also given training, demonstration and field visits regarding improved agricultural practices, new techniques, newly introduced improved seeds and use of plant protection medicines, etc.

The departmental assistance is provided to the agriculturists in procuring loans, through cooperative societies, land development bank, government agencies and commercial banks, as well, for such purposes as digging and repair of wells, purchase of oil and electric pumps, seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, implements, etc.

Two blocks of the District namely, Shujalpur and Kalapipal have come under "intensive agriculture area programme." In 1972, in Kalapipal block the Agricultural Refinance Corporation provided financial and other assistance for the purpose of minor irrigation under a development scheme which since 1973 had been applied to the whole District under a world Bank project. The scheme has been implemented through the land development bank and three commercial banks in the District. Besides, regular annual electrification programme has also been carried out in the rural sector of the two blocks, for irrigation development.

Agricultural Farm

In addition to other activities, the department also manages an agricultural farm and its related activities in the District. The Farm located at Girwar village, at a distance of just a mile to the west of Shajapur town itself, was established in the year 1959 over an area of 111 acres. It aims to multiply the nucleus seed of various improved crop varieties through its supply to certian growers, in different blocks, for further multiplication. The Farm thus acts as a link between the research conducted and its application on the field. The Farm boasts of a horticultural nursery also which, in fact, through its supplies of fruit tree saplings had encouraged the establishment of a few private nurseries as well in the District, already by the sixties.

Cooperation

The former State administration had also taken some steps towards encouraging the cooperative sector but, though started early in the 20th century, these were limited to credit societies only.

The era of agricultural cooperatives, besides the credit societies, came only with the planned development in the country and as many as 23 cooperative farming societies had come up by the Third Plan in the District. However, this was more the result of a haphazard growth as the number kept decreasing or increasing with the course of time. Thus, in 1966-67 they numbered 13, increasing to 17 in 1969-70, 21 in the very next year

and again down to 18 by 1973-74. Despite all this wavering the development of this sector in the District could be called a steady one in the light of sharply rising totals of share and working capital which rose from Rs. 48,221 and Rs. 242,770 in 1966-67 to Rs. 150,405 and Rs. 905,592, respectively, in 1974-75. Besides the farming co-operatives, in the field of service cooperatives the District took credit for the establishment of irrigation societies which in 1974-75 numbered two but earlier for a few years at the turn of the seventies had numbered five. The total membership of all the cooperative farming and irrigation societies showed an overall increase from 575 in 1966-67 to 1,370 in 1974-75. All this reflected a substantial growth of the cooperative effort in the District.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

Area Under Fodder

The total availability of the grazing lands in the District, as made out from combining the two classifications of culturable waste and permanent pastures and other grazing lands, for latest inter censal period from 1966-67 to 1971-72, showed an ample average area of nearly 159,494 ha.

This in fact, in proportionate terms, put Shajapur (along with Tikamgarh) in the Second highest place in the State and behind only Chhatarpur, with as much as 26 percent of the total District area under such lands. This area, when distributed over per head of livestock, according to 1971-72 census, came to 0.22 ha, the highest in the State alongwith Shivpuri. However, when distributed over per head of cattle and buffaloes it was only the third highest alongwith two others, namely, Chhatarpur and Ratlam, indicating a comparatively higher number of cattle and buffaloes in the District.

Looking to this substantial grazing area, the area under cultivated fodder crops in the District was not quite significant and between the six year period from 1966-67 to 1971-72 averaged to 1,116 ha. Thus, the development of fodder crops was somewhat late in the area probably due to sufficient grazing being available from other sources. The proportion of the average area under the fodder crops to the net sown area was 0.3 percent while, its distribution over per 1,000 of bovine population came to about 2 ha. in the district. As to the type of fodder crops grown, they include berseem, napier and *raika*, the cultivation of all of which is being encouraged departmentally. In fact, while other grass was introduced by the Third Five Year Plan in the district, the berseem had already been experimented with at the cattle breeding farm Agar, right since 1930 when it was first established. Besides, the natural grazing lands grow many indigenous varieties like *puniya, gonda, chanivari, dub and darobadi,* etc.

The local animals are also given stall feeding as required. The items fed, among others, include dry fodder, *kadbi,* wheat bran, concentrates of groundnut and cotton seed and black *tur,* etc. In the later part of the summer when the scarcity of fodder is felt wheat or *tur* bran is usually given to the cattle. Groundnut oil cake and gram is fed to the milch animal, generally.

Cattle, Buffaloes and Other Livestock

To give an idea of the position in the past in this regard, the livestock numbers in 1905, for former Shajapur zila of the erstwhile Gwalior State, had shown, 62,714

bullocks, 122,384 cows, 2,418 he-buffaloes, 42,477 she- buffaloes, 1,866 asses and 5,435 horses, colts and fillies, among others. Although the present District clearly occupied a larger area but even after taking it into consideration, there had apparently been a large increase specially in the number of cattle, buffaloes and goats. Thus the 1951 livestock census numbered a total of 411,670 cattle, 117,692 buffaloes, 76,349 goats, 4,333 sheep, 6,574 horses and ponies, 1,711 donkeys, 794 camels and 3,548 pigs. This also made it clear that, when compared with the past there had been no significant change in the number of horse and ponies. On the other hand, their number after the 1961 census declined. The 1972 livestock census showed 453,684 cattle, 133,191 buffaloes, 105,064 goats, 5,649 sheep, 4,323 horses and ponies besides 15 mules, 2,745 donkeys, 823 camels and 3,434 pigs.

Dairy Farming

As for the number of cattle and buffaloes suitable for the purpose of dairy farming in the District there were 165,661 cows of over 3 years in age who were kept for milk or breeding purposes in the District while, the she- buffaloes in the same category numbered 71,169, according to 1971-72 livestock census. These cows and she-buffaloes when divided over the 1971 District population showed 349 heads of animal per 1,000 of the population of which cows claimed 244 heads of animal.

The local Malwi breed of cattle is the most prevalent here and is well known for its working capacity. Medium sized, and compact and generally of white colour this breed of cattle besides being immensely useful for work is also docile and adaptable to variations in work, climate and soil and can live on meagre diet. However, for improving the milk yield, cross-breeding with Jersey bulls, artificial insemination facilities and import of cows, etc. are undertaken in the District while, many of the small locally run private dairy units specially in the urban areas, have procured murrah buffaloes for improving their milk supply. Although, in villages most of the households rear their own cattle or baffaloes, the number of small town dairy units has also jumped up because of increased demand of milk in the urban or industrial localities. Formerly, during the State days there had been two *gaushalas* rearing cows and providing a regular supply of milk. In the present also, one Madhava *gaushala*, continues to be in existence.

However, cow rearing is carried more commonly on individual basis while, buffaloes are often reared for commercial purposes. Not only milk but *ghee*, and *khoa* is also obtained in substantial quantity particularly in some localities known for *khoa* production. Thus, Bercha, Kalisindh and Maksi railway stations serve as the main trade centres for the *khoa* prepared in surrounding villages and from there it is supplied daily to cities like Bhopal, Indore and Ujjain.

Later, the public sector also entered the field of dairy farming since the year 1973 with the establishment of the town milk supply scheme at Shajapur, the District headquarters where, a modern plant equipped with pasteurisation and chilling facilities had been set up. The milk required for it is collected from the surrounding villages by the scheme staff.

Sheep and Goats

Sheep and goat rearing in the District is pursued on a more or less, unscientific and individual basis. Sheep rearing in this District is limited to certain parts only and is pursued commonly by the members of a particular community who are linked with

it from generations. As against sheep which had remained limited, the number of goats had shown an appreciable overall increase between 1951 and 1972, as shown earlier. Goats are kept generally among the poorer sections of the population and their comparative popularity, it seems, is due in a large measure to the lower cost of their keeping. The breed of both the sheep and goats is of a non descript type and they are reared for wool, meat and milk. The wool yield of a sheep in the District comes only to about 400 gram per year.

Animal Diseases

Among the various diseases affecting the District livestock, black quarter and haemorrhagic-septicaemia, may particularly spread after the setting in of rains. At this time, there may also be the danger of the spread of diseases through ingress of cattle from Rajasthan. Rinderpest is another principal cattle disease. Rinderpest is locally known as *mata* while, haemorrhagic septicaemia or malignant sore throat is known as ghat *sarp*. Other diseases include foot and mouth disease which is a contagious fever accompanied by vericular eruption; anthrax which affects interior of the mouth and throat and *surra*, etc.

Besides the modern scientific remedies being available at the numerous hospitals and dispensaries of the District regular vaccination programme to counter many of the diseases, is also undertaken departmentally. Steps against rinderpest are taken under the Rinnderpest Eradication Programme. Under the programme one check post at Soyatkalan and a vigilance unit at Agar have also been established to prevent the spread of the disease. These modern means of treatment have gained much prevalence over the course of time and the livestock owners rely more and more on them though they still resort to traditional methods or remedies sometime, particularly, when there is difficulty in reaching the hospital, etc. One of these methods is firing which is commonly used in case of black quarter.

The District can now also take the credit for a disease investigation laboratory proposed to be established at Shajapur which will bring it in the forefront of the scientific development in this field.

Measures To Improve The Breed

The general breeding policy adopted for this region include pure *malwi* breeding in Agar and Susner areas while, in others grading the *thari* has also been under taken. In respect of baffaloes *murrah* breed has been introduced with a view to increase the milk yield. Introduction of jersy breed among the cattle to improve their milk yield is a recent innovation in the District.

The Cattle Breeding Farm, Agar is a prestigious institution where, among other things, breeding bulls are reared for improving the local stock of cattle and buffaloes. It was established back in 1938 during the State time. At one time the town of Agar had served for horse breeding as well carried on in this area in those days. However, it was only after the planned development, in the present, that a large improvement in breeding practices and the cattle farm expansion took place. Accordingly, the area covered by this farm-(one of the seven such farms in the State) increased from 280 acres (112 ha.) in 1956 to 1,150 ha. by 1972 making it the third largest in the State.

Actually, within this large area are comprised two separate farms for cattle breeding and bull rearing. In the various modern facilities provided may also be named the *pucca* silo towers constructed at the farm. *Malwi* and jersy bulls and *murrah* buffaloes are kept here for breeding purposes. Besides an intensive cattle development scheme had also been proposed for the District during the Fifth Plan.

Further expansion of cattle breeding programme is carried through six cattle breeding units working at various places in the District since after the mid-sixties.

A different aspect of improving the breed is covered by the Artificial Insemination centre, located at Agar and established early in 1952. Its work is also further extended through three A.I. units working since 1959- 60 at Shajapur, Shujalpur, and Susner alongwith seven more units for upgrading of cattle stock.

Cattle fairs and exhibitions, etc., organised regularly in the District at different places and the annual milk yield competitions also encourage these activities. The places where these fairs, etc., are held are pacholi, Tanodia, Nipaniya-Baijnath, Jeta and also the *Ram navami mela*. Of these, the fair at Baijnath temple near Agar is held twice a year and Malwi bulls are sent from here to all parts of the country. All the cattle fairs of the District are well known in the region and in addition, recently, two more such fairs have been started, that is, the *Tulia Bhawani* fair at Agar and the one held at Maksi. Besides, the collection and segregation of the animals is also carried on in the District through the Gosadan established at Shajapur.

Veterinary Hospitals, etc.

Even during the State days veterinary hospital and dispensaries existed within the present District area. Earlier, in the twenties itinerant veterinary assistants used to visit the different areas and treat the animals brought to them. However, by the thirties, it seems, veterinary institutions had sprung in the towns of Shajapur and Agar and by the forties their number too had increased. Thus, 1943-44 Gwalior State Administration Report makes mention of the status of Shujalpur first aid veterinary dispensary having been changed into that of Headquarter Veterinary Assistant Surgeon's while, two new first aid veterinary dispensaries were opened at Soyat and Avantipur- Badodiya. Infact, by the time of Independence, the District already possessed four veterinary hospitals at Shajapur, Agar, Shujalpur, and Susner in addition to seven dispensaries working at Badod, Soyat, Nalkheda, Moman- bododia, Sundersi, Akodiya and Avantipur-badodia.

The development since then, however, was rapid and substantial not only in the field of hospitals and dispensaries but also covered facilities like that of mobile unit, the artificial insemination centre and its units and cattle breeding units besides the cattle breeding farm. In all, at present (1975) there were as many as 9 veterinary hospitals and 23 veterinary dispensaries in the District besides, one mobile veterinary hospital and several other institutions a list of which is given in the Appendix. Of the hospitals and dispensaries the largest number fell in Shujalpur Tahsil which claimed three hospitals and eight dispensaries followed by two hospitals and seven dispensaries in Shajapur Tahsil. Agar and Susner tahsils had two veterinary hospitals each and five and three veterinary dispensaries, respectively, to their credit.

Poultry Farming

Poultry keeping, which was generally confined to some particular pockets of population, has now acquired an increasing popularity among various sections of people due to departmental efforts and propaganda in that direction. The number of birds too, consequently, increased in over all terms from 25,995 in 1950-51 to 44,553 in 1972. Of this, the largest single increase had occurred during the inter censal period 1961-66 which almost coincided with the Third Plan and during which period the total poultry recorded a rise from 39,010 to 48,473. As for the later 1972 census, which showed a lower total, its detailed break up numbered 44,477 fowls, 62 ducks and 14 other birds. Of the fowls, the District had as many as 1,286 birds of the improved variety while, even the small number of ducks contained 7 improved birds among them.

It was during the Third Five Year Plan that a district poultry unit with white leg horn birds was established in Shajapur. Applied Nutrition Programme was also initiated and the *panchayats* were provided with the improved birds under it. Besides at present, (1975-76) nine poultry units under the programme have also been working in the different blocks of the District. The white leg horn birds as well as the poultry keeping have become progressively popular in the area while another improved bird, namely the hyline breed has also been introduced since 1970-71. The egg laying capacity of the improved birds comes to 180 to 200 per year, as against 40 to 60 only for the *desi* birds. All the poultry diseases in the area such as, *ranikhet, chichadi* fever, *mata*, etc. are sought to be controlled through appropriate vaccination drives, from time to time. In the field of development, facilities for training and loans to poultry keepers are also provided.

Fisheries

The main fish resources of the District consist, largely, of the locally important rivers like Kalisindh, Chhoti Kalisindh, Newa Lakhandar and Cheelar.

The other sources of tank or water reservoirs, however, are, mostly seasonal and usually get dried up soon and hence cannot be considered important from the view point of pursuing the profession of pissiculture. There is still one exception, namely, the Cheelar dam reservoir which, extending over some 2,100 acres (849 ha.), has regularly been exploited on the departmental basis for its fish production though not to its full capacity, as yet.

The various fishing equipment in use since the olden time in the District included the *ghumaua jal*, *fasla jal* and *lambi dori*, etc., all of which were almost invariably made of cotton twines having a shorter life and therby, were uneconomic too. However, since about the end of the Second Plan the Department has provided active guidance and help in popularizing the improved or new type fishing equipment of all types. All of them have gained in popularity eversince in the District and as far as fishing nets are concerned they are made of nylon twines now. They included the nets like gill net *(fasla jal)*, long line, hooks etc., which themselves remain stationary in the water when waiting for the fish while, others like dragnet *(maha jal)* cast net *(ghumaua jal)* or chipani net have to be moved in the water to get their catches.

Of all the fish varities found in the District, *safar* was about the only major fish reared formerly from the pissiculture point of view. With the establishment of the Department, however, various new and important varieties were introduced. They consisted of *catla catla, Labeo rohita* or *rohu* and *cirrhina mrigal* or *naren* whose seed had been brought from outside for collection and propagation in the District reservoirs. The departmental fish rearing activities are carried on in respect of some particular fish varieties like catla catla, labeo rohita, cirrhina mrigal, barbous tor, etc. which unlike wallago attu do not eat one another and therefore, may sometimes, be called the vegetarian fish. They are usually fast breeders and rich in protein and their fishing is undertaken and encouraged by the Department and since these fish breed in July-August, any fishing between 15 June and 15 August is banned.

Although no exact figure may be quoted the total District outturn of fish catch, it may be given for an indication, that, on an average, the total fish production of the District rivers and reserviors came to about 20 tonnes, during the seventies. It would also not be out of place here to mention that the present extent of exploitation of resources was, in many cases, less than their full capacity. Thus, even the vast Cheeler dam reservoir worked by the Department gave an annual fish catch of 7 tonnes which fell below its capacity because of inadequate supply of fish seed. This phenomenon of yet unexploited potential, however, may not be taken to detract from the considerable progress that has already been made in this field with the increasing departmental activities and people's participation.

Actually, the poor economic conditions of living among the fishermen in general, who carried their profession mostly on a small individual basis, have also shown improvement particularly, since the departmental encouragement and help provided to activate a cooperative sector in fish rearing. Already, there had come up three fishermen's cooperative societies in the District at Shajapur, Agar and Shujalpur. The societies were given the advantage of exploiting the departmental water reservoirs on priority basis and were also provided with loans and subsidies for various fishing equipment, boat etc. Nylon twine is also provided to them on much below the market price under a UNICEF Scheme. Besides, the recently organised District Fishermen's Union is also expected to help these societies and fishermen, in marketing their fish and eliminating the presence of the middlemen. All this, will further help improve their economic condition.

Another significant step towards the progress of fisheries in the District was taken in 1975-76 with the establishment of a Fish Farm near the Cheelar reservoir which will play a key role in boosting the fish production of the District. It will be the main source for the bulk supply of fish seed in the District and thus, alongwith other fish rearing sources, deficiency in this respect is soon going to be wiped out. The farm, in addition, is also expected to supply fish seed to other districts, as well.

FORESTRY

The main functions of the Forest Department that is, protection and reforestation of the forests take a significant position in this District where they had not been important enough and registered an alarming decline right since the thirties or earlier even. There

was practically no area shown under them for a good part of the fifties and the sixties. Back even at the beginning of this century the Gwalior State Gazetteer had recorded 18,448 acres (7,465 ha.) of forest area in the former Shajapur *zila*. In the present, however, it was only by the mid-sixties that some improvement seemed to have taken place and the year 1965-66 showed about one thousand ha. of forests in the District. Despite the changing concept or definition, the departmental efforts at their regeneration and growth have made the area, at least, stable and also grow to a certain extent and eversince the close of the sixties the area has remained constantly near the three thousand ha mark. The forests commonly lack the bigger tree species and mainly consist of scrub jungle and bushy growth including trees like *gurgan, reongia, ber, sitaphal, babool* etc. Their limited economic value and utility to the District people largly lies in the collection of the *tendu-patta*, grass and in the implementation of nistar facilities. The *nistar* facilities besides other common concessions like free availability of *serali* to people of *dohar* or *basor* caste while, it is supplied at a fixed rate to others.

Of the forest produce *tendu* leaves and gum were collected departmentally, wheareas, grass was disposed off by auction. The average annual yield of *tendu* leaves during the seventies came to about 850 standard bags with a value of over Rs, 35 thousand. Grass was the next most valuable item of forest produce in the District. Honey was also produced to a small extent. Shajapur, Shujalpur, Agar, Susner and Pachor served as main markets for all this produce.

In the direction of further development, some plantation of *khair, babool* and prosipis have been tried, though without any success yet.

STATE ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTUE

In the present, the farmers, like every where else are provided with loans (taccavi) under the two British time acts, the Agriculturists loans Act, and the Land Improvement Loans Act, for diverese purposes both in the time of distress or otherwise. With the advance of agriculture has also increased their scope and extent in a large measure and the *taccavi*, now a days, is made available for such modern machinery as tractors.

Formerly also, the Gwalior State Administration used to give financial and other assistance in time of distress as taccavi loans but no regular system in regard with *taccavi* or other assistance seemed to have been in existence till the first decade of the twentieth century. As a way of general assistance to the agriculturists the erstwhile State first started tahsil level agricultural banks in 1909 which were, later in 1918, sought to be substituted by district level central cooperative banks and cooperative credit societies. But, alongwith the establishment of these institutions, the originally started agricultural banks too continued functioning for as long as 1925. It although, amounted to some duplication but all this only helped in furthering the interest of cooperative credit in the area. Credit through cooperatives has, in the present, become an important additional source of help to the farmer while, *taccavi* under the two Acts, remains to be the main prop provided by the administration to the cultivators in times of distress. The table on next page illustrates the position of loans distributed in rural areas through cooperative or other agencies, by the end of last decade in the District.

Table No. IV-5
Loans Distributed

(In '000 Rs.)

Year	Short term loans	Medium term loans	Long term loans
1968-69	11,932	1,404	1,232
1969-70	15,377	1,381	1,016
1970-71	20,039	2,071	1,374

FAMINE

Shajapur being the part of famous Malwa tract famines as such were rare even in the past when both the area and intensity of such calamities used to be much greater. In those days, not only the lack of transport facilities and difficulties of communication came in the way of speedy assistance but the absence or near absence of utilization of the existing water potential for irrigation and other agricultural advances also helped to aggravate the situation brought about by sudden failures of rainfall. Still the richess of Malwa tract alliviated to a great extent any impact of a famine unless it was too severe and more or less country wide in its nature. Thus, it was only about once, at the turn of this century, when it became known as the year of great famine in Malwa. The effect was that, the following year, in 1901-02 the lowest ever cultivated area was recorded in the region. Since then, of and on, there have been failure of rains and consequent reduction of cultivated area as reflected in the successive administration reports but famine as such is rather unheard of in the District.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

Shajapur District is no exception to almost universal predominance of agriculture being the main-stay of the rural economy in Madhya Pradesh. Majority of the District population is still engaged in agricultural pursuits. The industrial activity thus presently, play a very insignificant role, though its importance in District economy could not be overlooked. During the post-Independence period, there has been considerable spurt in industrial activities, but the complexion of occupational structure in Shajapur has materially not changed. The returns of the last three censuses corraborate the above contention. We find that the level of industrial workers has, more or less remained at the same level with not much of divergence towards the modern non-traditional industrial sectoor.

POPULATION DEPENDANT ON INDUSTRIES

According to Census 1951, the estimated number of workers engaged in economic classification of 'Production other than cultivation', which largely constitute the industrial working force, was 22,473,[1] or 5.2 per cent of the total population in 1951. Although the figures are not strictly comparable for reasons of change in the definition and classification etc., of industrial 'workers', the Census 1961 returned 27,962 industrial 'workers' in the corresponding industrial categories, constituting 9.8 percent of the total number of 'workers' in 1961. Recording an increase of 24.4 percent over 1951, the industrial activities during this decade seems to have received considerable encouragement. The trend seems to have continued during the ensuing decade of 1961-71. But it appears that the same is not truely reflected in the Census figures of 1971. In the corresponding categories constituting industrial worker, the Census, 1971 rerurned 22,434 workers, showing an absolute decrease of about 24.6 percent in the number of industrial workers. The reason seems to lie, as shown above in the change in definition of industrial workers in Census 1971, where in, 'Workers' were classified on the basis of their main activity.[2]

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1. As per note in Appendix-I Census of India Paper No. I of 1962 (Industrial workers in 1951, roughly constituted of self-supporting persons in respect of their principal means of livelihood plus the earning dependents in respect of their secondary means of livelihood, engaged in 'Production other than cultivation' category. The corresponding categories in 1961 were 'Mining and quarrying, livestock, fishing and hunting,' 'Household Industry' and 'Manufacturing other than household industry'. The corresponding categories in census 1971, were Plantation, orchards, livestock, foresting, fishing; Mining and quarrying, Household industry and Manufacturing other than household-industry.'
2. Census of India, 1971, pt. II, B(I) P.I. L.

OLD TIME INDUSTRIES

Although no specific references are available, Shajapur has been no exception to the general prevalence of traditional village industries in the area. Associated with the functional caste, carpentry or wood-work, mat-weaving, pottery, leather-tanning and shoe-making, *tel-ghani* black-smithy, dying and printing, hand-loom weaving, gold-smithy, cotton ginning, etc., were the inevitable part of the village economy of Shajapur. Rich in cotton growing, cotton ginning, pressing and bailing and hand-loom weaving, rope making, etc., have been important industries of Shajapur. Lack of specific references of any other specialized industry, however, makes it difficult to mark them out distinctly.

POWER

As a vital pre-requisite of modern industrial development, the availability of electric energy cannot be ignored. The history of power generation in Shajapur commenced in 1940[1], when for generating power, an oil engine with a capacity of 30 kw. was installed at Shajapur by the Muncipal Authorities. Mainly, it supplied electricity for domestic use, for religious, educational institutions and hospital needs. The demand for muncipal street lights was also met later. It is interesting to note that about 37 paisa *(6 annas)* per unit was charged from the consumers[2].

By the year 1951, the Power House had improved its capacity to 135 kw. The Power House generated 0.134 million Kwh. of energy in that year, and sold out about 0.113 million Kwh. units. It was mostly supplied for domestic and commercial light & fan requirements and for public lighting. The Water Works was also supplied power for water and sewage pumping.

The paucity of demand from industries during this period, indicates the low level of industrial activities. It appears that for the first time in 1953, the demand for low and medium voltage energy for industries was registered. Shajapur Power House, the installed capacity of which was further raised to 259 Kw. by then, supplied 0.033 million Kwh. to industries in that year. On the eve of the formation of new Madhya Pradesh in 1956, the Power House was running at the peak of its capacity and generated an estimated 0.269 million Kwh. units in 1956. It sold out 0.220 million Kwh, of which 0.034 million Kwh was supplied to industries.

With the availability of the Chambal Hydel Power during the early 'sixties' gradually the entire demand of electricity was shifted to the Distributing Centres of the Chambal Grid System. It was reported that during the closing years of the decade (1961-70), 234 factories were supplied power, apart from 2,816 other consumers, During the year 1971-72, Ujjain-Agar-High Tension Lines were laid, which improved the supply position in Agar. A number of power lines were completed by the year 1975-76 and their progress is given in the following table.

1. Gwalior Manufacturer's Directory, 1948, p. 18.
2. Ibid, p. 83.

Table No. V-1
Progress of Transmission Lines

(in km.)

Particulars	33Kv lines	11 Kv lines	L.T. lines
Completed till March, 1975	582.20	502.55	1,093.17
Completed till March, 1976	582.20	503.55	1,484.68
Proposed for 1976-77	5.5	5.75	14.00

It has been reported that till the year 1974-75, 674 industrial consumers were supplied with power, which number further increased to 741 in March 1976. It is proposed to supply another 90 industrial consumers by March 1977. It may be seen that, this expansion of industrial activities during the 'seventies' could be made possible because increased emphasis was laid on rural electrification and energisation of power pumps for irrigation purposes.

Rural Electrification and Energisation of Pumps

After the installation of power generation plant in Shajapur town during the early 'forties' no steps seem to have been taken during the Princely rule for the electrification of rural areas. Even during the times of former Madhya Bharat State, this aspect remained neglected. Even in the urban areas, the only town which had street lights during the mid 'fifties' was Shajapur. But soon after the formation of new State in 1956, efforts were made during the Second and Third Plan Period to extend the electricity to rural and other urban area as well. Consequently, till the end of the Second Plan period in 1960-61, a beginning was made, when electricity reached in 6 villages.[1] In the meanwhile, the availability of electricity from Chambal Hydle Project, accelerated the pace of work and by the end of the Third Plan 23 Villages and towns were electrified. The next 4-5 years saw nearly a five-fold increase in their number. In 1969-70 the number of electrified villages increased to 108[2]. The land mark, however, reached with the beginning of Fourth Plan, when on the recommendations of D.B. Vankatappiya Committee, a Rural Electrification Corporation was established at the Centre in July, 1969. This gave much needed direction and financial help for the planned programme of rural electrification. During the year 1971 and 1972, two schemes of rural electrification were sanctioned by the said Corporation for Shajapur District.[3] The schemes envisaged the electrification of 32 villages in the District. It has been reported that by march 1975, nearly 243 villages were electrified which number increased to 259 in March, 1976 out of 71,059 inhabited villages. Rapid electrification of areas inhabiting weaker sections and Scheduled Castes was included under the 20 point plan, and much work was done for the electrification of these areas.

Whereas, only 660 irrigation pumps were energised by March 1972, their number increased mainfold in March 1975, when it was reported that a total number of 5,758

1. Aap Ka Zila, Shajapur, p. 2
2. Districtwise Economic Indicators of M.P. 1961-70, p.21.
3. Vidyut Sewa Ank, July 1974, p.20.

pumps were energised. Another 582 pumps were enrgised during the year 1975-76 bringing the total number of such pumps to 6,340. It was estimated that during this year, a sum of Rs. 19.92 lakh was spent on this scheme.

Seen against the background of overall progress of these twin schemes of electrification, Shajapur's position improved considerably amongst the districts of Bhopal division. As in March, 1972, the percentage of electrified villages to total villages was 15.2 as compared with the State average of 12.2. As for energisation of irrigation pumps, by March 1972, 660 pumps were energised per one lakh of population against the State average of 346. In Bhopal Division, Shajapur had the privilege of having the highest proportion[1].

INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES

Mines and Minerals

No minerals of economic importance have so far been found in this District. However, building stone is quarried at many places in Shajapur, Shujalpur and Agar tahsils, while sand is quarried at Shujalpur, Agar, and Susner tahsils. The annual production of minerals and estimated number of workers in mining activities is given in the following table.

Table No. V-2
Mineral Production

Year	Annual Production in Tonnes	No. of Workers (Estimated)
1970-71	48,296	200
1971-72	48,767	200
1972-73	36,695	175
1973-74	94,729	400
1974-75	95,053	400
1975-76	60,495	300

Source :- Collector, Shajapur

Stone quarries were located at Kanja, Pindonya, Padli, Lahori, Monlikheda, Sapkheda, Barwal, etc, in Shajapur tahsil; Shujalpur, Khedinagar, etc., in Shujalpur Tahsil; kamod, Bhagar in Agar; and Susner, in Susner Tahsil. Two sand quarries each were also found working at Shujalpur, Agar and Susner tahsils during the year 1976-77.

Post Independence Industrial Development

Shajapur District was a constituent part of former Gwalior State. It seems to have lagged far behind in the pace of industrial development. The dearth of basic minerals, power and vital infra-structual facilities may account for this.

1. Ibid. p. 22.

As elsewhere, agriculture has been the mainstay of the District economy, and it formed the nucleus round which all economic and industrial activity, revolved during this period. Cotton has been an important crop of the area and during the year 1948, five important ginning factories flourised at Shajapur. These were Madhav Ginning Factory, Shri Krishna Ginning Factory, Nazarali Ginning Factory and Hatim Bhai Ali Hussain Cotton Gin[1]. Even after the formation of Madhya Bharat Union in 1948, and subsequent launching of Five-Year Plans, Shajapur remained industrially a backward area, and no major or important industrial unit was established.

The small scale and household industrial sector, however showed some expansion of agro-based units. Apart from processing factories, only two units of printing presses were working at Shajapur and Susner[2]. The Census 1951, recorded the existance of 6,535 small scale and associated cottage and household units. As many as 5,654 of them were non-textile establishments engaged in carpentry, blackmithy, earthen-pottery making, mat-weaving, rope-making, lather tanning, currying and the like. These were largely need based units. Besides these, 464 were textile establishments and 417 handloom manufacturing units.

For encouraging the industrilization of the area, Government during the early 'fifties', established a Workshop at Shujalpur. It was primarily meant for training artisans in different trades, but it was ultimately expected that it would become the nucleus for small scale industries, such as cycle parts making, lock making, manufacture of umbrella parts, agricultural implements making, water fittings. With the help of the funds from All India Handloom Board, Dye House was also established at Shajapur during the year 1954-55.

By the year 1961, the total number of all types of industrial establishments increased to 7,296, of which 6,365 were in rural and 931 were in urban areas. Except for 187 units, all were non-power using units. Largely, these were shoe manufacturing, earthernware & pottery making, bamboo & cane products making, sundry hardware as G.I. pipes, wire-nets, bolts, cuttlery, etc, wooden industrial goods as bobbin manufacturing, textile garments making and cotton ginning & bailing units. It was recorded that 45 ginning factories were working in the District in 1961 with an average employment of 429 workers per day.

A decade later in 1971, the total number of registered, unregistered and household industrial establishments in Shajapur District rose to 8,268[3]. Small scale industrial units registered with the Industries Department increased from 51 in 1967 to 195 in 1973 and 221 in 1975. These units had an investment of Rs. 708 thousand and provided employment to 345 persons. By 1973, the number of such registered units had increase by about four folds, and investment had increased to Rs. 6,049.8 thousand and employment to 1,608[4].

The industrial units covered under the provisions of Factories Act, 1948, ranged from 56 to 79, between 1961 and 1975. Of these, it was reported that 27 factories were

1. Gwalior Manufacturer's Directory, 1948, p. 115
2. Shajapur District Census Hand Book, 1951, p. 3.
3. Industrial Statistics, 1973, p. 22.
4. Op. Cit., TableNo. 22, p. 57.

registered under section 85 of the Act (declared by notification)[1]. With an estimated employment of 1,844 in 1975, all the factories were using power. Some of these factories have been discussed in the following paragraphs.

Large or Medium Scale

Except for a medium scale unit, namely U.P. Steel Pvt. Ltd., there is almost complete absence of large scale establishments in the District. Established at Shajapur during the year 1974, the U.P. Steel has an invested capital of Rs. 31.8 lakh. The unit manufactures steel castings, steel ingots, etc. During the year 1975, the production of steel ingots amounted to 1,479 tonnes, and in the following year it was 1174 tonnes. The Unit has the capacity to produce stainless steel, alloy steel and casting also. The average employment in the Factory ranged from 20 to 50 workers per day.

Small Scale Industries

As stated earlier, there were 79 factories in the District in 1975, registered under the Factories Act, 1948. Classified according to industry, it may be seen that over-whelming majority of these, i.e., 43 were cotton ginning, pressing and bailing units. The rest were edible oil manufacturing units (5) motor vehicle repairing workshop (1) and a bicycle parts manufacturing unit (1). The two units of cotton industry were closed down during the year 1969-70. Industry-wise details of a few units, not located in the Industrial Estates, are given below:-

Cotton Ginning and Bailing Industry

This is the main industry of the District. In 1969, there were 43 such factories in Shajapur. They were largely located at Agar, Shajalpur, Berchha, Akodia, Susner, Kalapipal, Nalkheda, Barod and Shajapur. The largest unit from the point of view of employment was New Saraswati Ginning Factory, Shujalpur which offered an average employment to about 250 workers. Brijlal Jamnadhar Cotton Pressing Factory, Berchha was yet another unit with 100 persons.

The other important ginning factories were Ramnarayan Badrilal Cotton Ginning Factory No. I, Agar with 88 workers; Rajendra Pressing Factory, Agar, with 80 workers; Prahalad Ginning Factory and Oil Mill, Shajapur with 60 workers; Shriram Ginning and Cottage Industries, Akodia and Patel Ginning Factory, Shujalpur, each with 50 workers. Besides, there were a number of others factories, mostly ginning factories, which employed about 50 workers daily. An important unit was Agar Cooperative Marketing Society, which was also engaged in Cotton ginning. It engaged about 50 workers in 1976-77.

Manufacture Of Edible Oils

In 1969, there existed 5 oil mills, each one of them barring the Vishnu Oil Mill, Shajapur combined either cotton ginning or rice manufacturing processes. The oil mills were located at Shajapur (2) and Nalkheda, Agar and Susner one each. The last named unit was the largest employer of workers (50).

In 1976, amongst the oil mills Mahavir oil mill at Berchha Mandi was an important unit.

1. Saw mills, rice mill and flour mills.

Repair of Motor Vehicle

The State Road Transport Corporation, maintained a repairing workshop at Shajapur, which in 1969, had an average employment of 20 workers. By 1976- 77, the average employment in the workshop increased to 42. Durga Khandsari Udyog started at Gadroli village of Shajapur, which manufactured Khandasri Sugar, deserves a special mention as it was perhaps the only unit engaged in Khandsari production.

Industrial Policy and Planning

The main plan of the State's Industrial policy is to encourage industrialization of backward areas, and development of basic infra- structural facilities for the same. With this in view, the State Government has classified the backward districts into three categories- 'A'B'C'. Shajapur District has been classified into the last category i.e. 'C'. It is envisaged that the more backward a district is, the more facilities it will enjoy, in respect of levy of sales tax, supply of electricity and water and interest free loan, etc.

INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

Semi-Urban Industrial Estate, Shajapur

In accordance with the State's industrial policy, it was envisaged during the Third-Plan period to establish an Industrial Estate at Shajapur. The scheme was accelerated after the opening of the District Industries Office here, in 1967. Consequently, five sheds were constructed in the Estate, which were subsequently alloted to seven industrial units. The details of these units are given in the following table:-

Table No. V - 3
Industrial Units Established in the State

S. No.	Name of the Unit	Year of Establi-shment	Invested Capital (Rs.)	Products Manufac-tured	Workers (Average) Daily)
1.	Murli Oil Mill	1969	20,745	Groundhut oil	11
2.	Murli Dal Mill	1970	3,874	Dal	3
3.	Murli Poha Mill	1974	8,500	Poha	6
4.	M.P. Niwar Factory	1975	28,800	Niwar	13
5.	Prakash oil Mill	1968	33,000	Oil	5
6.	Swastik Niwar Factory	1973	27,500	Niwar	9
7.	Madhya Bharat Re-Rolling Mill	Under Construction.			

Source :- Assistant Director of Industries, Shajapur

Rural Work shed, Agar

The State Government has also established a Workshed at Agar, for which a provision of Rs. 17,000 was made in the year 1967-68, and another Rs. 15,000 in the

year 1968-69. Two units namely Rajesh Industries, Agar, and Radheshyam Industries, Agar were established in the Shed in 1969 and 1968, respectively. The invested capital of the respective industries was Rs. 10,000 and 11,600. Rajesh Industries was engaged in manufacturing barbed- wires and provided employment to about 2 workers. Radheshyam Industries manufactured agricultural implements and gave employment to 4 workers.

Apart from Semi-Urban Industrial Estate at Shajapur and Rural Workshed at Agar, the Government has also declared Shajapur, Shujalpur and Gulana areas as industrially more backward in the District. For the establishment of industries in these areas, the Government of India have also extended a share cpaital subsidy of 15 percent. For the purpose, a 50 acres land at Shajapur and a 100 acres in Shujalpur has also been earmarked for Industrial Area[1]. Entrepreneurs are being offered other facilities too for the establishment of new industries in these areas.

Cottage and Household Industries

Since ages, the rural society in every village has nourished a new-work of village industries and crafts which catered to their day-today socio- economic needs. Operating without the handicaps of labour and technical know-how, they form perhaps the most important sector of the District economy. These caste-based industries and crafts were largely pursued in Shajapur as elsewhere, by the village occupational castes and handicraft workers. They inherited the necessary occupational skill.

According to Census, 1961 there were 16,023 persons or 5.7 percent of the total workers, spread out in rural areas engaged in the household industries. The following table gives some important cottage industries.

Table No. V-4
Household Industries, 1961

Sl. No.	Household Industry	No. of Workers	Percentage to Total Workers
1	2	3	4
1.	Production of butter, ghee, Cheese & other dairy products.	761	4.75
2.	Production of edible fats and oils other than hydrogenated oil	460	2.87
3.	Cotton weaving in handlooms	382	2.38
4.	Making of textile garments	1,401	8.74
5.	Manufacture of Wooden goods, furniture etc.	1,252	7.87
6.	Manufacture of bamboo, and cane leave articles.	2,151	13.42

(Contd.)

1. **Apka Zila, Shajapur**, pp. 9-10.

1	2	3	4
7.	Currying, tannings and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather.	857	5.35
8.	Manufacture of shoes & other leather footwear	2,395	14.95
9.	Manufacture of bricks, tiles, etc.	441	2.75
10.	Manufacture of earthenware & pottery	2,222	13.87
11.	Manufacture of Sundry hardware	1,015	6.33
12.	Manufacture of Jewellery, silverware, etc	573	3.58

Thus, it is evident from the above that, handloom weaving, shoe-making by Chamars, manufacture of earthen wares and pottery by Kumhars, making of bamboo and cane articles, carpentry and textile garment-making are the more important household industries in the District. Handloom weaving, which has been an important cottage industry continues to be so, and manufactures *sari, malmal, pagri* - turban, etc.

Progress Under Twenty Point Programme

Under the Twenty Point Economic Programme during the year 1975-76, 27 new small scale and cottage industries were established which included polythene pipe, workshop, *telghani,* oil-mill and similar other units. The nationalized Banks advanced a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs to about 300 artisans of the area. In the private sector, a Kandsari mill was established in Gadroli village of Shajapur Tahsil. It opened up new vistas of employment opportunities to the workers of the area. Financial aid was also made available to about 130 persons for undertaking the production of *tar-gur, telghani* oil, papad and *bari,* bricks, etc.

For the development and revitalisation of the old handloom industry in the District, steps were taken to bring 120 of the handloom units under the cooperative fold. Facilities were also extended to them for increasing the production and marketing of their products.

Industrial Cooperatives

The Cooperative movement started in the first decade of this 20th century, gradually came to this area during the Gwalior State times but did not make much headway. There is reference of a leather worker's cooperative formed in 1925 at Susner. Others such cooperatives which may have been established, soon became defunct and no record is available about them.

It was only after the country became Independent that the cooperative movement gained momentum and a number of industrial cooperatives were started in the District. There were 39 such cooperatives as 1970-71. Though the necessary financial and organisational facilities were made available to them, these societies were not in a great success. Their number declined from 39 in 1970-71 to 9 in 1974-75. Consequently, the membership too declined from 1,202 to 222 over the period. The owned capital and working capital which was Rs. 90,058 and Rs. 3,23,703 in 1970-71, also followed the trend and declined to Rs. 35,994 and Rs. 98,766, respectively in the year 1974-75.

Infact the present condition (1976) of the societies is not very encouraging. Four of the 9 societies have not yet commenced working. The rest of the 5 societies, which manufacture steel furniture, agricultural implements, soap, etc. are the only functioning industrial cooperatives in the District.

In order to assist these cooperative societies, the Government granted loan assistance to them, which amounted Rs. 7,200 in 1970-71. During the year 1973-74 and 1974-75, loan assistance to the 9 working societies amouted to Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 5,702, respectively.

Industrial Training

Earlier, a reference to the establishment of a training workshop in early 'fifties' has been given. The said workshop trained artisans in various trades. Later during the subsequent plan periods, the Industries Department continued to finance training centres in different trades through the agency of Block Development Authorities in the District. A Sericulture Demonstration Scheme was started under Susner Block. It imparted training also to 6 persons.[1] But presently, no such training centre is being run by the Department at Shajapur.

Industrial Arts

No reference is available to establish that any of the cottage or household industry working in Shajapur, attained any level of artistic excellence.

INDUSTRIAL POTENTIAL

No minerals of industrial importance are found in Shajapur District. But with the increased power, infrastructural and economic facilities and incentives to the prospective entrepreneurs, the planning and phasing of new industries in this area could be undertaken. As the District has been categorised as industrially a very backward area (Category C), maximum facilities and incentives are provided by the State Government to new industrial units. Besides, the Government of India also have dicided to give a subsidy of 15 percent to such units which may be established at Shajapur, Shujalpur and Gulana.

Resources

With its black-cotton soil in the plains and moderate climate, Shajapur predominently is an agricultural-District. Primarily, a cotton and wheat producting area, the other crops raised here are jowar, paddy, sugarcane, groundnut, sesamum etc. The District is drained by the Chillar, Parvati, Kali Sind and Lohari rivers. The principal sources of irrigation are wells, rivers and tanks.

As for the livestock resources the District was reported to have 702.9 thousand cattle in 1974-75, though it is still deficient in milk supply. Animal bones, hides and skins are largely exported.

With its three thousand ha. area under forest, the main forest wealth of Shajapur is limited to *Sagi*, fuel-wood, bamboo, gum and grass.

1. Shajapur District Census Hand Book, 1961, p. XLIII.

Adequate and regular power supply is available from Chambal Hydel Power. The power has now reached to its 259 villages, facilitating the decentralization of industrial units.

Shajapur is also served by different means of transport and communications. Broad guage and medium guage Railways connect Shajapur with important centres. The railway tract extends to 169.6 Km. Eleven important centres namely Maksi-Pir, Umrod, Berath, Kali Sind, Balai, Akodia, Shujalpur, Kala- Pipal, Jawadi, and Parwati are connected with borad guage line. Similarly, Tanodia and Agar are served by small-guage railway line. Situated on Agra-Bombay National Highway, Shajapur is also well connected with flourishing towns, business and industrial centres like Indore, Ujjain, Gwalior, etc., through 50.5 Km. of National Highways 92.8 Km. of State Highway and network of 16 major District roads and other village roads.

Large and Medium Scale Units

The industries Departmental Survey Report in 1965 had recommended the establishment of the following large or medium scale units at Shajapur :-

Spinning and Weaving Mills

As said earlier, cotton is an important cash crop of the District. In the year 1974-75, it was estimated that 50,747, thousand *ha*. of land was sown which yielded 25,852 bales of cotton.[1] Presently, the industry is being largely run on cottage or small scale basis, but there are fairly good prospects for the establishment of such a big unit at Shajapur. The spinning unit could find ready market amongst thousands of weavers, scattered all over the area. It has been reported that the Central Government granted a licence under the Industrial (Development and Regulations) Act for the establishment of a spinning unit, but it appears that no unit has so far been set up.

Sugar Industry

Sugarcane is another important cash crop of the District. During the year 1970-71, 24.5 thousand *ha*. of area was sown under it, which yielded about 4.0 thousand tonnes of sugarcane in that year. Most of the sugarcane was transported to the sugar mills of the neighbouring areas. Thus in view of the availability of sugarcane and other facilities, a sugar manufacturing unit could be established at Shajapur. The mill could be established in the cooperative sector.

Solvent Extraction plant

Sizable area of the District is under oil-seed production. In 1974-75, it was estimated that in 31.32 thousand *ha*. of area, oil-seeds were sown. Groundnut alone accounted for 27.8 thousand *ha*. The total production of oil seed in the corresponding year was 28.51 thousand tonnes, of which groundnut alone accounted for 27.1 thousand tonnes. The Report recommended the establishment of a solvent extraction unit at Shajapur in 1965. Though small units of oil manufacturing were established, but no licence has been issued for such unit so far.

1. Each bale of cotton weighs 180 kgs.

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Vegetable Oil Industry

The said Report also recommended the establishment of a vegetable oil industry, based on groundnut and *binola* seeds.

Potential Small Scale Industry

A number of agro and forest based small scale industries, such as flour mills, rice and dal mills, ginning and pressing factories etc., were already running in the District. Assessing the resources of the District, the Potentiality Survey of 1965 visualized good prospects for a number of small scale agro-based and demand-oriented units. They included straw-board agricultural implements, smokeless fuel, cold storage, manglore tiles, ice factory, cement, bricks and tiles, plastic goods, nut and bolts, scented sticks, paints and varnish, furniture, wooden and steel, absorbent cotton, chrome tannary, cotton seed processing, cotton linters processing, leather shoes, milk production and dal mills, etc.

In the following decade, thereafter, Shajapur District witnessed the establishment of a number of small scale units by 1973. From 51 small scale registered (Departmentally) factories in 1965, the number increased to 195 involving a fixed investment of Rs. 6,049.8 thousand and an average employment of 1,608 workers.

Prospective Cottage and Household Units

The principal cottage industry has been handloom weaving and a number of cooperative societies were formed during the past in order to organise the production on more sound lines. But as we have seen, the cooperatives of hand-looms have not flourished. However, there is much scope for developing this cottage industry. Similarly, other village industries like pottery, blacksmithy, brick and tiles, *gur* and *khandsari,* leather tanning, shoes making and *tel-ghani,* could be organised. Extensive facilities for organising such rural industries, financial assistance and marketing facilities on competitive price through emporiums is ensured to their production.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT ORGANISATIONS

Devoid of any major industrial activity during the past and to a great extent even now, the trade union activities in the District are insignificant. Madhya Pradesh Motor Karmchari Sangh, Shajapur appears to be the first union registered in the year 1970. Since then,two more unions, namely palledar Tulavahi Union, Shujalpur and Mazdoor Sangh, Agar were also registered in 1974. But the registration of the first Sangh was cancelled in the year 1974 and that of the latter two, during Dec. 1976.

Presently, no registered trade union of labourer is in the District. However, a number of statutory labour laws adopted, enacted during the past when the area was under the Princely Rule or Madhya Bharat Union, were also applicable to the class of industrial labour in Shajapur. After the emergence of the new State of Madhya Pradesh in 1956, the District came into the regular stream of welfare legislations, enacted or extended from time to time in the District.

Statutory Welfare Legislations

The Indian Factories Act, 1948

The Factories Act, 1948 seeks to cover all factories employing 10 or more workers with power and 20 or more workers without power. In 1975, there were 52 registered factories, besides, 27 units registered under Section 85 (declare by notification). The provisions of the Act covers an estimated number of 1,844 workers, engaged in these factories. The Act seeks to regulate the working conditions in the factories, and guarantees a basic facilities such as provision of dining sheds, rest sheds, drinking water facilities, proper covering of machines, etc.

Shops and Establishment Act, 1958

The Act seeks to regulate the working conditions, etc. of the employees engaged in the unorganised industrial sector such as shops and establishments in towns. The Act extends to two towns namely, Shajapur and Shujalpur in the District.

From 976 registered establishments in both the towns in Jan. 1973, the number increased to 1,055 in Dec. 1973, benefiting 431 employees. The Act seeks to regulate the working hours, leave, weekly off and other facilities to the workers in these establishments.

Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952

This Act seeks to benefit the employees in the event of retirement or untimely death. The dependents are given financial assistance. Both the employees and employers are required to regularly contribute compulsorily towards the fund.

Though the Act was made applicable to whole of the country (excluding Jammu & Kashmir) in 1952, but it was only in July 1956, that for the first time, 6 establishments of edible oil and fats were covered under the provisions of the Act in this District. Later in April 1959, one establishment of motor transport, in July 1961, two cinema establishments and a banking Unit in January 1966, and 8 cotton ginning and bailing and pressing units in September 1972 were covered under the Act, in Shajapur. Thus as in 1977, 28 establishments were covered under the Act.

The provisions of Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 have not been extended to the industries in this District.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

Banking history of the District is not available, apart from the general trade practices prevailing in the erstwhile Gwalior State, of which Shajapur was a district. Due to paucity of 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 generally carried on by the local money lenders. The banker and money lenders in the region were mostly, Marwari merchants. Petty money lenders were found in all villages of any size, which were the main source of credit supply of cultivators. The interest charged whether in cash or kind was usually exorbintant and very high. As for transactions in kind *sawai* system was prevailent. In cash transactions, rate of interest generally charged was 2 to 4 per cent per mensum and in poor crop years or when security is poor, 6 to 12 per cent was charged.[1] Thus, the age-old institution of money-lenders was the main agency meeting the credit requirements of the District.

Indebtedness

Account of indebtedness in rural or urban areas of Shajapur District is not found available in old records. No estimate can be made of the volume of indebtedness in the District, but some thing can be gathered from the report of the Economic and Industrial Survey Commission appointed by the erstwhile Gwalior State.

The Commission in it's report, published in 1932, has made some significant observations on the economic condition of the people - "Drought on scanty and capricious rainfall, loans on heavy rate of interest, ruinous litigation and extravagent ceremonial rites and traditional customs, communal squabbles, conservatism, illiteracy and high land assessment are the chief causes of the poverty of agriculturists. A farmer or tenent is steeped in debt. He can shake off his burden only when his crops are bumper and fetch good prices. These factors are dependent upon nature and trade.[2] "Thus, it can be said that cultivators were heavily indebted which was mainly due to exorbitant rates of interest charged by money lenders, highly expensive ceremonies, litigation and poor rains.

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, 1907, p.98.
2. Report of the Economic and Industrial Survey Commission, 1932, p. 87.

No economic survey or investigation of indebtedness in the District has been conducted even in recent years. But the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee, conducted a survey to study the credit problems in Shajapur District in 1951-52. According to the Survey, average debt per family in the District for all families at the end of the year was Rs. 292 (cultivators Rs. 367 and non-cultivators Rs. 144). The average debt per indebted family was Rs. 434 for all families (cultivators Rs. 492 and non-cultivators Rs. 272). The proportion of indebted families was 67.3 per cent, for cultivators and 52.8 per cent for non-cultivators. During the year covered by the Survey average growth of debt was Rs. 137 for all families (Rs. 167 for cultivators and Rs. 76 for non-cultivators). Thus, growth of debt was 88.2 per cent for all families. It grew by 83.8 per cent among cultivators and 114.0 per cent among non-cultivators. It is clear from these figures that the magnitude of indebtedness was more among cultivators. Out of the average debt per cultivating family of Rs. 367, Rs. 305 were taken from professional money lenders, Rs. 8 from agriculturist money lenders, Rs. 11 from relatives, Rs. 4 from landlords, Rs. 2 from traders and Rs. 30 from cooperative institutions. This analysis clearly brings out the immense importance of professional money lenders as a major credit agency in the field of rural finances in Shajapur District.

General Credit Facilities Available

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

Money lenders

In Shajapur District, the money lenders have a prominent position as elsewhere in India. The agricultural base of the district's economy, non-availability of institutional credit and extravagent 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 them. No wonder the rates of interest charged in the past by the money lenders were exorbitant.

In order to make better provisions for the regulation and control of the transactions of money-lending, the Central Provinces and and Berar Money Lenders Act, 1934 (as amended from time to time) has been made applicable in new Madhya Pradesh. Under this Act registration of every person who carried on or intends to carry on the money lending business was made compulsory. According to provision of the Act, regular maintenance of accounts, supply of statement and receipts for repayment of loan to debtor by money-lender was also made essential. It cannot, however, be said with certainty that all persons doing the business of money lending got themselves registered. The number of un-registered money lenders in the District is not available, but estimated to be large. Tahsil-wise number of registered money-lenders in Shajapur District is given in the Table below :-

Table No. VI-1
Tahsilwise Number of Registered Money Lenders

Year	Shajapur	Agar	Shujalpur	Susner
1970-71	47	14	49	10
1971-72	51	12	47	8
1972-73	43	17	46	7
1973-74	42	17	58	6
1974-75	56	21	57	8

Source: District Registrar, Shajapur.

Joint Stock Banks

Commercial banks in the District transact all type of banking business, lend money to traders, cultivators, industrial units, professionals and to other depositors. These were generally located at places of agricultural marketing and trade which are mainly the characteristics of urban or semi-urban centres. But after nationalisation these banks are keen to serve the backward and weeker sectors of the economy in unbanked rural areas.

History of Commercial Banking

Modern banking institution came into existence in Shajapur District in February, 1945, when the Imperial Bank of India opened a branch office at Shujalpur. The Imperial Bank of India was nationalised and named as State Bank of India in 1955. State Bank of Indore opened its first banking office in the District at Shujalpur in 1957. Further, it opened banking offices at Shajapur in 1962, Agar in 1966, Susner and Nalkhera in 1970 and at Berchha in 1972. Union Bank of India started its office at Makshi in 1969 and at Shajapur in 1974. Central Bank of India opened its offices at Akodia in 1970, Kalapipal in 1972 and at Shujalpur in 1974. Bank of India entered in Shajapur District in 1971. It opened offices at Shajapur in 1971, Soyat Kalan in 1972, Agar Malwa and Moman Barodia in 1973 and at Shujalpur in 1975. State Bank of India entered recently in the District by opening its offices at Shujalpur and Shajapur in 1974 and 1975, respectively. Thus by the end of 1975, there were banks in the District, the maximum number (5) located at Shujalpur. It may also be noted that the Bank of India which entered the District comparatively late has opened the largest number of branches (5) in the District.

Spread of Banking

By the end of December, 1967, average persons per banking office was 3,03,000 while the State average was 1,31,000. At the end of June, 1969, the average persons per banking office in the District decreased to 1,59,000, due to increase in banking facilities and the State average also decreased to 1,16,000. After Nationalisation branch expansion activities in the District took place rapidly and the District average further reduced to 93,000 by the end of September, 1970 and to 75,000 by the end of June, 1972.

As at the end of September, 1970, Shajapur District ranked 198th in the country in average population per banking office in District-wise data arranged in ascending order of population served.

Volume of Business

The commercial banks in Shajapur District during past few years have shown steady progress in their activities. Their deposits increased from Rs. 53 lakh in 1970 to Rs. 1,26 lakh in 1973. Bank advances in the District also increased from Rs. 34 lakh in 1970 to Rs. 40 lakh in 1973. During this period branch expansion activities took place and number of banking offices in the District increased from 7 in 1970 to 12 in 1973. Number of banking offices in Shajapur District and their deposits and advances are given in the Table below :-

Table No. VI - 2
Business of Commercial Banks in Shajapur District
(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year (at the end of June)	Functioning Offices	Deposits		Advances	
		Reporting Offices	Amount	Repoting Offices	Amount
1970	7	7	53	5	34
1971	7	7	63	7	29
1972	9	8	97	8	40
1973	12	12	126	12	40

Source: Reserve Bank of India Bulletins.

At the end of June, 1973, 11 banking offices in the District reported Rs. 18 lakh in 748 current accounts, Rs. 44 lakh in 5,659 saving accounts, and Rs. 63 lakhs in 2,406 fixed deposit accounts. It is interesting to note that the bank deposits in savings and term accounts amounted to be Rs. 1,07 lakh, while only Rs. 18 lakh were in current accounts. The bank depositors who usually contribute to current accounts being traders this would perhaps indicate the low trading activities in the District.

Outstanding Credit

As at the end of June 1973, outstanding credit of 11 reporting banking offices in the District amounted to Rs. 41.41 lakh in 1,168 accounts. Of these Rs. 17.57 lakhs were reported to be in agriculture, Rs. 1.41 lakh in personal accounts and Rs. 4.60 lakh in other accounts. Outstanding credit in industry also includes Rs. 2.32 lakh in small scale industries.

Finances to Priority Sectors

Special efforts are being made to meet the financial needs of the priority and weeker sections of the society comprising of industry, agriculture, retail traders, professional and self employed persons etc. By the end of December, 1976, Union

Bank of India, Shajapur advanced loans of Rs. 0.38 lakh to agriculture, Rs. 2.58 to industry and Rs. 12.20 lakh to other priority sectors, which includes shoemakers, oil crushers, basket makers and retail traders. By the end of January, 1977, Bank of India advanced loans of Rs. 75.28 lakh in Shajapur District, which includes Rs. 67.76 lakh for agriculture and Rs. 7.50 lakh for other priority sectors. As at the end of December, 1976 total advances made by State Bank of Indore in Shajapur District aggregated to be Rs. 58 lakh. These include Rs. 0.74 lakh under differential interest rate scheme (4 per cent), Rs. 0.79 lakh against gold and silver, Rs. 3.45 lakh for agriculture purposes and Rs. 11.47 lakh for other purposes. Of these Rs. 0.75 were advanced for *harijans* and Rs. 15.70 lakh for others. By the end of April, 1976 State Bank of India, Shujalpur advanced loans of Rs. 1.11 lakh under (4 per cent) differential rate of interest, and its branch at Shajapur sanctioned loans of Rs. 1.14 lakh under differential rate of interest scheme, Rs. 1.26 for agricultural development works Rs. 1.09 against gold and silver and Rs. 1.35 for *kirana,* cloth and cement traders and small scale industries.

Lead Bank Scheme

Under the Lead Bank Scheme, Central Bank of India was designated as the lead bank in Shajapur District, with the responsibility for taking the leading role in surveying the credit needs in development of branch banking and extension of credit facilities in the District. The Bank is also expected to act as a constorium leader for opening of new branches, as well as for meeting the credit requirements. It will also invoke the cooperation of other banks operating in the District.

Cooperative Credit

History of Cooperative Credit

A scheme was initiated in the former Gwalior State during the first decade of the present century to save the agriculturists from the clutches of money lenders. The former Gwalior State thought it desirable to finance them directly out of it's own funds and a definite beginning in this direction was made in the year 1903, when rules embodying the terms and conditions on which such loans would be granted were adopted. These rules were later amended and consolidated in an enactment known as the Agricultural Banks Act, 1909. This Act provided for the establishment of Agricultural Banks at the tahsil headquarters. These banks were concerned only with lending of State funds to needy cultivators and recovering it in due course. By the year 1916 many defects were noticed in the working of Agricultural Banks. Therefore the State authorities decided to start cooperative societies, and to displace the agricultural banks. In pursuance of this decision, cooperative societies were gradually organised at district and *pargana* headquarters to replace the agricultural banks. In January, 1918, the State passed an Act known as the Cooperative Societies Act, Gwalior, on the lines of the British India Cooperative Societies Act II of 1912. In the preamble of the Act it was stated that the object of the Act is "the promotion of thrift, self help and mutual assistance among persons of common economic needs, whose means of income are limited, such as agriculturists, artisans, small traders etc." In February 1918, the Shajapur District Cooperative Bank was established to provide credit facilities to needy cultivators of the District. In addition to it two pargana banks were opened at Shujalpur in January 1918 and at Agar in May 1919. In October, 1925, an Act known as the Banks Act was

passed. By this act, the Agricultural Banks Act of 1909 was repealed and the district and pargana banks which were governed by the Cooperative Societies Act, were brought under the operation of the new Banks Act. In 1925 the number of agricultural cooperative credit societies in Shajapur District was 374, of which 201 were in Shajapur pargana, 92 in Shujalpur, 64 in Agar and 17 in Susner pargana. In 1930, their number increased to 578. Of these, 248 were in Shajapur pargana, 144 Shujalpur, 126 in Agar and 60 in Susner pargana. In addition to these 5 non-agricultural societies in Agar pargana and 3 in Susner *pargana* were also functioning during this year. The period between 1931 to 1940 was difficult for cooperative credit soceties and their recoveries were affected due to world wide economic depression, but in Shajapur District their number increased to 582 by the year 1940.

In 1957-58 there were 617 agricultural credit societies with a membership of 21,294 and working capital Rs. 75.90 lakh. These societies were reorganised in better shape and in 1960-61 the number decreased to 370 but their membership and working capital increased to 27,737 and Rs. 11.78 lakh. In 1970-71, their number further decreased to 146 while their membership and working capital increased to 47,000 and Rs. 351.19 lakh, respectively. Apart from these there were 29 non-agricultural credit societies in 1955-56 with a membership of 647 and working capital Rs. 3.52 lakh. Their number and working capital increased to 30 and Rs. 3.93 lakh, in 1960-61, while their membership decreased to 400. These societies made some progress till 1970-71 and their membership and working capital increased to 1,046 and Rs. 5.53 lakh, but their number decreased to 21 by the year 1970-71. Progress of the cooperative credit movement was slow in the past and even during plan periods it has been taking roots in a steady manner.

Presently, the cooperative credit structure for short and medium term credit in Shajapur District includes a central cooperative bank at district level and primary credit societies at base. For long term credit there is a land development bank in the district. Thus, the cooperative credit sector in Shajapur District consists of the District Central Cooperative Bank, District Land Development Bank, 146 agricultural credit societies and 18 non-agricultural credit societies.

The Shujalpur Central Cooperative Bank, Shajapur

The Shajapur District Bank, the Shujalpur Pargana Bank and the Agar Pargana Bank were opened in February 1918, January 1918 and May 1919, respectively. At the time of inception their authorised share capital was Rs. 2 lakh, Rs. 0.50 lakh and Rs. 1 lakh, respectively. Their paid-up share capital as on 30th, June, 1926 stood at Rs. 1.09 lakh, Rs. 0.30 lakh and Rs. 0.35 lakh, respectively. In March, 1926 one more pargana bank was started at Susner with authorised share capital of Rs. 0.50 lakh. These banks financed cultivators through agricultural credit societies. On 1st July 1965 these four banks were amalgamated into one and thus, the Shujalpur Central Cooperative Bank came into existence with headquarters at Shajapur. The Bank progressed well and opened its 16 branch offices and 3 pay offices in the District. Presently the Bank has its branch offices at Shajapur (1968), Akodia (1961) Sarangpur (1965), Momanbarodia (1963), Berchha (1964), Shujalpur (1918), Kalapipal (1962), Arnyakalan (1966), Agar (1919), Awantipur Barodia (1963), Kanad (1964), Barod (1958), Tanodia (1965), Susner

(1926), Nalkhera (1956), Soyat Kalan (1956), and pay offices at Khokra Kalan (1968), Khardon Kalan (1966) and Maksi (1966). Area of operation of the Bank is whole of the Shajapur District. It's authorised share capital was increased from Rs. 50 lakh to Rs. 1 crore in 1972. The membership of the Bank was 2771; 2746 and 2511 in 1971, 1973 and 1975, respectively. The Bank deals in all type of banking business, but it's main function continues to be to finance agricultural operations through it's affiliated cooperative societies. The table given below depicts the progress and working of the Bank after Independence.

Table No. VI - 3

Shujalpur Central Cooperative Bank, Shajapur

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Share Capital	Reserves	Deposits	Working Capital	Loans Out-standing	Profit
1946-47	1.69	2.87	10.32	16.18	10.31	0.17
1956-57	5.29	4.91	24.91	55.49	38.00	0.90
1966-67	19.05	13.19	59.99	226.74	193.76	1.27
1971-72	50.00	19.42	63.20	334.14	311.04	6.52
1972-73	54.09	23.72	71.22	364.96	330.58	5.90
1973-74	54.83	28.43	76.95	363.99	322.67	7.72
1974-75	57.77	32.93	92.39	343.30	305.22	7.08

Source: - The Shujalpur Central Cooperative Bank, Shajapur.

The Bank provides short and middle term loans to cultivators and member-societies. The bulk of it's advances go to agricultural sector through affiliated societies. Non-agricultural sector, financed by the Bank, consists of marketing, industrial and consumers cooperative societies. The Bank advanced loans of Rs. 62.39 lakh in 1970-71, Rs. 206.60 lakh in 1972-73 and of Rs. 204.89 lakh in 1974-75. The progress made by the Bank was quite impressive in the past but it is steady in recent years as indicated in the above table by the increase in the volume of share capital, working capital, and deposits. In respect of outstanding loans the position does not appear to be very satisfactory.

District Cooperative Land Development Bank, Shajapur

The District Cooperative Land Development Bank was established in March, 1963, with headquarters at Shajapur. Later, it opened branches at Shujalpur in 1968, Agar and Susner in 1970, Shajapur in 1972, Kalapipal and Barod in 1975 and at Moman Barodia in 1976. The area of operation of the Bank is whole of the Shajapur District. The medium and long term finances are provided by the Bank to cultivators. The figures regarding working and progress of the Bank are given in the Table below:

Table No. VI-4

The District Cooperative Land Development Bank, Shajapur.

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Member-ship	Share Capital	Working Capital	Invest-ments	Loans Adva-nced	Loans Reco-vered	Loans Outst-anding	Profit or Loss
1963-64	649	0.08	0.08	N.A.	-	N.A.	-	+0.03
1965-66	1,234	0.32	7.49	N.A.	3.11	N.A.	5.46	-0.04
1970-71	8,247	3.20	48.75	12.42	48.75	2.29	44.37	-0.04
1971-72	10,407	4.44	59.45	1.98	15.93	2.92	54.86	+0.03
1972-73	13,180	7.49	95.53	2.84	84.44	75.78	84.96	+0.06
1973-74	15,250	10.46	127.47	3.84	35.82	6.46	413.03	-0.50
1974-75	15,642	11.46	148.22	5.03	33.32	21.64	135.56	+0.15
1975-76	15,597	18.18	151.78	5.51	N.A.	14.39	132.08	+1.92

Source: The District Cooperative Land Development Bank, Shajapur

The table given above indicates that the Bank made satisfactory progress in the past decade in all aspects of it's activities. Paid-up share capital and working capital of the Bank increased from Rs. 0.08 lakh and Rs. 0.08 lakh in 1963-64 to Rs. 18.18 lakh and Rs. 151.78 lakh in 1975-76. Membership of the Bank also increased from 649 to 15,597 during this period. The Bank earned Rs. 1.92 lakh as net profit in 1975-76.

The Bank deals directly with cultivators and term loans are sanctioned for purchase of tractors, pumpsets, sinking of well and other agricultural development works. The Bank advanced loans of Rs. 30 lakh in 1972-73, Rs. 30 lakh in 1973-74 Rs. 9 lakh in 1974-75 and Rs. 1.16 lakh in 1975-76 for these agriculture development purposes. Apart from these loans, Rs. 24.54 lakh in 1973-74, Rs. 116.49 lakh in 1974-75 and of Rs. 19.14 lakh in 1975-76 were distributed as loan under the World Bank Project for sinking and repairing of well, pipe line and for purchasing of oil and electric pump-sets.

Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies

The main object of agricultural cooperative credit societies is to borrow funds from the members and other sources to be utilised for advancing loans to member cultivators and promotion of thrift. 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 working in Shajapur District its tabulated below :-

Table No. VI - 5
Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Number of Societies	Member-ship	Share Capital	Working Capital	Reserves	Deposits	Loans Advanced
1970-71	146	47,000	48.29	351.19	92.60	7.76	303.26
1971-72	146	48,700	52.73	393.96	46.56	9.36	334.51
1972-73	146	49,286	54.93	472.26	48.92	8.47	346.35
1973-74	146	49,540	63.28	473.12	51.85	8.74	332.64
1974-75	146	49,267	58.56	397.29	45.58	9.25	165.93

Source: Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Shajapur

The facts given above indicate that the progress of these societies during last five years was slow and even in 1974-75 they have shown decreasing trends. Their membership, working capital and loans given to members in 1974-75, compared to 1973-74, have registered decrease. These societies earned a profit of Rs. 11.27 lakh and suffered a loss of Rs. 0.75 lakh in 1974-75.

Non-agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies

Non-agricultural credit societies in general may be divided into banking societies of large and small size, which aim at doing banking business for providing finance to small traders, enterpreneures and other individuals, and the other societies are of wage earners. Main statistics of these societies in Shajapur District for the past five years are given below :-

Table No. VI - 6
Non-agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Number of Societies	Member-ship	Share Capital	Working Capital	Loans Advanced	Loans Out standing
1970-71	21	1,046	0.73	5.53	3.15	4.86
1971-72	21	2,186	0.91	7.96	4.44	6.00
1972-73	19	1,153	0.90	7.52	3.81	6.02
1973-74	18	1,186	0.99	7.53	4.83	6.72
1974-75	18	1,316	1.02	8.42	1.28	6.72

Source: Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Shajapur

The table given above indicate that non-agricultural cooperative credit societies made slow progress during past five years. Their membership and working capital increased from 1,046 and Rs. 5.53 lakh in 1970-71 to 1,316 and Rs. 8.42 in 1974-75, though their number decreased from 21 to 18 in respective years. The column of loans advanced was also reduced from Rs. 4.83 lakh in 1973-74 to Rs. 1.28 lakh in 1974-75, while amount of outstanding loans remained at Rs. 6.72 lakh. The low distribution and recovery of loans indicate the static business activities of these societies.

OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Small Saving Schemes

The organisation attracting and mobilising the savings are : Post Office Saving Schemes and Life Insurance. The small saving schemes which continued in Shajapur District are (1) Post Office Saving Bank Account (2) 12 Years National Plan Certificate (3) 15 Years Annuity Certificates (4) 10 Years Treasury Saving Deposits and (5) Cummulative Time Deposit Scheme. The gross and net deposits in these schemes in Shajapur District are given in the Table below :-

Table No. VI - 7
Post Office Saving Schemes

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Progressive Totals		Yearly Target
	Gross	Net	
1971-72	16.24	1.05	5.00
1972-73	7.53	7.16	N.A.
1973-74	30.62	4.97	4.72
1974-75	33.64	5.20	7.95
1975-76	39.68	9.67	15.00

Source: District Small Saving Officer, Shajapur

The small saving per capita at the 1971 population was approximately Rs. 1.43 in 1975-76. During past few years these schemes in the District made slow progress but their achievement were below the targets fixed. This is perhaps due to lack of industrialisation in the District.

Life Insurance

Insurance business is the best source of attracting small savings of the people with risk covering. The business of life insurance has registered rapid progress after its nationalisation in 1956. In Shajapur District a branch office of Life Insurance Corporation of India was started on 1st October, 1973. Area of operation of this branch is whole of the Shajapur and Rajgarh districts. The life insurance in Shajapur District is given in the table below :-

Table No. VI-8
Life Insurance in Shajapur District

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Number of Policies	Sum Assured	Number of Agents
1973-74	1319	108.89	82
1974-75	761	55.82	72
1975-76	794	68.24	75

Source :- Life Insurance Corporation of India, Branch Shajapur.

The above table reveals that the life insurance business in Shajapur District decreased in 1974-75 in comparision to 1973-74 but it made a little progress in 1975-76.

Government Finance

Under the Agriculturist's Loans Act and the Land Improvement Act the Government advances loans to agriculrists for agricultural purposes in the form of *taccavi*. The industries department of the State also extends financial assistance to small scale and cottage industries under the State Aid to Industries Act 1958. Details regarding these have been given in the preceeding chapters. Apart from these the Madhya Pradesh State Financial Corporation is also financing 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, 1976 the Corporation sanctioned loans of Rs. 3.62 lakh to 9 small scale industries, of which Rs. 3.36 lakh were disbursed till this date.

Warehousing

In Shajapur District five centres of the Madhya Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation were opened at Shujalpur (1958), Akodia (1962), Agar (1966), Kalapipal (1966) and at Nalkhera (1975). Akodia centre was closed in 1972. Agar centre was closed in 1970 but reopend in 1972. Kalapipal centre, which was closed in 1971, was reopened in 1974. The agriculturists and business men on production of their warehouse receipts, are entitled to take loan from commercial banks. The year-wise deposits in these warehousing centres are given in the Table below :-

Table No. VI-9
Deposits in Warehousing Centres

(In Qnts.)

Year	Shujalpur	Akodia	Agar	Kalapipal	Nalkhera
1970-71	29,077	3,523	1,210	1,676	-
1971-72	18,440	4,641	Nil	Nil	-
1972-73	93,570	Nil	-	-	-
1973-74	71,118	-	-	-	-
1974-75	1,23,736	-	-	-	13,273

Source :- Madhya Pradesh Warehousing Corporation, Indore

Stock Exchange

There is no Stock Exchange in Shajapur District.

CURRENCY AND COINAGE

As Shajapur was a district in the former Gwalior State, coins of the erstwhile State were prevalent in this district also. Up to 1899 issues of coins from several local mints were current in the State. In 1898-99 local currency was replaced by the British rupee.[1] The decimal system of currency is in operation since 1957 and all transactions are being made in the new currency.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Old Time Trade

In early days trade was little developed in this area. No figures are available by which to trace the course of trade in early days. But by the end 19th century, chief exports from Shajapur District were crude-opium, which was sent to Ujjain for manufacture, food grains, *ghee* and cotton, while piece-goods, hardware, sugar, salt and kerosene oil were imported. Shajapur was the important trading centre in the District. On Bhopal-Ujjain section of the Great Indian Peninsula railway, Maksi, Berchha, Kali-sind, Akodia, Shujalpur, Kala-pipal and Parbati were the railway stations for trading activities. Marwari Banias and Muhammadan Boharas were the most important trading classes in the region[2].

Present Day Trade

Employment in Trade and Commerce

According to 1961 Census, 6,537 persons (6,067 male and 470 female) were engaged in Trade and Commerce in Shajapur District. Of these 3,423 were in urban areas and 3,114 in rural areas. Of the total 6,537 workers in this category 1,177 were in Susner tahsil, 1,420 in Agar tahsil, 1,898 in Shajapur tahsil and 2,042 in Shujalpur tahsil. Employment in this category was only 2.3 percent of the total workers in the District. As many as 47.64 percent of these were from urban areas. There was not much of trade and commerce in the District and it was mostly confined to retail type. Only 6.62 percent of the total workers were engaged in whole sale trading and the rest were confined only to small retail type of business. Thus, the pattern of trade in the District is the conventional type. In 1971 Census, number of persons engaged in commerce was 8,109 (7,819 male and 290 female) of which 3,625 were in rural areas and 4,484 in urban areas. Of the total 8,109 persons in this category 1,385 were in Susner tahsil, 1,803 in Agar tahsil, 2,506 in Shajapur tahsil and 2,425 in Shujalpur tahsil. The data given above are not comparable due to change in the defination of "worker" from Census to Census, but it can be safely said that commercial activities, during recent years, have definitely expanded.

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 96. Central India Agency Report, 1898-99, p. 2.
2. Gwalior State Gazetteer, 1907, pp. 74-77, 174.

Course of Trade

According to 1971 Census, sugar, vegetables ghee and cloth were among first three important items of import in whole of the District, while wheat, ground-nut and cotton were principal imports in Akodia town. Wheat, groundnut and its oil, cotton and cotton seeds were important items of export from the District. Since the individual economic entity of the district and places is fast 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. However inward figures of some mandies and muncipalities in the District may be dealt with.

Regulated Markets

Regulated markets have come up to solve many problems of agricultural marketing by regularising it mainly at assesbling points. The main aim of the the market regulation is to regulate the sale and purchase of agricultural produce and to ensure a clean deal to producer cultivator in mandies. By the end of 1976, the mandies at Shajapur, Momanbarodia, Berchha, Agar, Shujalpur, Kalapipal, Akodia, Susner and Nalkhera were regulated. The details of the commodities traded in some of the Mandies are described in the following paragraphs.

Krishi Upaj Mandi, Nalkhera

Krishi Upaj Mandi, Nalkhera is a regulated mandi in Shajapur District. Main commodities traded in this mandi are food grains, pulses, cotton and groundnut. Arrivals in Nalkhera Mandi are given below :

Table No. VI-10
Arrivals in Krishi Upaj Mandi, Nalkhera

(In Qnts.)

Year	Wheat	Paddy	*Juar*	Gram	Groundnut	Cotton	*Maithi*
1970-71	930	2,200	1,980	250	10,600	5,000	500
1971-72	55	84	122	45	930	1,650	10
1972-73	1,100	300	2,500	1,000	1,000	1,500	700
1973-74	1,000	1,000	2000	2,000	3,500	3,700	1,050
1974-75	Nil	3,400	35,137	7,087	4,200	5,400	2,000

Source :- Krishi Upaj Mandi, Nalkhera

Krishi Upaj Mandi, Shajapur

Krishi Upaj Mandi, Shajapur is an important regulated mandi in the District. Ground-nut, cotton, *jwar,* wheat, gram, maize and black soyabean are the principal commodities transacted in this mandi. Arrivals in Shajapur mandi are given below :-

Table No. VI-11
Arrivals In Krishi Upaj Mandi, Shajapur

(In Qnts.)

Year	Ground-nut	Cotton	*Juar*	Wheat	Gram	Maize	Black Soyabean
1970-71	13,333	5,897	2,243	5,228	861	318	Nil
1971-72	26,334	7,588	2,545	25,152	962	320	Nil
1972-73	20,151	8,745	1,200	1,021	1,886	446	55
1973-74	29,171	7,878	Nil	Nil	3,290	1,000	653
1974-75	30,871	9,014	30,688	3,340	6,445	1,140	3,651

Source :- Krishi Upaj Mandi, Shajapur

Krishi Upaj Mandi, Kalapipal

Krishi Upaj Mandi, Kalapipal was started in 1929. Wheat, *Juar, gram, urad, alsi, tuar* and ground-nut are the important commodities dealt in this mandi. Arrivals in Kalapipal mandi are tabulated below :-

Table No. VI-12
Arrivals in Krishi Upaj Mandi, Kalapipal

(In Qnts.)

Year	Wheat	*Juar*	Gram	*Urad*	Ground-nut	*Alsi*	*Tuar*
1970-71	9,556	9,288	3,722	3,113	9,697	776	Nil
1971-72	11,553	18,923	3,460	2,816	9,280	990	Nil
1972-73	3,337	46,612	8,224	880	8,934	468	1,488
1973-74	13,652	2,504	9,992	1,076	5,188	1,644	620
1974-75	3,224	51,217	9,901	2,970	9,378	1,322	4,234
1975-76	13,408	18,600	12,744	6,664	11,293	1,296	4,076

Source :- Krishi Upaj Mandi, Kalapipal

Krishi Upaj Mandi, Akodia

Krishi Upaj Mandi, Akodia was established in 1922. Main commodities transacted in this mandi are wheat, *Juar,* gram, cotton and ground-nut. Improtant arrivals in Akodia, mandi for the past few years are given in the Table below. :

Table No. VI-12
Arrivals in Krishi Upaj Mandi, Akodia

(In Qnts.)

Year	Wheat	*Juar*	Gram	Groundnut	Cotton
1960-61	59,961	22,446	2,178	1,044	14,823
1965-66	168	516	8,079	9,819	20,823
1970-71	16,100	8,130	12,510	15,475	23,950
1971-72	22,160	11,220	16,792	12,200	16,384
1972-73	11,970	19,998	13,182	11,298	13,239
1973-74	3,157	1,590	12,744	8,895	4,395
1974-75	120	26,370	16,287	12,282	7,581

Source : - Krishi Upaj Mandi, Akodia

Imports in Municipal Limits

The imports in the urban areas of muncipalities mainly consist of consumer goods like cloth, sugar, kerosene oil, edible oils, general merchendise, drugs and medicines, metals and metal-wares building materials etc. Inward transmission of some important commodities in Shajapur and Agar-Malwa muncipalities is given below :-

Table No. VI-13
Imports In Shajapur and Agar Malwa Municipal Limits

(In thousand Rs.)

	Shajapur		Agar Malwa	
	1971-72	1974-75	1971-72	1974-75
1. Food and baverages	20,76	25,35	19	28
2. Light, fuel and perfumes	21,86	32,08	22	33
3. Building materials	5,60	8,44	19	8
4. Drugs and medicines	15,18	19,17	17	29
5. Cut-piece and silk cloth	34,53	70,64	34	66
6. Metals and metal-wares	3,68	16,52	33	12
7. Miscellaneous	4,95	5,54	3	Nil

Source:- Chief Municipal Officer, Shajapur and Agar Malwa

Centres of Wholesale and Retail Trade

All the tahsil headquarters, mandi and banking centres in the District have whole-sale or retail marketing facilities. The important business centres in the District, thus, are Susner, Agar, Shajapur, Shujalpur, Momanbarodia, Berchha, Kalapipal, Akodia and Nalkhera. Apart from these, bulk of retail trading and commercial activities also takes place in periodical village markets and fairs and melas.

Rural Marketing Centres

Weekly and fortnightly markets are a regular feature of our village economy. Bulk of the trade takes place on bazar days. In Shajapur District 43 periodical markets were held in rural areas in 1961, of these 9 were held in Susner tahsil, 9 in Agar tahsil 15 in Shajapur tahsil and 10 in Shujalpur tahsil.

Fairs and Melas

Melas have been an inevitable part of the socio-religious life of the District from early days. These also assumed commercial character later. In all, 25 fairs and melas were held in Shajapur District according to 1961 Census Survey. Of these 5 were held in Susner tahsil, 6 in Agar tahsil, 9 in Shajapur tahsil and 5 in Shujalpur tahsil. Piplayakheda fair in Susner tahsil and Baijnath fair in Agar tahsil were largest in the District attended by 25,000 persons each.

Cooperative Marketing

The idea of cooperation in the field 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 consumer goods on a reasonable price. The cooperative marketing sector in the District, at present, consists of 4 cooperative marketing societies, one whole sale consumers cooperative stores, 4 primary consumers cooperative stores and a district branch of the Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing Federation.

Cooperative Marketing Societies

Five cooperative marketing societies were opened in Shajapur District at Agar (1957), Shujapur (1957), Susner (1958), Shajapur (1958) and Kalapipal (1961). Susner society functioned till 1972-73. These societies are engaged in distribution of agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and agricultural implements, and are also in purchase and sale of agricultural produce. Besides, they deal in general merchandise. The working of cooperative marketing societies in Shajapur District is given in the Table below :-

Table No.VI-14
Cooperative Marketing Societies

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Number of Societies	Member-ship	Share Capital	Working Capital	Purchases	Sales
1970-71	5	997	6.77	31.35	93.35	75.99
1971-72	5	1131	7.27	27.55	54.24	91.62
1972-73	5	1127	7.78	24.40	52.70	64.79
1973-74	4	1058	7.56	30.60	41.55	50.39
1974-75	4	1099	7.40	34.71	76.13	84.03

Source:- Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Shajapur

These societies provides many facilities to cultivators by reducing the rate of commission, providing immediate payment after sale and by providing gowdown facility.

Primary Consumer's Cooperative Stores

In all seven primary consumers cooperative stores were opened in Shajapur District. The first primary store was opened at Shajapur in 1947. Later, in 1958, 1962 and in 1970 four more stores at Shajpur and in 1956 and 1967 two stores at Agar were started. In addition to these primary stores one whole-sale consumers cooperative store was opened at Shajapur in 1966. By the year 1971-72, two primary stores stopped functioning at Shajapur and the number decreased to six and further decreased to five in 1972-73. These stores are responsible for proper distribution of consumer goods at a fair price and for controlling the highly increasing prices of essential commodities.

Detailed figures of consumers cooperative stores in Shajapur District are given in the Table below :-

Table No. VI-15
Primary Consumers Cooperative Stores

(Amount in lakh Rs.)

Year	Number of Stores	Member-ship	Share Capital	Working Capital	Purchase	Sale
1970-71	6	2,050	1.88	3.01	5.04	5.84
1971-72	5	2,140	1.88	3.25	3.81	4.20
1972-73	5	2,158	1.87	2.36	2.78	2.92
1973-74	5	2,175	1.88	2.26	3.42	3.71
1974-75	5	2,160	1.88	1.47	6.11	5.92

Source :- Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Shajapur

The data given in the above table also includes the Wholesale Consumers Cooperative Store, Shajapur. In 1975-76, it's separate membership and share capital stood at 1429 and Rs. 1.46 lakh. The Store purchased and sold commodities worth of Rs. 1.22 lakh and Rs. 1.24 lakh, respectively, in 1975-76. Main commodities traded by the Store were wheat, rice, sugar, cloth, kirana, cycle tyres and tubes, edible-oils and soap.

Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing Federation

The Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative, Marketing Federation opened a branch office at Shajapur in 1965. The area of operation of this branch is whole of the Shajapur District. The district branch of the Federation is trading in food grains, pulses, consumer goods and provide fertilisers, seeds, pesticides, agricultural implements and cattle food to cultivators at reasonable price. Purchase, sales and net profit earned by the branch during past five years are given in the table below :-

Table No. VI-16
M.P. State Cooperative Marketing Federation Branch, Shajapur

(In lakh Rs.)

Year	Purchase	Sales	Net Profit
1971-72	3.78	39.87	0.10
1972-73	12.16	42.39	0.11
1973-74	8.99	33.71	1.13
1974-75	48.31	59.33	1.84
1975-76	4.49	68.20	0.06

Source : - M.P. State Cooperative Marketing Federation, Branch Shajapur

State Trading

State's active participation in the field of trade was necessitated by a general shortage of essential commodities caused during second World War period. The main object of state trading is the procurement and distribution of essential commodities viz. wheat, rice, *juwar* and sugar etc. at a reasonable price. Food Corporation of India, State Commodity Trading Corporation and Appex Marketing Federation are the agencies for purchasing levy grains and distribution of essential consumers goods in the District. During the year 1975, 5423 qnts. of wheat were purchased and 1565 qnts. of *juar*, 22,126 qnts. of rice were distributed in the District. During 1976, 6,043 qnts. of wheat and 7,334 qnts. of *juar* were purchased and 18,662 qnts. of sugar and 55 qnts. of wheat were distributed by these agencies. Distribution of grains and sugar is done through 204 fair price shops of which 181 were in rural areas. Of these 204 shops, 57 were in Shujalpur tahsil, 44 in Agar tahsil, 37 in Susner tahsil and 66 in Shajapur tahsil.

Merchants Associations

Trade and commerce being an important activity of modern times, the organisations of traders play a vital role in the economic life of the society. By the end of 1976, three Kirana Vyapari Sangh were functioning at Shajapur, Shujalpur and Agar. Two Anaj Vyapari Sangh were working at Agar and Shujalpur. In addition to these Kherchi Vyapari Sangh and Mishthanna Vyapari Sangh were also functioning at Shujalpur.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Weights and measures used in the former Gwalior State were prevalent in Shajapur District also. Concerning the weights and measures used in the former Gwalior State Capt. Luard gives the following account in the Gwalior State Gazetteer :-

"The weights used in the case of precious stones are made of metal, usually brass or earthen ware. Besides precious stones, silk, thread, etc., are also weighed by this measure.

8 Khaskhas	-	1 Chanwal
8 Chanwals	-	1 Ratti
12 Mashas	-	1 Tola
5 Tolas	-	1 Chhatak

"For articles of bulk, weights of maunds and seers, etc. are made of iron and are flat, round or conical pieces. All heavy articles of bulk, such as grains, fuel, alkali, cotton, drugs, rice, sugar, certain spieces and sweetmeats, vegetables and fruits are weighed by these measures.

4 Chhataks	-	1 Paua
2 Pauas	-	1 Adhasera (1 1b.)
2 Adhseras of 4 Pauas	-	1 Seer
5 Seers	-	1 Panseri
20 Seers	-	1 Kham, Maund or Adhaun,
40 Seers or 8 Panseries	-	1 Maund (Pakka Md.)
6 Maunds	-	1 Mani

"The Measures used for capacity are made of brass, copper and earthen were resembling a cup in shape. Bottles and half-bottles are also used. Milk and wine are generally weighed. Syrups and Kerosine oil are also sold by these measures.

2 Chhataks	-	1 Adhapai
4 Adhapais	-	1 Adha or semi bottle
2 Adhas	-	1 bottle
20 Bottles	-	1 Canister

"Apothecaries use the following :-

6 Rattis	-	1 Dag
3 Mashas	-	1 Diram
4 Mashas	-	1 Misqal
14 Mashas	-	1 Dam

"Measures called Paiya and Bariya, made of wood and shaped like a tumbler are used in village in selling grain, berries, etc.

1 Bariya	-	2-1/2 Pauas (i.e., 10 Chhataks)
1 Paiya	-	6 Seers

"Yard measures are made of iron or bamboo, marked in Girahs and Ungals. Cloth, cotton and woolen substances are measured by yards.*

8 Jau	-	1 Ungal
4 Ungals	-	1 Girah

* Tailors have a yard 18 girhas long made of a cloth

4 Girahs	-	1 Balishta
2 Balishtas	-	1 Hath
2 Haths	-	1 Yard
3 Jau	-	1 Inch
12 Inches	-	1 Foot
3 Feet	-	1 Yard

"Silken and cotton thread are often sold by wieght. Lachhas (bundles) of woolen thread are sold by number. The dozen and kori or score are the units in ordinary use."[1] The following surface measures are chiefly used in measuring land stone, timber and lime are similarly measured.[2]

2 Gaz	-	1 Gattha
20 Gaz or 60 Yards	-	1 Jarib (chain)

"In measuring timber, the following table is used :

4 Sut	-	1 Pan
4 Pans	-	1 Tassu
12 Tassus	-	1 Yard

"In measuring surface, the following measures are used.

20 Anwansi	-	1 Kachwansi
20 Kachwansi	-	1 Biswansi
20 Biswansi	-	1 Biswa
20 Biswas	-	1 Bigha
1.936 Bighas	-	1 Acre[3]

Adoption of All India Standards

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 provisons of the Act, the metric weights and measures were made compulsory in Shajapur District from 1st April, 1962.

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, pp. 78-79.
2. Square feet are used in measuring in some of the **parganas.**
3. Gwalior State Gazetteer, pp. 79-80.

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

Shajapur occupies an important position being located on Agra-Bombay road and on Maksi-Guna broad gauge railway line. The roads and railways, running through the District have helped the movement of men and goods. Its road system comprising National Highways, State Highways, District Roads and other roads have made communication easier. National Highway No. 3, i.e. Agra-Bombay road passing through the District is an important line in communication. The automobile penetrating areas in the interior have brought them closer to the towns and centres of trade. However, even today 636 villages are not served by any road except pathways and cart tracks which are open only during the dry season. The following table shows the number of villages which are served by the communication facilities and their distance from the nearest town.

Table No. VII-1
Transport Accessibility

Distance from the nearest town	Total Number of Villages	Number of villages served by				
		Metalled Road	Unmetalled Road	Metalled Road and Rail	Unmetalled Road and Rail	Others
5 km. and less	109	23	30	1	2	--
6-10 km.	250	49	56	--	--	--
11-15	242	24	72	--	--	2
16-25	349	20	111	4	--	6
26-50	175	8	75	2	--	4
Total	1,125	124	344	7	2	12

Source:- Shajapur District Census Hand Book, 1971

The rail-road accessibility in this District reveals the fact that a very large number of villages are at distances in the range of 16-25 km. from the nearest town. The villages in the District are not only numerous, they are also more widely scattered. Accessibility is higher in the southern and central part of the District than in the northern. The

following table shows the number of villages which are connected by roads in Shajapur District.

Table No. VII-2
Number of Villages Having Roads

S. No.	Tahsil	Total Number of villages	Number of villages connected by Roads	Percentage
1.	Susner	219	22	10.04
2.	Agar	279	35	12.54
3.	Shajapur	362	55	55.19
4.	Shujalpur	265	19	7.17
	Total	1,125	131	84.94

Source:- Shajapur District Census Hand book, 1971

It is clear from the above table that Shajapur tahsil has the highest percentage of road accessibility i.e. 55.19. Agar, Susner and Shujalpur tahsils have 12.54, 10.04 and 7.17 percent road accessibility. However, the communication facilities in Shajapur District can not be said to be satisfactory. The absence of adequate transport facilities implies greater isolation of villages and greater difficulties in the way of their economic development.

Old Time Trade Routes and Highways

Very little information regarding old time trade routes and highways in the District is available. In earlier days the routes were unpaved and rivers mostly unbridged. The road system remained badly neglected for long. The initiative to construct roads was taken by Sher-Shah-Suri in the 16th Century. Following the foot-steps of ancient Indian Kings, he constructed many roads. The enthusiasm for road construction continued under the Mughals. In view of the high strategic importance of this area, the construction of the Agra-Bombay road was started in 1840 by the East India Company. The Company received considerable financial contribution from erstwhile Gwalior State also for its completion. In 1866, after 26 years of construction, this road was handed over to Gwalior State. About 50 km. of Agra-Bombay road runs through this District. It enters the District at the Kilometre 486 and leaves the District boundary at Kilometre 537.

Means of Conveyance and Traffic

The roads which were used for communication in the earlier days were mostly narrow, unmetalled and also uneven. The wheeled transport was not much favoured by the people. Generally, man travelled on a horse back or on camel. Otherwise an elephant was used by nobled and wealthy people for riding and poor people used to ride on donkey, mule, pony or even on a buffalo. Shorter distances by the wealthier people were travelled in a *'Palkee'*. The other forms of transport were tongas, bullock cart and chariots, etc., which were common vehicles used for both carrying passengers and goods. Bullock carts, camels and pack oxen were chiefly used for carrying goods

over long distances. The *banjaras* specialised in conveying goods in bulk such as food grains, sugar and salt on their pack oxen. The cart traffic was confined to the fair weather months. In the past no care was taken to keep the pathways in good condition and in many cases they were worn out by traffic and washed away by the rain water.

History of Road Development

The necessity of developing the roads in a systematic way was realised by the administration in the middle of 19th century. The development of the railway system was necessarily followed by a change in the scheme of road construction. The old trunk roads lost their value and the policy was adopted of constructing feeder roads to the railway and also roads useful for administrative purposes, bringing large towns, villages and grain centres in touch with the central markets. Gradually, the network of roads in the District was expanded and improved.

Some roads were constructed in this District by erstwhile Gwalior State of which it formed a part. In 1911-12, important roads were Agar-Ujjain road (Class II, 29.5 miles), Agar-Susner road (Class- III, 18.4 miles), Susner-Soyat road (Class-III, 25 miles), Agar-Sarangpur road (Class III, 31.4 miles), Shajapur-Berchha road (Class III, 32.1 miles), Shujalpur-Pachhore road (Class III, 8.4 miles) and Agra-Bombay road (Maksi, Tonk and Shajapur Section, Class II, 32.1 miles). During this period a public works department was established and engineers were appointed to look after the construction and maintenance of roads. The end of the First world war saw the advent and development of motor transport and need was felt for better roads capable of withstanding the strain of fast moving heavy vehicular traffic.

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. The result was that little attention was paid to inter-state roads or roads required for developed areas. The important roads existing in 1931-32 were as follows in Shajapur District.

Name of Road	Class of Road	Length in Miles	Expenditure	Average cost of maintenance per mile
1. Agra-Bombay Road	II	16.5	3,348	197
2. Berchha Road	III	10.7	1,959	178
3. Shujalpur-Pachhore Road	"	8.5	1,679	187
4. Amla-Nalkhera Road	"	9.6	1,926	193
5. Agar-Susner Road	"	19.0	3,614	190
6. Agar-Sarangpur Road	"	31.4	6,004	194
7. Agar-Ujjain Road	"	12.6	2,887	230
8. Susner-Patan Road	"	25.0	4,641	186
9. Akodia-Sarangpur Road	"	13.4	2,535	197
Total		147.5	28,713	194

Besides the above, there were a number of well recognised fair-weather tracks, which linked the interior with main roads and railway. By the year 1939-40, the State maintained about 11 roads with a total length of about 152 miles. The expenditure on road construction and maintenance was Rs. 49,010.[1]

The road construction programme made considerable headway on account of the impetus given to it by the Nagpur Plan. This plan of roads evolved in December 1943, for the first time in the history of roads in India, gave 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 8 km. from the road, while in agricultural area no village should remain more than 32 km. from the main road. 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'. Under the Constitution, the subject 'Highways' declared by or under law made by Parliament to be National Highway is a central subject. By the year 1947, the District had about 222.30 km. roads. The classified road length in the District was as follows :

National Highway

Agra-Bombay Road	50.50 km.

Major District Roads

1. Indore-Kota Road	92.80 km.
2. Shujalpur-Pachhore Road	12.80 km.
3. Amla-Nalkhera Road	13.50 km.
4. Akodia-Sarangpur Road	27.30 km.
5. Agar-Sarangpur Road	51.50 km.
6. Shujalpur-Berchha Road	16.40 km.
	216.10 km.

Other District Roads

1. Akodia Mandi Road	3.60 km.
2. Kalapipal Road	1.40 km.
3. Maksi Station Road	1.20 km.
	6.20 km.

Road Development after Independence

In the Post-Independence period it has been recognised with greater force that transport is the focus of all economic development and without enlarging the system it is futile to think of expansion of trade 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. After the formation of Madhya Bharat, some schemes for construction of roads were undertaken in this District. The merger of Madhya Bharat in the larger unit of Madhya Pradesh

1. General Statistics of Gwalior State, 1939-40 pp. 153-54.

in 1956, further, stimulated road construction activities. In recent years, therefore, there has been remarkable growth and development of transport and communication facilities in this District. This has been made possible, largely because of improvement and construction of new roads under the Five Year Plans. The table below shows the progress of road development after 1950-51 in Shajapur District.

Table No. VII - 3 *
Length of Roads

(In km.)

Year	Surface of Roads		
	Bituminous	Water Bound Macadam	Natural Soil Fair Weather Roads
1950-51	--	272.8	--
1955-56	50.5	233.9	--
1960-61	74.0	234.0	--
1965-66	136.2	180.5	--
1966-67	139.1	189.5	4.0
1967-68	149.0	210.8	4.0
1968-69	186.0	213.2	4.0
1969-70	252.2	158.0	4.0
1970-71	282.2	134.6	4.0
1971-72	287.6	120.9	4.0
1972-73	317.0	114.3	0.8
1973-74	353.9	121.0	0.8
1974-75	354.2	128.4	0.8

Source: Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (B&R) Shajapur

It is clear from the above table that there has been rapid increase in kilometrage of roads since the implementation of Five Year Plans. The First Five Year Plan, marks the phase of planning for road development. By the end of Second Five Year Plan, the total road kilometrage had increased to about 308 km.

The Government of India in 1957, prepared a Twenty year Road Development Plan (1961-81) with a view to raising the average road kilometrage to 83.2 km. per 259 sq. km. of area and to bring every village, (i) in a developed and agricultural area within 3.4 km. of metalled road and 2.4 km. of any road, (ii) in a semi-developed area, within 13 km. of a metalled road and 5 km. of any road, (iii) in an under developed and uncultivable area within 19 km. of a metalled road and 8 km. of any road. Since the

Latest figures are given in Appendix 'C'.

beginning of Third Five Year Plan efforts have been made to implement this policy. There has been steady expansion in road kilometrage from the year 1968-69. In the year 1974-75, the length of different surfaces of roads (maintained by Public Works Department) aggregated to 483.40 km. The Bituminous surface covered the highest road length, i.e., 354.2 km. (73.28 percent) water bound macadam roads came next in order with 128.4 km. (26.59 percent), while natural soil fair weather roads covered only 0.8 km. There can be no doubt that with the clearer appreciation of local needs as a result of economic planning and better estimation of the demands, plans for road development and construction have received more detailed and critical appraisal as part of the overall programme of economic development. Special attention has been paid to the roads for developing the rural areas as well as backward regions.

However, inspite of all this effort, in 1974-75, there were 7.79 km. of road per 100 sq.km. for the whole area of the District, which is less than the state average of 11.28 km. The pressure of population on roads was 71.27 km. roads per lakh persons in the District against the state average of 120.02 km. The comparative statement of category-wise proportion of roads and pressure of population in the District as on 31st March, 1975 is shown below :-

Table No. VII - 4
Categorywise Road Length

Particulars	Shajapur District			Madhya Pradesh		
	Metalled	Un-Metalled	Total	Metalled	Un-metalled	Total
1. Length Per 100 sq. km of area	7.78	0.01	7.79	8.39	2.89	11.28
2. Pressure of population per one lakh persons	71.15	0.12	71.27	89.24	30.78	120.02

Source: Executive Engineer P.W.D. (B&R) Shajapur

Road Classification

The Nagpur Plan gave the first ever classification of roads. This is a functional classification showing the utility of various classes of roads. The following table shows the classification of roads, of Shajapur district.

Table No. VII - 5
Classification Of Roads

(In km.)

Year	National Highways	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	Community Development Roads	Maintance cost in Rs.
1950-51	50.5	--	216.1	6.2	--	--	--
1955-56	50.5	--	227.7	6.2	--	27.2	--
1960-61	50.5	--	251.3	6.2	--	37.2	--
1965-66	50.5	91.8	168.2	6.2	--	--	3,11,684
1966-67	50.5	91.8	172.2	6.2	9.2	40.4	4,10,722
1967-68	50.5	91.8	205.6	6.2	9.7	40.4	4,17,861
1968-69	50.5	91.8	245.0	6.2	9.7	40.4	11,78,827
1969-70	50.5	91.8	255.0	6.2	9.7	40.4	13,92,785
1970-71	50.5	91.8	259.8	6.2	9.7	40.4	10,94,234
1971-72	50.5	92.8	263.4	6.2	9.7	40.4	13,06,792
1972-73	50.5	92.8	273.4	6.2	9.7	49.4	N.A.
1973-74	50.5	92.8	304.2	7.5	27.7	40.4	11,54,064
1974-75	50.5	92.8	304.2	7.5	28.4	40.4	9,51,195

Source: Executive Engineer P.W.D. (B&R) Shajapur

It is clear from the above table that highest road length comes in the category of Major District Roads. A review of the progress indicates that although Shajapur district has made substantial advance in road development, yet much remains to be done. The roads of the District are under the administrative and executive control of Executive Engineer, Public Works Department (Building and Roads) Shajapur Division. All the National and State Highways are blacktopped except for a few short stretches that come under the Water Bound Macadam. There is considerable kilometrage of unmetalled roads. Such roads are being gradually improved. The details of the existing roads are given below.

National Highways

The National Highway No. 2 i.e., Agra-Bombay road constructed in 1840 passes through the District in south-west to north-east direction. It traverses forabout 50.5 km. in the District and its maintenance throughout is satisfactory. The most important places situated on it are Shajapur, Sunera and Panwadi.

State Highways

The State Highways are all weather roads in the District which connect important towns. The total length of the State Highways in the District is 92.8 km. All these roads are in good condition and maintained by the P.W.D. of the State. The State Highway

No. 27 i.e. Jhalawar (Rajasthan) to Malkapur (Maharashtra) traverses from north to south, while State Highway No. 14 i.e., Ranchi (Bihar) to Pratapgarh (Rajasthan) traverses in the east-west direction. The district is thus connected by roads to neighbouring areas and states of Rajasthan, Bihar and Maharashtra.

Major District Roads

The Major District roads serve the areas of dense population, linking them with the markets or with important highways. They have been provided with a number of bridges and culverts to ensure uninterrupted traffic during the rainy season. The following sixteen roads of the District come in this category. All these roads are maintained by the State Public Works Department.

Table No. VII-6
Major District Roads

Sl. No.	Name of Road	Distance in Km.
1.	Shujalpur-Pachhore road	12.80
2.	Amla-Nalkheda road	15.30
3.	Akodia-Sarangpur road	27.30
4.	Agar-Sarangpur road	51.50
5.	Shajapur-Berchha road	16.40
6.	Shujalpur-Akodia road	11.60
7.	Shujalpur-Arandia road	23.75
8.	Arandia-Astha road	2.00
9.	Agar-Barod road	25.75
10.	Barod-Dug road	7.60
11.	Kurawar-Kalapipal road	46.80
12.	Kalapipal-Magrakhedi road	15.20
13.	Akodia-Sundersi road	25.40
14.	Arandia-Awantipur Barodia road	12.00
15.	Soyat-Machalpur road	2.80
16.	Soyat-Pidawa road	6.00

Other District, Village Roads

Such roads are intended to serve the interior rural areas. They connect villages and groups of villages with major District roads and small important towns. Inspite of their being most essential means of communication in the villages they are in most cases, no better than mere cart tracks and are completely unpassable during the rainy season. The important roads under this category are the following :

Table No. VII - 7
Other District, Village Roads

	Name of Road	Distance in Km.
	Other District Roads	
1.	Akodia Mandi Road	3.60
2.	Kalapipal Mandi road	1.40
3.	Maksi station road	1.20
4.	Shajapur station road	1.00
5.	Suncra Station road	0.30
	Village Roads	
1.	Jhonker-Maksi road	3.30
2.	Lahori road	6.40
3.	Mandoda approach road	3.34
4.	Bolai station road	3.24
5.	Madana approach road	3.70
6.	Berchha approach road	1.50
7.	Nipania-Baijarath approach road	6.00
8.	Patlawada approach road	1.00

Some roads were constructed under crash programme during the year 1973-74 at a cost of Rs. 2,80,584. These are Mardoda-approach road (3.34 km.) Bolai station approach road (3.24 km.), Madana approach road (3.70 km.), Berchha approach road (1.60 km.) and Nipaniya Kasai Dehria road (4.00 km.)

Municipal Roads

These roads are maintained by the Municipal committee within their respective areas. In 1975-76 Agar Municipal Council was maintaining 5.58 km. while Shujalpur, Susner and Shajapur were maintaining 11.18, 1.0 and 9.30 km. roads respectively.

Forest Roads

These are meant to give access to forests and are mostly cart tracks and all unmetalled roads. These roads are motorable only during the open season and are maintained by the Forest Department.

VEHICLES AND CONVEYANCE

The principal means of conveyance and transport in Shajapur district are automobiles, cycle rickshaws, tongas, bicycles and bullock carts. The motor has a leading role in the sphere of mechanical road transport. The bullock cart continues to be even now the basic means of transport in rural areas of the District. The bicycles, motorcycles and private motor cars are used in the towns. The goods are generally transported by trucks over long distances.

Automobiles

The use of automobiles in road transport both for carrying passengers and goods is quite popular in this District. They play an important role in the transportation system of the District. The table below gives the details of various types of vehicles registered in Shajapur District.

Table No. VII - 8
Number of Automobiles

Year	Cars	Buses	Motor cycles	Taxies	Tractors and Trailors	Trucks	Total
1958-59	4	5	--	--	1	7	17
1960-61	14	2	--	--	9	4	29
1965-66	--	1	1	1	9	8	20
1970-71	1	--	8	--	14	4	27
1971-72	--	--	2	--	13	5	20
1972-73	--	2	4	--	18	3	27
1973-74	--	2	5	--	12	5	24
1974-75	--	12	2	--	3	5	22
1975-76	--	1	4	--	13	3	21

Source: Regional Transport Officer, Bhopal

It is clear from the above table that the registration of automobiles does not depict any rising trend in the District. The vehicles registered with other regions are also plied on the roads of the District. The density of Buses, Cars, Trucks, and total automobiles of the District are shown below.

Table No. VII - 9
Density of Automobiles

S. No.	Automobiles	Shajapur District		Average of Madhya Pradesh	
		Per 100 sq. km. of area	Per 1000 Population	Per 100 sq. km. of area.	Per 1000 population
1.	Buses	0.90	8.08	1.67	0.10
2.	Cars	1.86	0.16	6.68	0.71
3.	Trucks	3.17	0.29	55.36	0.59
4.	Total Automobiles	16.22	1.48	33.18	3.52

It is clear from the above facts that Shajapur District lagged behind in automobiles in comparison to the average figures for the whole state. The distribution of automobiles per 100 sq. km. of area as well as the pressure of population per 1000 persons is less in the district than the State average.

Other Vehicles

Before the advent of the mechanized transport bullock carts, ponies and horses were mainly employed for the purpose in this District. These prestine means of transport still retain much of their former utility and importance. The most common vehicles now in use are bicycles, cycle rickshaws and bullock carts.

Bicycles and Cycle Rickshaws

The bicycles are much popular in rural and urban areas of the District due to their multifarious uses and cheapness. But since there is no provision of registration it is difficult to correctly assess the total number of bicycles in use in the District. The cycle rickshaws are mostly used in Shujalpur, Agar and Shajapur towns. It is a cheap means of transport for short distances with the carrying capacity of two passengers.

Bullock Carts

The rural areas not connected by the roads are still dependant on bullock carts for transport of men and material. As the bullock carts has become an integral part of our rural economy, it can not be easily brushed away as an outmoded 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. According to the figures supplied by the Directorate of Land Records, Madhya Pradesh, there were 35,171 bullock carts in 1960-61, which increased to 41,601 in 1971-72. The carts are also used in the urban areas mostly for the transport of grain and heavy goods within the towns. Owning and working a bullock cart is immensely cheaper than owning and operating a mechanised road transport vehicles. As the wear and tear of the cart is negligible the cost of operation of the cart is also low. The draught animals can be usefully employed in agriculture. The following table gives the number of bullock carts registered with the different municipalities of the District.

Table No. VII-10
Number of Bullock Carts

Municipality	Years					
	1950-51	55-56	60-61	65-66	70-71	74-75
1. Shajapur	77	60	60	40	16	12
2. Shujalpur	15	20	20	23	31	20
3. Agar	--	--	--	--	9	50
4. Nalkheda	--	--	130	102	108	114
5. Susner	58	52	68	79	69	62

Source: Municipal Committees

Horse Driven Tongas

These vehicles are used for the transport of goods as well as passengers for local distances. The following table shows the number of Horse Driven Tongas in the various municipalities of the District.

Table No. VII-11
Number of Horse Driven Tongas

S. No.	Name of Municipality	Years					
		1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1970-71	1974-75
1.	Shajapur	2	2	2	2	5	9
2.	Shujalpur	30	50	27	23	14	21
3.	Agar	--	--	--	--	--	1

Source: Municipal Committee

Public Transport

The facilities of public transport in this district were inadequate in the past. The village roads were sometimes unusuable in the rainy season even for cart traffic. However, during the last two decades considerable progress has been achieved and several schemes of road development are underway. A number of link roads and approach roads have been constructed. The expansion and improvement of roads has inevitably lead to the development of goods and passenger traffic. The buses ply on almost all the main roads and major District roads. Towns and big villages are directly served by bus transport, whereas a number of small villages situated by the side of major roads are also covered. However, a large number of villages still remain untouched by passenger services. People have to resort to bullock carts, bicycles and ponies which still occupy a conspicuous place in the scheme of rural transport.

Both the privately owned and the state owned transport services operate side by side in the District. The privately owned transport services carry a larger share of the goods and passenger traffic in the rural areas of the District. They operate on all weather roads as well as fairweather roads. The Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (M. P. S. R. T. C.) runs its buses on important routes.

Regulation of Transport

The plying of motor vehicles is regulated by the Indian Motor Vehicles Act of 1939 as amended in 1956, when the new Madhya Pradesh was formed. Under the Act the transport operators were required to form registered companies and operate under the control of the Regional Transport Authorities. This has resulted in better control over the operators and consequent better performance of the service. Steps were also taken to obtain permits for inter-state plying of buses in order to provide better facilities to passengers.

State-owned Services

The scheme of State owned transport services was introduced for the purpose of providing efficient, adequate, economical and properly coordinated passenger services. Shajapur is the depot headquarters of M. P. S. R. T. C while Agar and Shujalpur are sub depots. The following table shows the routes operated and travelling distance of M. P. S. R. T. C. buses in this District.

Table No. VII - 12
Routes Operated By M. P. S. R. T. C

Name of Route	Number of Trips	Distance	Remarks
1. Shajapur-Bhopal via Biaora	2	404	Nationalised
2. Sarangpur-Chawli	2	324	Non-Nationalised
3. Shajapur-Soyat	2	290	"
4. Soyat-Shajapur	2	290	"
5. Shajapur-Susner	2	226	"
6. Shajapur-Nalkhera	2	228	"
7. Shajapur-Tilawad	2	194	"
8. Shajapur-Bhopal via Shujalpur	2	340	"
9. Shajapur-Berchha	12	228	"
10. Ujjain-Shujalpur	2	272	"
11. Ujjain-Narsingarh	2	370	"
12. Shujalpur-Indore	2	346	"
13. Indore-Shujalpur	2	346	"
14. Ujjain-Biaora	2	300	"
15. Biaora-Chambal dam	1	229	"
16. Akodia-Zirapur	2	294	"
17. Narsingarh-Machalapur	2	268	"
18. Kotra-Bhojpur	2	216	"
19. Biaora-Sehore	4	424	"
20. Biaora-Akodia	2	168	"
21. Agar-Arnia	2	236	"
22. Agar-Shujalpur	2	200	"
23. Shujalpur-Rajod	2	320	"
24. Indore-Agar	2	248	"
25. Agar-Susner	2	128	"
26. Bhopal-Biaora	2	234	Nationalised
27. Bhopal-Narsingarh	2	164	"
28. Shajapur-Indore	4	408	"
29. Makshi-Pachhore	2	164	"
30. Shajapur-Ratlam	2	328	"
31. Biaora-Shayamgarh	1	245	"
32. Biaora-Indore	2	384	"

Source: Depot Manager M.P.S.R.T.C., Shajapur

The M.P.S.R.T.C is a well managed concern and is trying to provide all possible comfort and convenience to the public. The Corporation plies buses which have spacious bodies and are all well ventilated. The average seating capacity of these is about 52 exclusive of the seats for driver and conductor. Facilities for booking and reservation are provided at all important bus stations and terminals. Basic amenities like passenger shed, waiting rooms with sanitary fittings and canteens have been provided at important stations. Important stops of M.P.S.R.T.C, Buses in the District are Shajapur, Shujalpur Makshi, Agar, Nalkhera, Akodia, Susner and Soyat. The State Transport also provides causal contract services at standard reasonable rates. Regularity of service and speed limit are strictly observed and relief buses quickly made available in case of breakdown. A box containing first-aid equipment is kept in every bus and conductors are trained in first aid methods. Arrangements are also made for recording complaints from the public.

Private Services

Private operators are rendering the important services of connecting the villages with the urban centres for most of them generally originate from inteior villages. The main routes operated by private operators are Shajapur, Nalkhera, Shujalpur-Agar, Bhodi-Shajapur, Shajapur-Pipalrawa, Dongargaon-Shujalpur and Agar-Subasara. Motor transport is in the hands of small operators. The following table shows the details of operation of private bus service in the District.

Table No. VII - 13
Operation of Private Buses

S. No.	Name of Operator	Route
1	2	3
1.	Dula Bhai, Shajapur	Agar-Berchha.
2.	Satai Bhai, Shajapur	Bhondi-Shajapur
3.	Ramesh Dubey, Shajapur	Shajapur-Nalkhera Sarangpur-Shajapur
4.	Goverdhanlal, Denilal Jain, Berchha	Shajapur-Ashta Shajapur-Pipalrawa Zirapur-Indore Badodia-Akodia Susner-Ashta.
5.	Brij Mohan Das, Shujalpur	Arandha-Pachhor Sarangpur-Kurawar Dongargaon-Shujalpur
6.	Ambi Bai, Shujalpur	Shujalpur-Agar

(Contd.)

1	2	3
7.	Harishchand Motiram, Agar	Badod-Sarangpur
		Badod-Bolai
		Agar-Chamela
		Agar-Alot
		Zirapur-Ujjain
		Indore-Khilchipur
8.	Haroon Bus Service, Mahidpur	Agar-Suwasra
		Agar-Kundla
		Agar-Shujalpur
		Zirapur-Mahidpur
		Badgaon-Mahidpur
9.	Ram Prasad Nandlal, Bus Service.	Agar-Shujalpur

Source: Superintendent of Police, Shajapur

Goods Transport

The goods transport business on roads is entirely in the hands of the private sector. They carry goods over long distance. There are about 35 truck owners in this District. The majority of these operators own one or two trucks only. This has led to keen and quite often unhealthy competition among them causing inconvenience to both haulier and operator.

RAILWAYS

Shajapur district is connected by broad and narrow gauge rail lines with a total, length of about 160 km. The route kilometrage per 100 sq.km. is 1.62 which is higher than the State average of 1.18 km. The pressure of population is about 19.01 km. per lakh persons in the District against the State average of 16.22 km. The broad gauge lines of Bhopal-Ujjain and Guna-Maksi sections form the main lines of communication in the District. The narrow gauge railway line between Ujjain-Agar which was a terminating branch line has been closed since April, 1, 1975. The railway lines of this District are under the jurisdiction of Divisional Superintendent, Western Railway, Ratlam. The day to day administration of the railway and supervision of movement of trains are done by the Divisional Superintendent, whereas the overall supervision and policy making vest in the Zonal Headquarters under the general guidance of the Railway Board.

History of Construction

The history of railways in the District commences with the opening of broad gauge Bhopal-Ujjain railway line on November 11, 1895.[1] In 1891 land for the Bhopal-Ujjain section was ceded by the Gwalior and Bhopal States. Gwalior Durbar contributed Rs. 22.80 lakhs towards the construction of this branch line. Bhopal State

1. History of Indian Railway, Constructed and in Progress, Govt. of India, Ministry of Railways, 1964 . p. 37.

also contributed same amount for this line. This line was worked and maintained by the Great Indian Peninsula Railways which was later on merged in the Central Railways on November 5, 1951. Again this section was transferred to Western Railway on March, 1, 1957.

Agar an important town of this District was a cantonment in the erstwhile Gwalior State. A narrow gauge line was constructed between Agar and Ujjain with a distance of 66.92 km.[1] It was known as Scindia State Light Railways. This section was opened for traffic on March 15, 1932.

There has been a shift in the emphasis while fixing priorities for constructing new lines. While constructions in the pre-independence era were mainly intended to serve strategic needs, and the traffic demands of major towns through trunk routes, the post-independence projects were directly linked, to industrial areas or sought to open up virgin areas. A large area of old Madhya Bharat, was not served by railway. It was found necessary to extend rail communication for providing better facilities to the backward areas. A broad gauge railway line has, there been constructed between Maksi (Shajapur District) and Ruthai (Guna District) and opened for traffic on June, 2, 1976.[2] This new rail link covers a distance of 193.48 kms.

Rail Borne Traffic

The railways are the main carriers of both goods and passenger traffic in this District. It may generally be said that the facilities offered by the railways on these sections in the District provide a more economical and convenience mode of transport for traffic. In respect of passenger traffic originating in the District, the highest number is booked from Shujalpur station. The following table shows the growth of passenger traffic at the main centres in the District.

Table No. VII-14
Growth of Passenger Traffic

(In 000')

	Station	1955-56	1960-61	1963-64	1974-75	1975-76
1.	Shujalpur	136	185	195	255	270
2.	Kalapipal	79	108	157	166	184

Four up and down passenger trains run on Bhopal-Ujjain section, while one passenger train runs on Maksi-Guna section. The major items of goods transported by railways are grain and pulses, oil seeds, fodder, vegetables and chillies in the District. Guna-Maksi line provides an alternative route for transportation of coal from Western India Colliries to Ahmedabad area.

Rail-Road Competition

Railways, which were introduced in the District in the last decade of Ninteenth century, challenged the pride of place which road transport had enjoyed, among the means of communication, since early times. In the beginning road transport lacked

1. Ibid., p. 165
2. Indian Railways, July 1976, p. 100.

organisation and regularity. Inspite of all these drawbacks of the road transport, the railways experienced considerable difficulty in meeting the competition from road transport services catering for short distance traffic on certain lengths. But railways tried to hold the traffic of careful adjustment of train timings and by speeding up of trains. The improvement of roads on the otherhand, has increased the popularity of the automobiles and has contributed greatly to the increase in road traffic. It may be due to this fact that Agar-Ujjain narrow gauge line has been closed for traffic both for passenger as well as goods.

As regards the present rail-road competition in the District, they are more complementary than otherwise. The distributional pattern of the arteries is such that they normally do not run parallel except in case of National Highway which runs parallel to Maksi-Guna rail line. Moreover, the roads serve as feeders to the railways in this region.

Water Transport

The District is criss-crossed by a number of rivers and *nullahs* but none of them is used for water transport. Even the big rivers of the District are not utilised for navigation purposes.

Bridges

The various roads of the District are provided with a number of bridges and culverts. Gwalior-Indore, Agar-Ujjain, Shujalpur- Shajapur and Shujalpur-Sarangpur roads are provided with a number of bridges and culverts over the streams and rivers. There were 309 bridges and culverts with the spanning length of one metre and less while 103 were between one and thirty metres and 12 were above 30 metre length in 1974-75 in the District. Some major bridges which have been completed in the District are, Chhitawa nala bridge on Shujalpur-Ardia road (Second Five Year Plan), Soli Bridge on Kurwar-Kalapipal Road (Third Five Year Plan), Lakhundar bridge on Amla-Nalkhera road and Damghar bridge on Shujalpur- Pachhor road (Annual Plans), Mendkota bridge on Agar-Barod Road (Fourth Five Year Plan) and Kathnal bridge on Susner-Patan road (Fifth Five Year Plan). A bridge on Lakhunder river on Agar-Sarangpur road is under construction with an estimated cost of Rs. 4.50 lakhs.

Air Transport

The District has no air strip or landing ground. The nearest airport is at Indore.

TRAVEL AND TOURIST FACILITIES

For the use of travellers and tourists there are *dharmashalas,* hotels, lodges and rest houses at important places of the District. No account of ancient *dharmashalas* of the District is available. Recently many *dharmashalas* have been constructed by charitable trusts and philanthropic people for the convenience of travellers at Shajapur, Shujalpur, and Agar towns of the District. The *dharmashalas* are often attached to temples. They afford accommodation to the travellers free of charge. There are three

Dharmashalas at Shajapur, 2 at Shujalpur, 3 at Agar and one each at Soyat kalan, Badodia and Abhaypur.

Hotels and Lodges

The increase of inflow of traffic has been mainly responsible for the establishment of hotels and eating houses. There are a good number of hotels at Shajapur, Agar, Shujalpur and Maksi towns, which offer lodging and boarding facilities to the travellers. The hotels and eating houses are, however, a feature associated mainly with urban life. The villages on the road side have however, small tea shops which offer the passengers light refreshment and tea.

Circuit House and Rest Houses

There is one Circuit House and seven Rest Houses in the District. Primarily these are meant for Government officers on duty. But they are also made available to the travelling public. Most of these Rest Houses are well-furnished. Besides tea and breakfast, meals are also provided on payment. The following table shows the details of situation and category of accommodation available in Circuit and Rest Houses of the District.

Table No. VII - 15

Situation of Circuit and Rest Houses

S. No.	Place	Tahsil	Situation on Road	Category of accommodation
	Circuit House			
1.	Shajapur	Shajapur	Agra-Bombay Raod	2 suites
	Rest Houses			
1.	Shajapur	Shajapur	Agra-Bombay Road	2 suites
2.	Choma	"	Agar-Sarangpur Road	1 suite
3.	Maksi	"	Agra-Bombay Road	2 suites
4.	Agar	Agar	Agar-Sarangpur Road	2 suites
5.	Susner	Susner	Indore-Kota Road	1 suite
6.	Soyat	Susner	Indore-Kota Road	1 suite
7.	Shujalpur	Shujalpur	Shujalpur-Pachhore Road	2 suites

Source : Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (B & R) Shajapur

POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

Information regarding the early history of the postal system is very scanty. In earlier days there was no regular postal system and letters were generally carried by special messengers. The kings and Emperors used to employ some couriers to keep in

touch with their far flung territories. Under the Maratha rule runners were utilized for carrying private letters on payment of a fixed rate charged according to distance, though their main purpose was to keep up communication between the advancing Maratha armies and their followers and the seat of their Government. This system contiuned during the period of Maratha supremacy in this area, and was later substituted by the system known as *Brahamani Dak*. It was purely a private enterpirse organised and conducted by certian Brahamins of Jaipur, who had established their stations in most of the local states for the purpose. Some of the states paid them regular contributions for conveying their official communications but the system was mainly supported by the trading community. This sort of postal system continued, in these parts in the first half of the 19th century.

The benefits of a regular postal system became available to the area, when the erstwhile Gwalior State signed a postal convention with the British Government in 1885 (modified in 1888), under which the *Brahmani Dak* system came to an end. The system prevailing in British India was adopted and post offices were established in the State. Post cards, postage stamps, envelopes embossed with the "Gwalior State" were introduced and facility of sending parcels, money-orders, registered and insured letters was provided. The number of post offices in the District is not available but in the whole of Gwalior State 65 Post Offices were opened. Gradually more post offices were opened both in rural and urban areas. There were 236 post offices in the erstwhile Gwalior State in 1946, and it can be presumed that a fair number of post offices must have existed in the area now covered by this District.

Progress of Postal Services after Independence

There has been an acceleration in the development and expansion of postal services since Independence. As a result of the Five Year Plans, the progress has been systematic and continuous. The objective in the First 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. having a population of 2,000 provided the annual loss did not exceed Rs. 750/- and there was no post office within a distance of about 5 km. The condition for opening post offices were relaxed during the Second Five Year Plan. In addition to the above condition, post offices were also sought to be provided at the headquarters of National Extension service and Community Development Blocks, subject to the conditions relating to the permissible limits of annual loss and distance. The condition for opening post offices were further liberalized by including also places where schools were run by district boards or schools approved by the Government. As a result of these steps, there were 93 post offices in this District in 1960-61.

The needs of the rural areas received special attention and as a result of this, the number of post offices rose to 150 in 1965-66 and 244 in 1970-71. The detailed list of post offices has been given in the Appendix. The following table gives the details of growth of post offices in the District.

Table No. VII-16
Number of Post and Telegraph Offices

Year	Head Post Office	Number of Sub-post offices	Extra Departmental Sub-office	Branch offices experimental	Total	Combined Post and telegraph offices
1965-66	-	13	-	137	15	10
1970-71	1	34	5	204	244	13
1971-72	1	34	5	204	244	13
1972-73	1	19	3	113	136	12
1973-74	1	19	3	113	136	13
1974-75	1	19	3	113	136	14
1975-76	1	19	3	114	137	20
1976-77	1	19	3	131	154	20

Source : Superintendent Post Offices, Malwa Division Ujjain

There has been a growing demand for communication facilities represented by the postal, telegraph and telephone services in the District. There were 2.4 post offices per 100 sq. km. of area in Shujalpur tahsil, which is highest in the district, followed by 1.9, 1.3 and 1.1 post offices per 100 sq. km. of area in Shajapur, Agar and Susner tahsils.

Telegraph Offices

The District is now served with widespread system of telegraph offices. Until 1951, no scheme for opening a telegraph office could be taken up unless it was profitable. From the beginning of First Five Year Plan, the policy was gradually liberalized. At first, special consideration was given to places where the loss in working would not exceed Rs. 500/- and this was later raised to Rs. 1,000/-. In September, 1953, it was decided to open telegraph offices at all district headquaters towns without any limit of loss and, subject to a loss not exceeding Rs. 11,000/- 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 by 1960-61, there were six telegraph offices in the District, which increased to 10 in 1965-66, 13 in 1970-71 and 20 in 1976-77.

Telephones

All impostant places of the District are linked by telephones. All the tahsil and Development Block Headquarters have telephone exchanges with the facility of public call offices. There was only one telephone exchange at Shajapur with 7 telephone connections in 1956 which increased to 11 in 1975 and 124 in 1977. Maksi town was linked with telephone connection from March 15, 1971 while Susner and Panwari towns from 1973 and 1974. Moman Barodia, Salsalai, Zhonker, Jaswad, Matana, Nipaniya, Shujalpur, Akodia, Kalapipal, Berchha, Agar, Susner, Nalkhera and Barod towns of the District are also connected with telephones. The following table gives the details of connections of some important telephone exchanges of the District.

Table No. VII-17
Telephones

Name of Exchange	Year of Opening	Number of Telephones 1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
1. Shujalpur	1956	70	72	73	76	78	81
2. Akodia	1966	16	19	19	21	24	24
3. Kalapipal	1969	14	15	15	16	18	18
4. Berchha	1969	12	12	12	14	14	13
5. Shajapur	1956	47	60	70	90	114	124
6. Maksi	1971	11	15	18	10	8	10
7. Moman Badodia	1976	-	-	-	-	-	17
8. Agar	1966	40	42	45	48	53	56
9. Susner	1973	-	-	13	15	16	16
10. Nalkhera	1968	24	25	27	28	28	28
11. Badod	1976	-	-	-	-	-	24

Source: District Statistical Officer, Shajapur

Radio and Wireless Stations

There is no radio station or licensed wireless station in Shajapur District. It is served by the Indore and Gwalior stations of All India Radio.

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Most of the miscellaneous occupations are covered in a collective manner by the 'Other Services' division of the Industrial Classification of the census. But, another, namely, the Occupational Classification, covers them more specifically. It has also been resorted to in this chapter though available only for 1961 census.

All these occupations could broadly be divided into three parts viz., administrative services, learned professions and domestic services. All told, the 'Other Services' division according to 1961 census claimed about 6 percent of the total workers and the third place after cultivators and agricultural labourers in the District economy. In 1971 census this proportion came to 5.5 percent of the total workers.

Leaving aside the "activities unspecified and not adequately described" in this division, by for the largest share, among the rest, was claimed by the administrative and educational services. As to the decade variations, as compared with the earlier 1951 census, the 1961 position in case of the educational and research services also showed the largest increase of 190 percent followed by medical and health services with 137 percent and in police with 100 percent. In a way, this reflected the increasing responsibilities of the Government in a welfare state. Actually, only the domestic services and the barbers and beauticians' categories had recorded some decrease, respectively, amounting to 29 and 16 percent over the period 1951-61, in their numbers.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

To come to the detailed description of 1961 census, public service in police recorded 1,054 personnel in the District with 358 of them placed in the urban area towns. The public services in administrative departments and offices of the State Government showed 1,407 personnel including 15 women employees and of these the urban area showed 861 including one woman among them. Similar type of personnel working under the Central Government numbered 12 in the District, with 8 of them claimed by the urban area. The persons working under the administrative departments and offices of the quasi-government organisations, municipalities, etc. totalled 316 including 3 women. Of them, 190 persons with all the three women were working in the urban area.

As far the later data, as available through the District Employment Market reports, it covered only two of the above categories that is, the administrative departments and offices of the State Government and that of the quasi-government organisations and municipalities, etc. Thus, the former of these totalled 2,407 personnel at the end of March 1971, and 2,760 at the end of March 1975. It was, a clear affirmation of the trend of increasing job opportunities with the Government and the public sector alongwith the advance of planned development. The field of public administration comprising government service as well as those under the local authorities like municipalities and other public autonomous bodies attracts an overwhelming number of the white collared job seekers of the District who, in these services find the statisfaction of respectability and stability both. Even the lower paid jobs in the Government including that of peon may be preferred because of other attractions and facilities. Though differing among themselves, as regards the pay scales and thereby in the economic level also, holders of these jobs receive common benefits like the general provident fund, medical reimbursement, dearness and travelling allowances, various loan facilities, house accommodation wherever necessary or available, educational concessions and the like and also have other attractions to look to, as old age and family pension, gratuity and family benefit insurance fund, etc. In fact, these facilities and the increasing scope of job opportunities during the development plans not only in the administrative sector but in other Government service such as in the field of education, medicine, etc. have all gone to satisfy, to some extent atleast, the aspirations of the local unemployed. Besides, the members of all these professions, through their different district level branches of the respective State wide employees' organisations' have a forum to express their grievances and receive due attention.

LEARNED PROFESSIONS

Teaching

The educational services as divided under the Industrial Classification, had a total of 1,702 personnel, including 165 women, in the class of services rendered by non-technical colleges, schools and similar other institutions while, 146 personnel (14 women) belonged to the services in technical colleges, schools, etc. The share of the urban sector in the former came to 655 persons (105 women) while, all the persons in the latter belonged to the urban sector. Thus, the concentration of technical education in a couple of head-quarter towns only was quite manifest.

It would, however, be better here to give the earlier referred occupational' data as well, which specified the number of actual teachers in different categories. Thus, the teachers of the university or college level in the District, in 1961, numbered 14 including a lady teacher, all naturally placed in the urban sector. The teachers of secondary schools level numbered 123 (24 women), all of them also placed in the urban sector, indicating the limited expansion of education by then. The teachers of the middle and primary school level in the District totalled 1,379 (118 women) of whom 334 (60 women) worked in the urban sector. The remaining category of the teachers not elsewhere classified totalling 199 teachers (14 women) were also all placed in the urban sector. All this stressed the need to further spread the education and also raise its level

in the other towns and villages, even though, as compared to the past, a considerable expansion in the education facilities had already taken place.

The total strength of employees in the educational services, according to Industrial Classification, as available for a later period in the employment reports, did show a sustained progress in the field of education. Thus, a total of 2,326 personnel were shown in the educational services of non-technical schools, colleges, etc., in the District for the year ending March 1971 which number had increased to 3,149 for the year ending March 1975. The educational services of technical institutions however, showed only 18 persons for the March 1975 period which could almost certainly be attributed to the various limitations accompanying the data of these reports.

Medical and Health

As in the case of educational services the medical and health services had also expanded by more than double, already in 1960-61, as compared with 1951 and in all, claimed 540 personnel including 185 women in the District. Also like education, the increase was particularly striking in case of female employees. The urban sector share of these services came to 242 including 64 women. Besides these services, a total of 42 persons, all male, with 27 in the urban sector, were also included in the veterinary services. However, the professions could more specifically be divided into doctors, nurses, etc. given under the Occupational Classification.

Thus, as per occupational figures all the physicians, surgeons and dentists in the District totalled 146 including 6 women. They were divided into 41 allopathic physicians and surgeons including one lady physician and 19 of them worked in the urban sector. Besides, there was one dentist also shown to be located in the District headquarters. Among others, there were 85 ayurvedic physicians among whom was also included a lady physician and a much greater portion of them that is 57 alongwith the lady physician practised in the rural areas. In fact, besides being the largest group this indigenous system being old and traditional was also better spread over the interior of the District. Physicians of the Homoeopathic and other system in the District numbered 2 and 3 all male with their urban share being 1 and 2, respectively. There were also 14 such physicians including 4 women among them who could not be classified elsewhere and all belonged to the urban sector. Apart from the physicians, etc., the nurses pharmacists and other medical and health technicians class claimed 324 personnel including 164 women and 113 of them including 44 women were placed in the urban area towns. Of these, nurses numbered 28 with 2 male nurses among them and midwives and health visitors numbered 124 with their urban area share being 19 (one male nurse) and 12, respectively. The rest consisted of nursing attendents, (45 persons with 12 women) Pharmacists and Pharmaceutical technicians (57 with one woman) and sanitation technicians (55, all male) etc.,

The later data as available for the Industrial Classification through the employment market reports for the year ending March 1971 and March 1975, respectively, showed a total of 458 and 459 personnel in the field of medical and health services in the District. It was again due to limitations of such data that the apparently increasing facilities of medical aid everywhere had not been reflected in these figures.

Religious and Welfare Services

Religious and Welfare Services of different nature together claimed 780 persons in 1961 in the District including 29 women among them. By far the largest group of this category to services rendered by *Pandit*, priest, preceptor, *fakir*, etc., who, in all, numbered 726 including 19 women and apparently a large portion of them was serving in the villages as the urban sector showed only 113 persons including 5 women. The religious services rendered by organisations and their establishments such as ashrams, missions, etc. showed 30 persons (5 women) an all with 25 including all the women in the urban sector.

The welfare services' share was thus, in comparision, much smaller with 24 persons (5 women) and 11 of them with all the women worked in the urban sector. However, as welfare organisations and their activities went on increasing during the planning era the later figures available for the class of welfare services also showed a considerable rise consisting of 97 persons for the year 1971 and 100 for the year 1975, as per employment market reports.

Legal

The strength of legal services' class according to the Industrial Classification in the District came to 90 persons, all male, with 87 of them in the urban sector but as it did not include the judges or magistrates, here also the 1961 occupational figures could be quoted with advantage. Thus, the Occupational Classification in its jurists' category showed 104 persons, all male, with 7 of them working as judges and magistrates 60 as legal practitioners and 37 as other jurists and legal technicians including petition writers. With the courts being located at the headquarters towns, all were placed in the urban area.

Engineers

According to the Occupational Classification of 1961 Census which distinctly divided the personnel of this profession into clear cut categories, in contra distinction with the Industrial Classification, there were a total of 77 persons, all male, divided into 43 civil engineers with 39 of them in the urban sector, 22 surveyors (11 in the urban sector); 9 mechanical engineers (8 in the urban sector) and 3 in the class of architects, engineers or surveyors, etc., not classified elsewhere.

Writers, Journalists and Artists

The Industrial Classification in its business services category showed 10 persons (7 of them in the urban sector) in the services rendered by news agency, news-paper columnists, journalists, writers, etc. However, professions of this field, in the 1961 Occupational Classification, covered a much wider area in its category of artists, writers, and related workers which, together, showed a strength of 963 persons. In break up, they consisted of 4 in the author's class; 2 in the editors, journalists' class; one in the painters, decorators' class; 3 (one woman) in the sculptors and modellers class; 6 in the actors and related workers' class; 833 (111 women) in musicians and related workers class; 105 (23 women) in the dancers and related workers class and the remaining 9 as

not classified elsewhere. Excepting the musicians and dancers classes, presumably, largely consisting of village group performers, and respectively claiming the urban share of 217 (87 women) and 18 (12 women) persons only, all the rest were mostly located in the urban sector.

Community Services

Community services as per the 1961 census, which forms the basis of discussion in this chapter, were conspicious, if anything, by their small size, in the District. They consisted of 15 persons, all male, engaged in the services rendered by civic, social, cultural, political and fraternal organisations and 6 persons, also all male, engaged in services rendered by trade associations, unions and similar other organisations. All from the former and 4 from the latter class were claimed by the urban sector. The census had also not shown anyone under the third division of this category, namely, the services rendered by public libraries museums, etc. But the later position, as indicated in the two employment market reports and, as could be expected in a growing economy, showed impressive allround progress in the various community services. Thus, services under civic social, political and the like organisations totalled 243 personnel in 1971 and 230 in 1975, whereas the services under the trade associations and unions, etc., claimed 93 and 102 persons, in 1971 and 1975, respectively. Not only this, but even the division of services under the public libraries and meseums, etc., also showed 39 and 46 persons, respectively, within its fold.

Recreation Services

All the different services in the field of recreation, in the District, claimed as many as 1,119 persons, which besides cinema, included a large section employed in the category of circus, carnivals, dancing parties, theaters, etc. They probably largely consisted of mobile parties performing in the various *melas* or fairs of the region. In break up, services rendered by cinema houses claimed 46 persons with 29 in the urban sector. The largest share of 968 persons (134 women) with 298 (49 women) in the urban sector was engaged in services rendered by organisations and individuals such as those of theaters, ballet and dancing parties, etc. The remaining 105 persons (26 women) with 19, all males, in the urban sector were engaged in services rendered by indoor and outdoor sports organisations or individuals. This last class made a significant contribution to the varied field of recreation in the District. The later figures were, however, available only for the services rendered by cinema houses and 57 persons were shown engaged in them both in 1971 and in 1975.

Sales Workers

Besides all these, certain stray pursuits in the field of business and unconnected among themselves may also be discussed here, though strictly they fall in the category of sales workers belonging to the sector of commerce and trade. Thus, as available through the 1961 census figures, some selected professions in the retail sector of business have been tabulated below :

Table No. VIII-1
Retail Trade Workers

Category	Total		Urban	
	Males	(Females)	Males	(Females)
Retail Sales in				
Electrical Goods like fans, bulbs, etc.	7	(-)	6	(-)
Skins, Leather, fur and their products excluding Footwear and head-gear	9	(-)	3	(-)
Clock, Watches, Eye-glass and frames	67	(1)	65	(1)
Musical instruments, gramophone records, painting curios, etc.	1	(-)	-	(-)
Book selling	17	(-)	10	(-)
Goods unspecified	394	(56)	257	(29)

PERSONAL SERVICES

Domestic Servants

Services rendered to households by domestic servants, cooks, etc., claimed 432 persons including 98 females in the District in 1961 and this, as indicated earlier, having shown a decline from the position of the past (1951), could be interpreted in terms of increasing cost of living as well as tendency towards self reliance. The urban area share of this class came to 199 persons including 65 women.

Barbers

Hair dressing and other services rendered by barbers, beauticians, etc., showed the largest number of persons among all the personal services with 904, all male, in the District including 153 of them in the urban sector. The women of the community, traditionally following this profession - a male domain - are also important in the sense that they are required in many household ceremonies and functions.

Laundry

Laundry services, rendered by organisations and individuals and also traditionally followed by a particular community, claimed 265 perons (127 women) in 1961 in the District and 139 (63 women) of them worked in the urban sector. Persons of other communities also now follow this profession, after the loosening of caste or community bonds.

Hotels, Boarding Houses, etc.

Services rendered by hotels, boarding houses, eating houses, cafes, restaurants, etc. have all flourished due to increased economic activity and the resulting mobility in the population after the implementation of the development plans. This class claimed 249 persons (4 women) engaged all over the District and 149 persons of them including all the women employees were working in the urban area towns.

Besides those, to a somewhat different nature of personal service may belong the field of services such as those rendered by private tutors, governesses, etc. and those by photographic studios which, respectively claimed 6 and 7 (one woman) persons of whom 5 of the former and all of the later were working in the urban sector of the District.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Agriculture and allied activities have always been the principal sources of livelihood of the people of the District. This fact is clearly highlighted from the results of the censuses of 1951, 1961 and 1971. Though it may not be possible to assess the degree of change in the livelihood pattern over the decades for the basis of collection of data has not been uniform. However, the fact remains that the basic agrarian character of the District remains in tract inspite of all the urbanisation and diversification of economy that may have taken place in the intervening period. The District is expected to retain this character in the years to come also.

Census of 1951

In 1951, as the Census figures reveal, a little more than three-fourths, (76 per cent) of the population of the District derived their livelihood from agricultural and allied occupations, i.e., as cultivators of land, agricultural labourers and agricultural rentiers. Consequently a little less than one-fourth people were dependent upon non-agricultural occupations, like production other than agriculture, commerce, transport and other services. The table below shows the main sources of livelihood in 1951 :

Table No. IX-1
Occupational Distribution of Population, 1951

Livelihood Categories	Population with Dependants	Percentage
1. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned	2,33,153	51.5
2. Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned	29,267	6.7
3. Agricultural Labourers	73,465	17.0
4. Non-cultivating owners of land and agricultural rent receivers	3,540	0.8
Total agriculture	3,29,425	76.0
5. Production other than cultivation	42,303	9.8
6. Commerce	18,432	4.3
7. Transport	2,773	0.6
8. Other Services	40,283	9.3
Total Non-agriculture	103,791	24.0
Grand Total	4,33,216	100.00

Census of 1961

Before we describe the degree of dependence on agricultural occupations at this census, it may be noted that the system of classification of livelihood data had undergone a change. At this census, not the entire population, but only the 'workers', i.e. those who worked, were economically active were classified into the various occupational categories which were fixed at nine. Out of the total population of 526,135, workers aggregated 282,655. It means more than half, i.e. 53.7 per cent were counted as workers. Females constituted 43 per cent of the total workers. Bulk of those workers, viz., 83.5 per cent derived their livelihood either as cultivators or as agricultural labourers. Following table will portray the distribution of workers in the various livelihood categories :

Table No. IX-2
The Pattern of Workers - 1961

Sl. No.	Category of work	Number of persons in the category	Percentage	Rank
1.	As cultivators	169,420	59.9	1
2.	As agricultural labourers	58,652	20.8	2
3.	In mining, quarrying livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities	9,709	3.4	5
4.	At household industry	16,023	5.7	4
5.	In manufacture other than household industry	2,230	0.8	7
6.	In construction	1,734	0.6	8
7.	In trade and commerce	6,537	2.3	5
8.	In transport, storage and communications	1,413	0.5	9
9.	In other services	16,947	6.0	3

The position of various occupational categories amongst the tahsils of the District is indicated in Appendix - A. An attempt has been made here to describe the salient features of the various livelihood categories.

Categories I and II - Agriculture

This category comprises workers engaged either as cultivators or as agricultural labourers. There were 169,420 cultivators (93,806 males and 75,614 females) and 58,652 agricultural labourers (27,794 males and 30,858 females). They together accounted for over four-fifths or 80.7 per cent of the workers. Tahsilwise, Shujalpur Tahsil returned the least proportion of population in cultivation alongwith agricultural labourers accounting for over three-fourths (77.7 percent) of the total working force in these two categories. Taken separately, Shujalpur Tahsil had the lowest proportion of cultivators while Susner Tahsil had the lowest proportion of agricultural labourers.

Category III-Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities

There were 9,709 persons (8,793 males and 916 females) constituting 3.4 per cent of the total workers. Production and rearing of livestock (large heads only) mainly for milk and animal power (such as cow, buffaloes, goats) were the main activities under this category accounting for 91.5 per cent workers of the category. The calling was almost entirely rural for 92.35 per cent of the workers were in rural areas.

Category IV Household Industry

This category gave employment to 16,023 workers (10,734 males and 5,289 females) i.e. 5.7 per cent workers. Such industries are mostly spread out in rural areas, the urban areas having returned only 12.15 per cent workers of the category. The notable industries included in the category were the manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear (15 per cent workers of the category manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery (14 per cent), manufacture of material from cork, bamboo, cane leaves and other allied products (13 per cent), making of textile garments (9 per cent) and manufacture of structural wooden goods (8 per cent).

Category V - Manufacture other than Household Industry

There were 2,230 persons (1,979 males and 251 females) accounting for 0.8 per cent of the workers. A little more than three fourths (76.9 per cent) were concentrated in urban areas. The major industries included in the category were manufacture of textile garments (14.3 per cent workers of the category), manufacture of bricks, tiles (12.7 per cent), cotton ginning, pressing and bailing (11.6 per cent) and production of rice, flour (8.9 per cent). It follows from the above that there were no major industries in the District.

Category VI - Constructions

The District returned 1,734 persons (1,566 males and 168 females) constituting 0.6 per cent workers of the District. It is apparent that construction activities were at a very low ebb. Workers to the extent of 94 per cent were engaged in the construction and maintenance of buildings, road, railways and bridges.

Category VII - Trade and Commerce

This category engaged 6,537 workers (6,067 males and 470 females) or 2.3 per cent of the total workers. A little less than half the workers (47.6 per cent) were in urban areas. Pattern of trade and commerce was of the retail and conventional type, mostly retail trading in cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar spices, oil, fish, etc., accounting for 50.1 per cent of the workers of the category. Wholesale trading in cereals and pulses accounted for only 6.6 per cent of the workers.

Category VIII - Transport, Storage and Communications

There were 1,413 workers (1,408 males and 5 females) or 0.5 percent of the total workers in this category. Among the nine categories this had the lowest rank. Transport

by railways was the single largest group in the category which engaged 50.1 per cent of the workers. It may be noted that Shujalpur is the only railway head on the broad gauge. Transport by bus service and transport by hackney carriages, bullock carts and *ekkas*, with 11.6 per cent and 11.4 percent claimed almost equal share in the transport services of the District.

Category IX-Other Services

This category second in rank after agriculture, enumerated 16,947 workers (12,054 males and 4,893 famales). They were equivalent to six per cent of the total workers of the District. Their proportion as between urban and rural areas was 37.63.

The main constituents of this category were (1) Educational Services (10.0 per cent workers of the category), (2) Public Service in administrative departments and offices of the State Government (8.3 per cent), (3) Public service in police (6.2 per cent) (4) Recreation services (5.7 per cent), (5) Hair-dressing and allied services (5.3 per cent), (6) Religious and allied services (4.3 per cent), (7) Garbage and sewage disposal, public health and sanitation (4.1 per cent), (9) Services rendered to households by domestic servants, cooks (2.6 per cent) and (10) Public service in administrative departments and offices of quasi-government organisations, municipalities, local boards, etc. (1.9 per cent).

Census of 1971

This census enumerated 246,171 persons as workers who came to 36.29 per cent of the total population of the District. This decline in the number of workers alongwith the percentage inspite of the decennial increase in population of the District calls for an explanation. This phenomenon was due to the fact that the liberal concept of workers as adopted at the census of 1961 was made more realistic at the census of 1971, a person was now categorised as a worker. With reference to his principal activity, Category III was also bifurcated, Mining and Quarrying was made a separate category, thus even the occupational classification was made more realistic.

However, even the 1971 census re-affirmed the supremacy of agriculture. Cultivators accounted for 48.54 per cent of the total workers, while the similar percentage for agricultural labourers was 32.10. Detailed statistics can be seem in Appendix - A.

Prices

An account of the prices prevailing in the District in early times is not available. A reference to the prevailing prices is found in the Gwalior State Gazetteer but it pertains to the State as a whole. However, it does provide an insight into the average level of prices current in those good old days. They are presented in the table below :[1]

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 68.

Table No. IX-3
Prices Of Staples In Gwalior State

(Seers per Rupee)

Staples/Year	1880	1905
Jowar	34	15
Maize	57	21
Bajra	28	15
Wheat	24	13
Gram	49	14

The 1905 prices, compared to later years may appear cheap but compared to 1880 prices, they reveal a sharp rise. In a period of 25 years prices on the whole had more the doubled.

Prices In 1950-51

Price data are not avialable to us for the subsequent years till we came to the fifties when the Report of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee (1950-51) comes to our rescue. But even here, only a general idea is possible for the Committee for purposes of its enquiry had divided Madhya Bharat State into four zones and Zone-II consisted of nine districts of which Shajapur was one. According to the data collected by the Committee, rice was selling at 14 *annas* a *seer* and *jowar* and maize each at four *annas* a *seer*. Prices of pulses were gram five *annas*, a *seer*, *moong* and *urad* each at eight *annas*, a *seer*. A *seer* of sugar could be purchased for fourteen *annas* and a *seer* of edible oil for rupees two. The trend of high prices which had started during the II World War (1939-45) was continuing.

From 1957-58, the price data is available for the District proper in the shape of farm harvest prices released by the State Directorate of Land Records. For Shajapur District prices of wheat, *jowar*, gram, groundnut and cotton have been taken into consideration which form the principal agricultural produce of the District and fulfil the basic needs of human beings and industry. Their prices to a very large extent determine the trend of prices and wages prevailing in the country.

Prices During Fifties

In the year 1957-58, the prevailing farm harvest prices of the commodities under review were wheat Rs. 13.86 per *maund*, *jowar* Rs. 10.14, gram Rs. 11.47, groundnut Rs. 13.49 and cotton Rs. 25.35. In the closing year of the decade i.e. 1959-60, except for groundnut, prices in general had shown a rise over the prices of 1957-58, though a fall over those of the previous year.

Prices During Sixties

In the opening years of the decade the ruling prices were favourable to the consumers as they were lower in comparison to those of 1958-59 (expect in the case of cotton).

From the year 1962-63, prices are in rupees per quintal. In this year, wheat was Rs. 37.10 per quintal, *jowar* Rs. 29.21, gram Rs. 35.44 and cotton Rs. 96.13. From the year 1962-63 the rise in prices was sharp and steep. The impact of the Chinese aggression and the increase in the Defence budget had adverse effects on the economy of the country. Then came the war with Pakistan in 1965 followed by intervention by India for the liberation of Bangladesh in 1970. These events naturally generated stresses and strains in the economy of the country and the consequent dislocation of normal channels of supply whipped up the prices. An additional factor was that during 1965-66, level of agricultural production-foodgrain as well as industrial raw materials was considerably less in comparison to previous years. The inevitable result was a continuous and steep rise in prices. In 1962- 63, wheat was Rs. 37.10 per quintal, *jowar* Rs. 29.21, gram Rs. 35.44 and cotton Rs. 96.13 but in 1969-70, ruled as high as a Rs. 88.59 per quintal in case of wheat, Rs. 66.88 for *jowar*, Rs. 88.95 for gram, Rs. 107.57 for groundnut and Rs. 164.24 for cotton. This increase in prices ranged from more than one and a half times to more than two times in a period of about 6-7 years.

Prices During Seventies

There was calm on the front of agricultural prices in 1970-71 though prices of commercial crops of groundnut and cotton continued the advance. The prices began to rise again the very next year (with the exception of groundnut and cotton) and then the rise was steep and unprecedented. The first few years of the seventies witnessed a shortfall in agricultural production due to drought and other factors, which further whipped up the prices. This rise was particularly marked since October 1972. To add fuel to fire in the agony of the consumer who was aghast in the face of spiralling prices unscrupulous business men cornered the stocks, created conditions of artificial scarcity and resorted to profiteering. The rise in prices in 1973-74 on the prices of the previous year is notable. In 1973-74, price of wheat was Rs. 144.57 per quintal against Rs. 89.68 of the previous year, *jowar* Rs. 129.50 against Rs. 65.25 of the previous year, gram Rs. 134.55 against Rs. 81.02 of the previous year, groundnut Rs. 207.22 against Rs. 155.19 of the previous year and cotton Rs. 249.66 against Rs. 181.92 of the previous year.

The year 1974-75 brought some respite to the consumers though groundnut was in no mood to relax. The declaration of emergency in June 1975 witnessed decline in prices and relief to consumers. The year 1975-76 had favourable rainfall and good seasons brought more relief to the distressed consumer.

Some interesting facts emerge from the study of price behavious. The so called inferior grains like *jowar*, *bajra* and maize and pulses were in the past rated far behind the superior grains like rice and wheat. That distinction has now practically disappeared. Prices of agricultural commodities are no longer dependent only on production. The State of production at the State and the national level, Government policy with regard to price fixation, procurement, movement and distribution of foodgrains and other produce play a major role in the determination of current ruling prices.

Wages

There is hardly any information available on the wage rates prevailing in this area prior to the formation of Madhya Bharat. The Gwalior State Gazetteer (1907),

deals with this subject but for the whole State. However, some of observations made therein may be equally applicable to the District. According to the Gazetteer, during the last 20 years wages had risen from 25 to 50 per cent. The carpenter and blacksmith who used to be content with four *annas* a day then, demanded eight to ten *annas* and agricultural labourers six *annas* instead of three. The system of payment in kind was in general use for the payment of agricultural labour. In cases where labourer was more or less permanent, payment was usually made in cash and kind.

As regards the wages prevailing in the fiftees we have to fall back upon the Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee Report. However, as already noted the information available in the Report is not specific with regard to the District for it covered zone II consisting of nine districts, including Shajapur.

In the World War II and Post-War years there was a shift from kind to cash method of payment of wages presumably due to high cost of foodgrains and the reluctance of the employer to part with grains which could fetch higher prices in the market. Cash wages without perquisites became by far the most prevalent mode of wage payment. The wage rates varied not only according to mode of wage payment but according to different agricultural operations as well. This is brought out in the following statement. Men were generally employed in harvesting, preparatory operations, weeding, ploughing and threshing and women mostly in weeding, harvesting and preparatory operations.

Table No. IX - 4
Daily Wage Rates for Men and Women Casual Workers
(Zone II)

Operation	Men			Women		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Preparatory	0	11	7	0	8	6
Ploughing	0	13	7	0	8	8
Sowing	0	13	7	0	8	8
Transplanting	0	8	2	0	8	0
Weeding	0	8	0	0	7	4
Irrigating	0	12	2	0	8	2
Harvesting	1	14	0	0	12	6
Threshing	0	13	7	0	11	5
All operations	0	12	2	0	9	3
Non-Agricultural Labour	0	13	1	0	7	9

It will be seen that the overall daily wage rate for the Zone for all agricultural operations was Re. 0-12-2 for men and Rs. 0-9-3 for women, the corresponding figures for non-agricultural labour were Re. 0-13-1 and Re. 0-7-9, respectively.

The highest wages were paid in harvesting presumably because of the rush nature of the job resulting in a high demand for labour. The comparatively higher wages for ploughing, sowing, and threshing could be attributed to the skill and training involved in these operations. The wage rates for men were higher than those for women in all the agricultural operations and for non-agricultural labour.

Some interesting and useful information about agricultural labour and wages is furnished by the District Census Handbook of Shajapur, 1961 (p. IXVI). Agricultural labourers formed two district categories (a) the permanent called *harwaye,* and (b) casual. The *harwaye* are usually employed on a season to season basis thus giving them 9-10 months of work. They are paid from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 for the season which gives them an average of Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per month. The payments were usually in kind, the grain was advanced and price adjusted against wages. Besides, they may also be given gifts like clothes and shoes on festivals. Only cultivators with large holdings (over 15 acres) engage them.

The casual labourers was paid in kind and the system is known as *bisauri* or *dasauri,* meaning "for twenty or for ten", respectively. When the wheat crop was ready for harvesting labour came from distant places also, from as far as Rewa and Rajasthan. By this mode of payment they receive one stack for every 20 or 10 cut by them. Thus these wages came to three to five kg. of wheat a day. In Shujalpur Tahsil which mostly grows wheat a comparative scarcity of labour has been felt.

Sometimes the labourers are also engaged on cash payment. The rates vary and are higher in summer because the day is long which means more working hours and heat makes working conditions difficult. It is reported that during summer it is difficult to find labourers for less than Rs. 2.00 per day. In other seasons rate of payment is Rs. 1.50 for males.

Agricultural wages for a continuous series of years are available from the year 1960-61. They cover different types of labour of both skilled and unskilled categories. It may be noted that they are yearly averages and thus the variations from season during the year have been smoothened.

Wages In Sixties

In the year 1960-61, a carpenter was paid Rs. 4.83 per day, a blacksmith Rs. 4.33 and a cobbler Rs. 3.25. Till the year 1965-66, the wages of a carpentar and blacksmith rose to Rs.5.0 in each case and remained at that level upto 1967- 68. The wages of a cobbler also increased, In 1962-63 they were Rs. 4.25 and in 1963-64 Rs. 4.50 against Rs. 3.46 in 1961-62. The wage level of 1963-64 remained unchanged till 1967-68. Thus it can be said that there was rising trend of wages from 1961. But from the year 1968-69 there was a marked upward thrust in wage rates. The wages of a carpenter and blacksmith increased by Re. 0.75 each and of cobbler by Rs. 1.17.

Wages of unskilled labourers were also rising but remained at a comparatively much lower level, obviously because unskilled labour is larger in number and unorganised. In the year 1960-61, a ploughman received Rs. 1.50, a sower/transplanter Rs. 1.44 and a reaper/harvester Rs. 1.29. Their wage rates increased to Rs. 2.00,

Rs. 1.94 and Rs. 2.10, respectively, by 1965-66. Another upward movement took place in 1968-69, when the wage rates were Rs. 2.25, Rs. 2.50 and Rs. 2.00, respectively. In the subsequent year, i.e. 1969-70, the rates increased a little except in case of reaper harvester.

Wages In Seventies

In 1970-71, increase in wages of skilled labourers was insignificant, and in that year all the three categories of skilled labourers described above were uniformly receiving Rs. 6.08, each. In 1972-73, wages of a carpenter and black-smith increased by Re. 1 each, while that of cobbler declined by Re. 0.75. In 1974-75 wage movement was uneven. Wages of a carpenter increased to Rs. 7.14, of a blacksmith to 7.95 and of a cobbler declined to Rs. 5.00. These were the highest wage levels reached in case of a carpenter and blacksmith.

Like those of skilled labourers, wages of unskilled labourers had also shown upward movement in 1972-73 and 1974-75 but there was no uniformity in trend. Wages of a ploughman were Rs. 3.05 in 1974-75 against Rs. 3.00 of 1972-73, wages of a sower/transplanter were Rs. 3.08 in 1974-75 against Rs. 2.38 in 1972-73 and wages of a reaper/harvester were Rs. 3.00 in 1974-75 aginst Rs. 2.38 of 1972-73.

It may thus be seen that in general the seventies will be memorable for the highest wage levels reached so far. This was a natural corollary to the increase in prices for any increase in prices erodes purchasing power of money. However, there is a time lag between the movement of prices and wages. The rise in wages, it may be noted, can seldom keep price with the rising prices.

However, it has to be seen that under the 20 Point Economic Programme, minimum agricultural wages were revised with effect from October, 1975. The prescribed minimum wages for adult unskilled labour are Rs. 4.00 in zone I and Rs. 3.50 in zone II and for a child labour at 70 per cent of the prescribed rate. These rates were almost double of the previously fixed rate. The distinction between wages for male and female labour was also done away with. Government also took steps to ensure that these rates are adhered to. Zone I comprised area within the jurisdiction of municipal corporations, municipal boards of towns with a population of 50,000 or more and area within a radius of eight kilometres of their jurisdiction. Zone II comprised all other areas.

Standard of Living

The following excerpts from the Gwalior State Gazetteer (1907), make interesting reading as they throw some light on the condition of the peasantry in the opening years of the present Century :-

"Although his possessions are not many, and he is usually burdened with debts, some hereditary and others due to extravagant expenditure on ceremonials, the cultivator now dresses better than he used to, and is able to indulge in small luxuries unheard of by his forefathers. Untill however, he learns to save, and can break from extravagant expenditure on marriages and other ceremonies which custom makes imperative, little hope exists of his permanently bettering his lot.

"The condition of the landless day-labourer has improved lately owing to the diminution in the population caused by plague and famine. Rates for rural labour now rule high, and during the harvest season he can demand almost any wage. But, as in the case of the cultivator, an increase in pay only goes to the local banker for ancient debts or is squandered at a feast".

Then some information about the condition of the agricultural labour classes is available in the Report of the Agricultural Labour Enquiry Committee (1951), already referred to.

In Zone II, the average size of the family worked out to 4.8 out of whom 2.4 were earners. The total earnings of the family amounted to Rs. 357 per annum.

The average annual expenditure per agricultural labour family was Rs. 331. Thus the per capita income was Rs. 74 while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 69. It was found that food accounted for the largest (81.4 per cent) proportion of expenditure. Next came clothing and footwear with 8.8 percent. Fuel and lighting accounted for 1.5 per cent and a very small fraction 0.2 per cent was spent on house rent and repairs.

Generally agricultural workers' took *rabadi* in the morning and *jowar* bread at night. *Rabadi* is a local preparation of *jowar* or maize powder and mixed with *chhachh* (butter-milk), to which salt and chillies are added. The agricultural workers had usually three meals a day during busy operations. Their diet changed according to seasons. Their staple diet included *jowar*, maize and *bajra*. The consumption of pulses was not regular feature. Pulses like *arhar* and *masur* were included in the diet for about seventeen days in a month. Wheat, rice or vegetables were used only on festive occasion. An analysis of food expenditure showed that about 68 per cent of the total expenditure on food was expended on cereals alone. Coarse grains, such as, *sami, badhi* and *kodra* were also taken by workers whenever maize or jowar was not available. Pulses accounted for 9.2 percent of the total expenditure on food. Expenditure on protective foods was extremely small.

Important items of clothing were *dhotis* and shirts for men and *sarees* and blouses for women.

As regards expenditure on house rent and repairs agricultural workers usually lived in huts mostly self-owned. These huts were made of *khus* (straw), *tati* (bamboo strips) and straw of *tur*. The floors and walls were plastered with mud and smeared with cow-dung. A few houses had doors made of tin-sheets and bamboos but almost all houses were ill-ventilated. As compared to other agricultural families (owners and tenants), the houses of workers were more congested. According to the General Family Survey, there were 3.20 persons per room in an agricultural labourer's family as against 2.90 persons on an average for all agricultural families.

Agricultural labourers seldom bought any fuel and spent very little on lighting. Fuel was generally collected from jungle. The question of kerosene lamp or lantern did not arise at all. In their houses, lighting from the hearth was considered sufficient and only a few of them possessed chimneys which were rarely used. Expenditure on miscellaneous items like washerman, barber and Brahmins's services, soap, *pan-suparee*, etc., was almost equal to that on clothing and footwear. Use of tabacco and intoxicants was common amongst the workers.

The standard of living of the peasantry can also be judged from the size of agricultural holdings and proportion of the agricultural population deriving livelihood from holdings of the various size. Holdings of less than one hectare were 19 per cent of the total holdings and comprised only 2 per cent of the area of agricultural holdings. Holdings between 1 to 2 ha accounted for 16 per cent of the holdings and only 5 per cent of the area. Such holdings apparently cannot sustain a family even at subsistence level. And over one-third (35 per cent) holdings were of 2 ha or less. Holdings between 2-4 ha can hardly provide subsistence living unless the soil is fertile and irrigation facilities exist. Holdings to the extent of 21 per cent (comprising 11 per cent of the area) come within this category. Thus more than half (56 per cent) holdings are uneconomic and can with difficulty provide the minimum heeds of living. Such holdings, it may be pointed out, cover only 18 per cent if the cultivated area and an area of 82 per cent is held by holdings of a bigger size. Holdings of the size 4-6 ha. were 28 per cent (with 36 per cent of the total area) and those of 10 ha and above are 15 per cent (with 46 per cent of the area). Thus it is obvious that more than half of the land holders even lived below the subsistence level.

GENERAL LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT

As already stated agriculture is the main economic activity of the poeple of the District and will continue to occupy this predominant position in years to come. Development of industries is meagre. Oil milling and cotton ginning are the principal industrial activity. But they afford no sizeable employment. As such the occupational structure lacks diversification. It is not possible to give a clear, precise picture of the existing pattern of occupations for want of relevant data. However, a rough idea of employment in public and private segments of the economy of the District can be obtained form the returns received and compiled by the District Employment office. But the, figures thus obtained suffer from some significant lacunae: they cover public sector establishments and only those establishments of the private sector which employ ten or more persons. The table given below shows the position of employment as revealed by these figures from the year 1969-70 to 1974-75 :

Table No. IX-5
Working of Employment Exchange

Year	Employment in Private Sector	Public Sector
1969-70	855	6,509
1970-71	747	6,575
1971-72	1,410	7,638
1972-73	827	7,878
1973-74	792	8,098
1974-75	922	8,390

Volume of employment in private sector shows no definite trend. It has mainly depended upon the vicissitudes of oil milling and cotton ginning industries and state

of work being executed by the contractors. On the other hand, volume of employment in the public sector has continued to grow. This has been the inevitable result of expansion of educational and banking facilities and public works like bridges, road, buildings and irrigation projects.

Employment Exchange

It has been the experience in the past that people in search of employment did not know about the existing avenues of employment and the employers did not know from where to obtain suitable hands. With the establishment of an Employment Exchange at Shajapur on March 15, 1963 a facility for brining the prospective employers and the job seekers together was created. The Exchange acts as a clearing house of relevant information. The work at the Exchange since its inception has been shown in the following table :-

Table No. IX-6
Working of Employment Exchange

Year (March end)	Registrations Total	Registrations Female	Notification Total	Placings Total	Live Register Total
1963	2,105	247	330	217	688
1965	2,462	204	455	437	742
1970	2,367	276	198	166	1,330
1971	1,875	223	484	129	1,683
1972	3,058	342	888	809	1,707
1973	4,387	577	670	597	2,738
1974	2,996	271	867	792	2,825
1975	284	352	685	645	2,803

It may be seem from the table that the number of registrations per year has been found about 2,500. On the other hand, it appears that the Exchange has been able to find employment for larger number of people, particularly during the later years.

It was noticed that there was persistent shortage of skilled labour and Hindi and English typists.

Community Development Programme

The launching of the First Five Year Plan ushered an era of planned advancement of the country on a massive scale. Efforts in this direction had been made in the past also but they were isolated and uncoordinated. The Five Year Plan represented the resolve of the nation in a coordinated, concerted and planned manner to force a solution of the knotty problems of want, disease and squalor whose stark manifestations were rampant poverty, malnutrition, scant clothing, ill-health, insanitation, illiterarcy and unemployment. India has since then gone through a series of Five Year Plans of development and with every Plan India has covered milestones of progress.

India, and for that matter every district of India, lives in villages. So the economic salvation of the country lay in the uplift of the villages. The answer to this stupendous problem was sought to be achieved in the Community Development Programme. This

programme formed an integral part of the Plans. The object of the Programme is the multi-dimensional development of the rural areas, viz., economic, educational, social and cultural.

Community Development Programme was initiated in the District on Gandhi Jayanti Day of 1954 when the first Block was opened at Susner in the Tahsil of the same name. It covered 1,293 sq. km. of area, (21.41 per cent of the total area of the District), 222 villages, (19.14 per cent of the total villages of the District) and 79,072 people, (i.e., 17.09 per cent of the population of the District). Two years later on 2nd October 1956, another Block was opened at Agar (Tahsil Agar). A year later, i.e., in 1957, a Block came into existence at Barod (Tahsil Agar). On the Ist April 1959, Tahsil Shajapur saw the opening of a Block at Shajapur itself. Tahsil Shujalpur had its first Block at Shujalpur on 2nd October 1961. The entire District came under the coverage of the Programme when the last two Blocks were begun on 2nd October, 1962, in Kalapipal (Tahsil Shujalpur) and in Gulana (Tahsil Shajapur). Table in Appendix-A depicts the progressive coverage of the District under the Programme.

Achievements

The core of economic development in the rural sector relates to agriculture. The bulk of the time of extension agency and a substantial part of the funds have been devoted to increasing agricultural production particularly through self-help programmes. There has been significant advance in the use of fertilizer, compost, improved seeds and in the training of farmers in better techniques of agriculture. The cooperative sector has increasingly been supporting the agricultural drive.

Increased social overheads stimulate efforts for economic growth. The Blocks have a primary health centre and drinking water wells. Overall literacy has improved in rural areas. Adults have been made literate. Primary education has been given a fillip through the construction of school buildings, promotion of pupil enrolment and provision of mid-day meals. Another aspect of educational drive concerns opening of libraries and reading rooms. The school has gradually become a community centre and with the Panchayat and the cooperative, one of the three basic institutions of the villages. *Kutcha* roads have been constructed as part of the programme of rural development. With a view to catering to the medical requirements of the Block areas, primary health centres have been set up.

The introduction of Panchayat Raj was a significant landmark. This has assisted in the better formulation of, and implementation of local plans, raising of resources, maintenance of assets and better formulation of and implementation of local plans, raising of resources, maintenance of assets and better coordination of activities.

The development of functional villages organisations, such as, youth clubs and *mahila mandals* has formed an integral part of the programme. Such voluntary organisations are increasingly assisting the Programme in the field of education and mobilisation of the people.

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Before 1947, the Shajapur District formed part of the former Gwalior State. For administrative purposes the Gwalior State was divided into sections, Northern Gwalior and Malwa *Prant*, the first section was being controlled immediately from headquarters at Gwalior and the later through a *Sar-Subah*, with headquarters at Ujjain.[1]

There were 11 districts in Gwalior State. Of them seven were in the Northern Gwalior and four in the Malwa *Prant*. Shajapur was one of the districts of Malwa *Prant*. Shajapur District was in immediate charge of a *Subah*, who was the Chief Magistrate and the Principal Executive Office of the charge.[2] He acted under the order of the *Sar-Subah* of the *Prant*. The District in 1904 contained six *parganas* with headquarters at Shajapur, Shujalpur, Agar, Susner, Nalkhera and Sonkatch. Each pargana was headed by a *Kamasdar* or *Kamavisdar* who was assisted by a *Naib-Kamasdar*. These officers where subordinate magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd class and also *Munsifs*. The *Naib Kamasdars* were assisted by the Sub- Inspector of Police.[3] At the village level the revenue work was conducted by *Patwaris*, who were supervised by *Kanungos*, and Inspector of Land Records Department. A new State of Madhya Bharat, comprising the State of Gwalior, Indore, Ratlam, Dewas, Dhar etc. was formed in 1948. Shajapur constituted a District of Gwalior Division in this new State of Madhya Bharat. With the reorganisation of the new State of Madhya Pradesh in 1956, Shajapur District became a part of it under Bhopal Division.

The administrative pattern of the District is the same as prevelant 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 order, 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.

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, pp. 123-124.
2. Ibid p. 174.
3. Ibid p. 91.

Coordination of the activities of various departments at district level, control over local self government bodies, if necessary contact with the public in committees or during interviews with visitors, execution of Government Schemes and miscellaneous functions, relating to the Panchayats, Census, Elections, and relief measures in times of emergencies like floods, epidemics etc. also come within his purview. The powers and duties of Collector have assumed much greater importance after Independence, specially after the launching of the Five Year Plans for economic development of the country. Now there is greater emphasis on his role as the chief functionary and co-ordinator in the alround development-economic, social and cultural of the District.

Collectorate

The Collector, Shajapur is assisted (as in 1977) by an Assistant Collector and five Deputy Collectors. The District is divided into three sub-divisions. The Assistant Collector is incharge of the sub-division of Shujalpur and Duputy Collector each is incharge of the remaining two sub-divisions of Shajapur and Agar-Susner, respectively. The remaining three Deputy Collectors at headquarters assist the Collector in his 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 and Land Records 2. Law and Order and 3. Development.

1. Land Revenue and Land Records

For dealing with this branch, as already stated, an Assistant Collector and two Deputy Collectors, are incharge of each sub-divisions. They are designated as Sub-Divisional Officers. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Shajapur and Shujalpur are stationed at their respective headquaters whereas, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Agar-Susner is headquartered at Agar. The four tahsils of the District namely, Shajapur, Shujalpur, Agar and Susner are headed by a Tahsildar each stationed at their respective tahsil headquarters. The Tahsildars are assisted by an Additional Tahsildar and 14 Naib Tahsildars. At the village level, the work of land revenue and land records is carried on by Patwaris, whose office in the past was hereditary. Their work is supervised by Revenue Inspectors. There are 14 Revenue Inspectors Circles and 323 patwari circles, each under the charge of a Revenue Inspector and a Patwari, respectively, in the District. The following table gives details of distribution of work.

Table No. X-1

No	Tahsil	No. of Revenue Inspectors Circle	No. of Patwari Circles
1.	Shajapur	4	95
2.	Shujalpur	4	93
3.	Agar	3	73
4.	Susner	3	62
	Total	14	323

At the district-level, a Superintendent of Land Records, assisted by two Assistant Superintendents of Land Records, supervises the work of Revenue Inspector and Patwaris.

Law and Order

In the maintenance of Law and Order the Collector functions as District Magistrate. He is assisted by the District Magistracy and the Police. The Police force of the District is headed by a Superintendent of Police. All the Sub-Divisional Officers act as Sub-Divisional Magistrates to assist the Collector. Besides, all the Deputy Collectors posted at headquaters also assist the District Magistrate in the maintenance of law and order and are styled as Executive Magistrates. The Tahsidar and Naib Tahsildars also enjoy magisterial powers under the Criminal Procedure Code for the effective maintenance of law and order and the prevention and superession of crimes.

Development

The Collector is assisted by a Dupty Collector in this field. There are seven Development Blocks in the District namely, Shajapur, Gulana (Moman Barodia), Shujalpur, Kalapipal (Mandi), Agar, Barod and Susner. Each Development Block is headed by a Block-Development Assistant, who is assisted by a Progress Assistant and the usual staff. Besides, the Blocks are also provided with a team of Extension Officer drawn from the various departments, including Agriculture, Panchayat, Cooperative etc. The services of a Sub-Engineer from Public Works Department are also provided for carrying on constuction work in each Block. In addition, 84 Gram Sewaks and 20 Gram Sevikas are provided for the Blocks. The Block Developement Assistant also functions as the Chief Executive Officer of Janapada Panchayats in his charge.

The Collector is also associated with a number of other committees in the District. Important among them is the District Advisory Committee constituted in 1958 in every District. The set-up of the Committee is as shown below :-

1. President :-	A non-official member is elected President in every meeting for conducting the proceedings of the meeting.
2. Members :-	(a) All M.L.As elected from the constituencies in the District.
	(b) All M.P.s elected from the constituency the major part of which lies in the District.
	(c) Presidents of Janapada Panchayats.
	(d) The Presidents of Municipal Committees in the District.
	(e) The President of the District Cooperative Bank.
3. Secretary :-	The Collector who prepares the agenda of the meeting, functions as Secretary of the Committee.
4. District Officials :-	The District Officials are also invited by the Collector to attend the meeting as and when problems affecting their particular departments are under consideration.

The functions of the Committee are of an advisory nature. Problems of general public interests and local importance only are discussed by the Committee.

STATUTORY POWERS OF COLLECTOR

Excise

The Collector is also vested with statutory powers under Excise Act, so as to enable him to implement the Excise and prohibition policy of the Government. In this work, the Collector is assisted by an Excise Officer. For the purpose of collecting Excise Revenue and Prevention of Excise crimes, the District is divided into four Excise Circles. The Excise Officer is assisted by an Excise Inspector, nine Excise Sub-Inspector, a Head Constable and seven Constables.

Treasury

The power and control of the District Treasury and Sub-Treasuries is vested in the Collector. An Officer of the Madhya Pradesh Accounts Services functions as the Treasury Officer, looking after the District Treasury at Shajapur. There are three sub-treasuries located at Shujalpur, Agar and Susner, each under the charge of a Tahsildar, who functions as Sub-Treasury Officer.

Registration

The Collector is also responsible for the execution of the Registration Act. The Sub-Divisional Officer, Shajapur functions as ex-officio District Registrar of Shajapur District. There are four Sub-Registratioin Offices located at Shajapur, Shujalpur, Agar and Susner, each under the charge of the respective Tahsildar, who functions as the Sub-Registrar.

Miscellaneous Duties

The Collector has also to look after the work relating to Food and Civil Supplies, Nazul, Land Consolidation, Elections etc. The Deputy Collectors incharge of these branches assist the Collector in the discharge of his duties.

Food and Civil Supplies

To look after the work of Food and Civil supplies in the District, a Food Officer is posted to assist the Collector in this regard. The Food Officers is assisted by an Assistant Food Officer, a team of Food Inspectors and usual staff.

Nazul

One of the Duputy Collectors functions as Nazul Officer. He is assisted by a Nazul Tahsidar and a Nazul Inspector and the usual staff.

The Collector is the Chief functionary of the State Government in the District and is the chief coordinating authority at the district-level. In order to strengthen his position as the Cheif Administrator of the District, the State Government has conferred upon him various powers. The Collector has been authorised to issues instructions of a mandatory nature to any District Officer, excepting to Officers of Judiciary, Sales Tax and Labour Department and has been empowered to inspect any district level office.

OTHER DISTRICT LEVEL OFFICERS *

The following is the list of various other Divisional and District level officers who are stationed in the District and who are under the control of their own heads of Departments.

1. District and Sessions Judge, Shajapur
2. Superintendent of Poice, Shajapur
3. Civil Surgeon, Shajapur
4. District Family Welfare-Cum-Health Officers, Shajapur
5. Deputy Director of Agriculture, Shajapur
6. Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (B&R), Shajapur
7. Executive Engineer, Kali Sindh Lift Irrigation, Shajapur.
8. Assistant Director of Veterinary Services (Live Stok), Shajapur.
9. Company Commandant, Home Guards, Shajapur
10. District Statistical Officer, Shajapur
11. District Panchayat & Welfare Officer, Shajapur
12. Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Shajapur
13. Employment Officer, Shajapur
14. District Organiser, Tribal Welfare, Shajapur
15. District Educational Officer, Shajapur
16. Public Relations Officer, Shajapur
17. Sales Tax Officer, Shajapur
18. Assistant Director of Industries, Shajapur
19. Assistant Fishery Officer, Shajapur
20. Assistant Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, Shajapur.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICE

The Organisational set-up of the Central Government Offices located in the District is described below :-

Railways

Executive Engineer, Western Railway, Shajapur

The Executive Engineer, Western Railway, Shajapur looks after the construction of the railway-line between Guna and Maksi and the double railway line between Nagda and Ramganj-mandi. The Office was opened at Shajapur in 1970. It functions under the administrative control of the Chief Engineer, Western Railway, Bombay.

* Latest list of offices are given in Appendix 'C'

The Executive Engineer is assisted by 3 Assistant Engineers, 41 subordinate Technical Officals and 40 ministerial staff.

Post Office

The Post Master, incharge Head Post Office, Shajapur is responsible for providing all kinds of postal facilities for the District. The Head Post Office was opened in 1969 at Shajapur with jurisdiction over Shajapur District. He is responsible for his work to the Divisional Superintendent of Post Offices, Malwa Division, Ujjain.

The Post Master is assisted by two Inspectors of Post Offices, 51 Sub-Post Masters, 21 Postmen, 7 Mail Overseers and usual subordinate staff.

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

It may be stated that the area of the present District of Shajapur is much larger compared to its size when it was part of the erstwhile princely State of Gwalior. To the old boundaries of the District were added 53 villages from the erstwhile Bhopal, Holkar, Gwalior, Dewas Senior and Dewas Junior States. The details of the revenue administration of all the different areas which merged to form the new District, not being available, it is difficult to trace the history of land revenue assessment of the entire District.

Land Revenue Assessment During Mughal Period

The earliest authentic reference about the revenue assessment in the area now covered in Shajapur District is for the 16th Century when it was under the sway of the Mughals. According to the *Ain-i-Akbari*, this area was under the Sarkar of Sarangpur, containing 24 *mahals*, three of which Susner, Sundarsi and Shajapur cover the maximum portion of the present Shajapur District. The revenue demand of these three *mahals*, according to Ain-i- Akbari was 85,06,889 *dam*s in money for an area of 1,42,997 *bighas*. Besides this, *Sayur ghal* was also charged which was 2,38,212 dams in Shajapur Mahal.[1] This suggests that during the reign of Akbar (1542-1605) Todar Mal's system of land revenue settlement had been extended to this region. Under this system, all the land was first measured by a uniform standard and the average produce of a *bigha* of land was ascertained. The land was classified into four categories according to soil and fertility and the gross produce was calculated on the basis of the produce grown during the preceding ten years. The average gross produce obtained for any particular piece of land was then commuted into cash on the basis of prices prevailing in the previous 19 years and one third of this amount was fixed as the kings share or rent. The assessment so made was intended to be continued for a period of 10 years, but actually it continued indefinitely in the absence of regular revision. The annual rent had to be paid directly by the village headman was required to assist the authorities in collecting the full rental, he was allowed a certain commission for his services. The important revenue officer was the *amil or karori* who supervised the village collections of his district.[2] The other revenue officers were the *kanungo, chaudhri, patwari,* etc.

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1. Ain-i-Akbari, Tr. by Jarrett, Vol. II, 1949, pp. 215.
2. Baden Powell, Land system of British India, Vol. 1, pp. 256, 257.

As elsewhere, under the Mughals, in this area also the land was apportioned into *khalsa* and *jagir* lands. The former was directly administered by the State Officials like *amils*, etc. The jagir lands were divided into blocks or estates and were given 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.

Maratha System

Todar Mal's revenue system fell into decay after the dissolution of the Mughal Central Power, during the early part of the eighteenth century. By the time, the Maratha invasion of the Malwa province took place, the *khalsa* lands were no longer managed by the *amils*, but were held on *ijaredari* or farm system. Under this system each village, *pargana* or an entire district was farmed out and for the collection of its revenue (including cesses) a person of status known as *ijaredar* was assigned an area for a period ranging between three and ten years. He was left free to make arrangements for the cultivation, etc., of the land and for the recovery of the revenue, provided he paid the Government dues according to the terms of the lease. Generally, he managed the land leased to him as he liked and lent money on exhorbitant rates of interest. He stood surety for the payment of Government demand, often acted as money lender and made occasional advances of grain or money to the cultivators. Thus, *ijaredars* could squeeze as much money out of the cultivator as possible. This was the natural consequence of the breaking down of Mughal administration and the growing independence of *subas*. The assessment of land under the *ijaredari* system was not high, the proportion assigned to the State being as a rule ranging from one-half to two-fifths of the produce or in some cases as low as one-fourth. But the cesses and dues levied both ordinary and extraordinary, in those disturbed times, more than offset this moderate assessment.

Gradually, the administration under the Sindhia was consolidated during the latter half of the 19th Century. The ijaredari system a vexatious system which had come to be attended with many evils was simultaneously finally abolished in 1853. Simultaneously a settlement was affected, known as *patta-bandi* system, for 12 years. This settlement which was based on soil-classification, situation and possibility of irrigation corresponded to the *ryotwari* system where the cultivator deals directly with the State. In course of time, the system in the territories of the Sindhias developed with a *Zamindari* system, under which the management of villages was given to landholders on contract.

Specific details about earlier settlements affected in Shajapur District are not available, however it is known that they were made in 1853, 1860, 1880 and 1883. These attempts appear rather crude by later standards, as the settlements were not based on regular survey nature of soil, etc. The old system as already noted was called *pattabandi* system. The settlement of 1883 was an improved one as much as it was based on a regular survey and upto date field maps, but there were no soil classification, assessment circles or registers of proprietors' holdings *(khewat)*.[1]

1. Gwalior Today, pp. 89-90.

Settlement of 1893

This settlement was made generally on the lines followed in British India. A cadastral survey was carried out by *patwaris* and other revenue officials who were trained in a special school. Field registers, village records and records of rights were drawn up and a summary settlement for 12 years was made. The rates were based on the quality of soil and local conditions and the class of cultivator. A land Records Department was established in November 1890 to carry out the settlement and maintain village records.

Settlements of 1909-13

The revision of the settlement was to have been undertaken in 1904. The famine of 1899-1900 and successive indifferent years culminating in the famine of 1905 prevented the completion of the scheme and the revision of settlement was postponed till 1907 (in Malwa). The consecutive bad seasons had made the condition of the cultivators lean which recessitated a very lenient assessment in the subsequent settlement of 1909-13. The villagers left the villages and the land were taken over from the zamindars and given to *Mulguzars* and corporation to supervise and manage the land. The incidence of land revenue in Agar was Rs. 1.57 per *bigha* on cultivated land, and Rs. 0.70 per *bigha* on cultivable land. It was Rs. 1.90 and 0.90 per *bigha*, respectively in Susner while the respective figures for Shajapur Pargana were Rs. 1.67 and 0.71 per *bigha*.[1] The term of settlement was fixed for 12 years for Agar, and Susner parganas to expire in 1925 and for 14 years for Shajapur *pargana* to expire in 1927. Some details of the land revenue assessment made in Shujalpur *pargana* are available. The assessment was Rs. 2,07,918 for *khalsa* villages, Rs. 1,05,128 for *malguzaran* villages and Rs. 2,448 for the Corporation, totalling Rs. 3,15,494. The term of the settlement was for 12 years.

These settlements were carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Settlement Manual which was enforced from 1911. The Manual laid down the general principles of settlement. It emphasised the necessity of the preparation of a complete accurate and up-to-date record of rights and privileges of proprietors, tenants and other members of the village community.

Settlement of 1925-28

In Shajapur *pargana* settlement was to expire in 1927 but the resettlement operations were begun in September 1925 and the assessment was announced in December, 1927. The settlement operations were effective for 317 villages and the assessment announced for Rs. 4,02,231.

In Agar and Susner *parganas*, as a preliminary to re-settlement, the operations were started from September 1924 and concluded in July 1925 and the report was accepted on 5th January 1927. The land revenue demand of Agar *pargana* was fixed at Rs. 2,98,881. The operations were confined to 279 villages out of which 250 were *khalsa* villages, 2 *istmarar* villages, 22 *jadid-usual istmarar* villages, 3 *jagir* and 2 *muafi* villages. In Susner *pargana*, the land revenue demand was fixed at Rs. 3,50,891 at this settlement.

1. Settlement Report of Agar, Susner and Shajapur parganas, 1917, pp. 2 and 43.

The settlement was effected in 222 villages out of which only 5 were jagir villages. The term of the settlement in of Agar and Susner *parganas* was fixed for 23 years, i.e., upto 1950.

As regard Shujalpur *pargana*, the settlement operation started from September 1925 and work completed in December 1927 for 240 villages. The land revenue demand was fixed at Rs. 4,78,364. The table below shows at a glance the results of various settlement affected from time to time in the various *parganas* of Shajapur District :-

Table No. XI-1

Land Revenue Assessment

Year of Settlement	Shajapur		Shujalpur		Agar		Susner	
	Villages (No.)	Revenue (Rs.)	Villages (No.)	Revenue (Rs.)	Villages (No.)	Revenue (Rs.)	Village (No.)	Revenue (Rs.)
1. 1853	-	-	217	2,14,337	210	1,83,468	186	2,71,256
2. 1860	-	-	225	2,33,279	219	1,78,655		
3. 1880	-	-	226	3,93,753	220	2,30,640		
4. 1883	-	-	232	4,04,968	222	2,39,885		
5. 1893	302	3,09,522	232	3,90,279	240	2,42,809	195	3,63,174
6. 1909-17	307	3,18,149	238	3,15,494	261	2,48,197	218	3,14,478
7. 1925-28	317	4,02,231	240	4,78,364	279	2,98,881	222	3,50,891

The term of the settlement which expired in 1950 was extended upto 1959. But no fresh settlement has been ordered in the District. However, the Record of Rights Officer had made some re-assessment of *jagir* village in Agar and some other villages which now form part of Shajapur District, the details of which are given in the Appendix. The prevalent rate continues to exist which is Rs. 2.54 per acres on an average, with a minium of Rs. 0.23 and maximum of Rs. 15.52 per acre rate, while[1] the next settlement will be done in 1983-84 in the District.

Land Tenures

Under the Sindhias the villages fell into two general categories (1) *khalsa* villages or those managed directly by the *Durbar* and (2) alienated villages held by *jagirdars* and others. The land tenures were classified under three heads, namely, (1) Guaranteed estates (2) State *jagirs* which were subdivided into *istimarari, tankedari ubari, muafidari,* and (3) *zamindari*. Estates falling in the first category were held mostly by Rajput chiefs, under guarantee by British Government and which were continued as such under the rule of the Sindhias.[2] The State *jagirs* were held directly from the *Durbar*. The land holders were either members or relations of the ruling family or officials of standing

1. **Madhya Pradesh Men Bandobast Ki Rooprekha**, D.L.R., pp. 9 and 11.
2. Gwalior Today p. 16.

and men whose families had served the State with distinction. The *jagirdars* were classed as Sardars of the first and second grade. *Tankedari* and *istimarari* estates were held in perpetuiy and on a fixed quitrent. The holders of this class of tenure were mainly Rajput Thakurs and other whose tenures in consideration of their services. The *ubaridars* were assessed at special low rates. *Muafidars* paid no revenue, *tanka* or other dues on their holdings. They fell under two main classes, holders of entire *parganas* or villages and holders of plots. *Muafis* were also classified as *devasthan* or *dharmada* made for the upkeep of temples and other religious institutions and *padarakh* for the support of Brahmins and religious teachers.

The *Jagirdari* System

The *jagir* areas were administered by the *jagirdars* some of whom were even granted limited revenue, judicial and police powers. In order to bring about an improvement in the administration of the *jagirs*, a separate department was set up in 1908 headed by an officer known as *Muntazim Jagirdaran* with two sub-offices at Ujjain and Shivpuri. The *jagirs* of this District came under the Shivpuri office. Subsequently in 1937-38, the office of Courts of Wards was amalgamated with the office of *Muntazim jagirdaran* with the latter as the head of the department for both the *jagirs* and court of wards branches. This set-up continued until the State's merger in Madhya Bharat.

To ensure a proper land revenue system in the *jagirs*, regular survey and settlement operations were undertaken in those areas in the beginning of the present century. The *jagirdars* often granted *pattas* on short term and not according to the settlement. However, the Jagir Department made efforts to implement the provisions of the revenue laws.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat, and in keeping with the spirit of the time the Jagir Courts and Revenue Powers and Police Ordinance (No. 19 of 1948), was promulgated which was later replaced by an Act of the legislature. With the promulgation of the Jagir Land Records Management Ordinance (No. 21 of 1948), the maintenence of record of rights in *jagir* areas was taken over by the State and arrangements were made for the appointment of *patwaris* and preparation of records. Later, the Madhya Bharat Land Revenue and Tenancy Act 1950 was made applicable to the *jagir* villages and a Patel was appointed in each village to collect revenue and deposit the same in Government treasury. The final step was taken when in accordance with the recommendations of the Rajasthan Madhya Bharat Jagir Enquiry Committee, the Madhya Bharat Abolition of Jagirs Act, 1951 (Act No. 28 of 1951) was enacted with a view to putting an end to the system. The Act was brought into force from 7th December, 1951. The implementation of this measure, however, was delayed, because *jagirdars* filed a writ petition in the High Court and got an injunction order. The High Court rejected the petition on 4th December, 1952 and the State Government issued a notification on the day resuming the *jagir* lands. They again appealed in Supreme Court, which dismissed the appeal. The implementation of the Act by the Government was taken in hand in 1954. The consequences of resumption were that all rights of *jagirdars* in *jagir* lands, etc., vested in the State free from all encumbrances. They were, however, allowed to remain in possession of lands cultivated personally by them enjoying the

same rights as an occupant has in *ryotwari* land. The cultivators were made liable for the payment of land revenue or rent directly to the State that they were paying to the *jagirdars*. The *jagirdars* were paid compensation for the loss of their rights.

The *Zamindari* System

The bulk of the remaining land constituted *khalsa* villages held in proprietary rights by *zamindars* for a term of years agreed upon at the time of settlement. *Zamindari* tenures were sub-divided into *zamindari* single and *zamindari pattidari*. In the *zamindari* single tenure, a village was held by one person and in *zamindari pattidari* jointly by two or more persons. The *lambardars* in single *zamindari* villages and *pattidars* in *pattidari* villages collected the land revenue. The *zamindars* were classed as ordinary and occupancy. Those possessing occupancy rights had no right to alienate the holding and the land passed to their heirs. When no occupancy rights existed, the land could be given to any person, but in practice land very seldom failed to pass from father to son, whether actual occupancy rights were conceded or not. The *zamindars* enjoyed several rights and privileges and were bound by certain obligations which were embodied in the *Qanoon Mal* (Land Revenue Code) and the *Zamindari Manual* brought into force from 1904. Nearly one-third of the total average annual proceeds of a village went as the *zamindar's* share of profit. Moreover, any increase in income accruing in a village during the currency of a settlement from the extension of cultivation or from enhancements of rents permissible under the law, went wholly into the pocket of the *zamindar* with a rebate of 10 percent on the net increase of cultivation during the next settlement.[1] When the Madhya Bharat Land Revenue and Tenancy Act 1950 was extended to *zamindars* villages, Patels were appointed in *zamindari* villages for the collection of land revenue.

The *zamindari* system was, however, abolished after the formation of the Madhya Bharat State by the Madhya Bharat Zamindari Abolition Act (No. 13 of 1951) which was brought into force from the 25th June, 1951. The abolition of the *zamindari* system implied acquisition by the State from the 2nd October, 1951, of the rights of the proprietors in villages, settled on the *zamindari* system free from all encumbrances. A notification was issued on the 3rd September, 1951, whereby all proprietary rights in all villages other than *jagir, muafi* and *ryotwari* villages passed to and vested in the State. The ex-proprietors were, however, allowed to retain possession of lands under their personal cultivation (*khud-kasht*) under plot proprietary rights and land revenue was assessed thereon. Under the Act, the Government was also required to pay to every proprietor, who was divested of proprietary rights, compensation in accordance with certain principles laid down in the Act.

Land Reforms Department

For the implementation of the Zamindari Abolition Act, 1951, a separate department known as the Land Reforms Department was organised in 1951 with the Land Reforms Commissioner as the Head of the Department. In addition a Jagir Commissioner was appointed for the implementation of the Abolition of Jagir Act, 1951. In the District, a Compensation Officer, was appointed to determine the amount of compensation payable to the ex-*jagirdars* and ex- *zamindars*. They worked under the supervision of the Collector. The land Reforms Department was abolished in 1958

1. Report on the Administration of the Gwalior State, 1917-18, p. 70.

as the work connected with the implementation of the Acts had considerably decreased. The powers of the Land Reforms and Jagir Commissioners were delegated to the Commissioner of the Division while those of the Compensation and Deputy Compensation Officers were delegated to the Collector and Tahsildars, respectively, of the District.

Present System of Land Reveune

The Collector is the chief revenue authority of the District. In his work he is assisted by the Assistant Deputy Collectors. Each tahsil is in the charge of a tahsildar who is assisted by one or more Naib-Tahsildars. A Tahsil is divided into Revenue Inspectors Circles under a Revenue Inspector. The Patwari is the chief village accountant and keeps the records of the land and revenue payable thereon. His work is supervised by the Revenue Inspector. In 1975, the four tahsils of the District were divided into 14 Revenue Inspectors Circles and 323 patwari *halkas*.

Collector is also responsible for keeping all land records papers upto date. In this work he is assisted by Land Records staff.

The last settlement of 1925-28 is still in force and no fresh survey operations have been undertaken in the District. The cultivators continue to pay land revenue at the rates as determined then. However, the Collector is empowered to fix rent in respect of newly cultivated lands under the provisions of Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1959.

Income from Land Revenue & Special Cesses

The revenue from land has always been an important source of income of the State. The following table shows the demand and collection from land revenue for the year 1900-01 to 1975-76.

Table No. XI-2

Demand and Collection of Land Revenue

(in Rupees)

Year	Demand	Collection
1900-01	8,58,307	4,68,055
1910-11	13,44,500	13,69,200
1920-21	13,14,785	12,35,585
1930-31	14,24,337	14,19,762
1940-41	15,14,275	15,07,734
1951-52	35,48,758	20,15,761
1960-61	30,17,919	28,00,196
1965-66	29,99,264	29,81,679
1970-71	24,62,257	24,08,320
1975-76	34,50,822	30,67,830

It is reported that the revenue history of the District has been normal. Except for suspension of land revenue incertain years on account of damage by hailstorm,

usually local in character, remissions or suspensions have not been resorted to on any noticeable scale. Similarly, no difficulty has been experienced in recovering land revenue.

The land revenue is recovered in two instalments first on 15th January and the second on 15th May in each year. The collection of land revenue is done through Patels, who are appointed by the Collector. Lately some Gram Panchayats have also been entrusted the work of collection of land revenue as an experimental measure and 72 Gram Panchayats were assigned this work. The Patels and Panchayats are given a commission for their labour. The commission so paid amounted to Rs. 1,03,120 in 1970-71, Rs. 81,738 in 1971- 72, Rs. 1,16,947 in 1972-73, Rs. 1,51,194 in 1973-74, Rs. 1,72,422 in 1974-75 and Rs. 1,68,634 in 1975-76.

As a measure of relief to the poor cultivators the Government took certain legislative measures. Uneconomic holdings, that is, the holdings measuring 7.5 acres or below in area as also holdings subject to land revenue not exceeding five rupees, were granted exemption from payment of land revenue under the Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code (Amendment). Ordinance, 1966, promulgated on the 23rd December, 1966 and replaced by an Act No. 6 of 1967. Further, by the Madhya Pradesh Act No. 20 of 1967, the land revenue was abolished in respect of any holding used exclusively for agriculture from Ist July 1968, and new tax, namely, Land Development Tax (*Krishi Bhumi Vikas Kar*) was imposed on all holdings in excess of ten acres at the rate at which such holdings were assessed to land revenue under the Code, immediately before the 1st July 1968. The entire receipts from *Bhumi Vikas Kar* were to be spent on the development of agriculture. But in 1969, by an Act No. 5 of 1969 Land Development Tax was abolished and land revenue under section 58-A of the Code was again imposed, the exemption limit and the rates remaining the same. This section was again amended by the M.P. Act. No. 23 of 1972, when an economic holding was redefined. Instead of ten acres the limit of exemption from land revenue was fixed as five acres. The demand under Land Development Tax was Rs. 23,80,747 in 1968-69 when imposed and a sum of Rs. 23,59,051 was collected, while the balance was collected during subsequent years.

Land under other uses, where commercial crops were grown, was beyond the scope of exemption. Land under such crops was taxed by an Act called *Vanijya Fasal kar Adhiniyam*, 1966 (No. 27 of 1966) under which *Fasal Kar* was levied on the cultivation of commercial crops, such as, cotton, sugarcane, groundnut, poppy, tobacco, etc. This Act was amended in 1970 by which an upward revision of the tax in respect of different crops was made. The income under this head is shown in the following table :-

Table No. XI-3

Commercial Crops Tax

(In Rupees)

Year	Demand	Collection
1970-71	4,59,432	4,40,781
1971-72	4,44,125	4,12,887
1972-73	3,87,062	3,45,953

(Contd.)

1	2	3
1973-74	3,57,754	3,23,419
1974-75	3,31,917	3,05,079
1975-76	3,93,526	3,92,983

Source : Collector, Shajapur

A surcharge was imposed from 1st July 1972, on land revenue under the M.P. Bhoo-Rajaswa (Adhibhar) Act, 1972 (No. 24 of 1972). It is levied on individual holdings of more than ten acres, and such holdings of less than ten acres, irrigated by any Government source. The demand and collection were Rs. 17,98,644 and Rs. 16,20,447 in 1972-73 and Rs. 19,43,395 and Rs. 18,02,074 in 1973-74, respectively. The balance was under collection in later years.

This Act of 1972 was superseded by another Act (Gramin Vikas Kar, 1974), in 1974, under which *Gramin Vikas Kar* (Land Development Tax) was imposed at different rates as per classification of land according to irrigated, unirrigated, cultivated and uncultivated, etc. The income from this Tax is earmarked for schemes of rural development. The demand and collection of the Tax amounted to Rs. 24,91,157 and Rs. 23,38,938 respectively, in 1974- 75, and Rs. 33,03,894 and Rs. 33,02,068 respectively in 1975-76. This tax has been abolished in April 1977 with respective effect from Ist October, 1976.

Besides, a *Sinchai Adhibhar* was also imposed under the Act No. 24 of 1972. The receipts were transferred to the Irrigation Department though collected by the revenue officials.

Cesses

Under the princely rule, until the beginning of the present century, a certain levy on the actual assessed revenue was made in case of each village. This was known as *gaonti kharch* and was utilised to cover the cost of *nazars* (gifts) paid to State officials, charitable grants to temples, expenses at festivals and the like. Later, the Durbar abolished this levy and it also stopped the payment of *bhets* which used to be levied as a percentage on the collected revenue varying from one to four per cent per annum the land revenue covered all cesses and under the terms of lease, the State could not make any extra levy. But after the State's merger in Madhya Bharat, a Panchayat cess at the rate of half an *anna* in the rupee of land revenue began to be realised alongwith the land revenue, under the Madhya Bharat Panchayat Act 1949. It was subsequently paid to panchayats in the District. This is continuing in Madhya Pradesh also under Section 332 of the Madhya Pradesh Panchayat Act, 1962. The demand and collection of panchayat levy was Rs. 14,73,664 and Rs. 9,51,763 respectively, in 1975-76 and Rs. 16,94,757 and Rs. 7,54,634, respectively, in 1976-77.

Siwai **Income**

As regards the *siwai* (miscellaneous) income, it is derived from the auction of Government land, water spreads or forest trees, i.e. the sources are *jalkar* (water tax), *phalkar* (taxes on fruit trees) and *vankar* (taxes on forest trees). The income from this source has been neither very substantial, nor steady. It was Rs. 2,79,839 in 1970-71, Rs. 3,63,408 in 1971-72, Rs. 2,24,344 in 1972-73, Rs. 1,39,580 in 1973-74, Rs. 3,51,143 in 1974-75 and Rs. 7,03,533 in 1975-76.

Relations Between Landlord and Tenant

In former Gwalior State, there were two classes of tenants in *zamindari* areas, viz, (i) *maurusi or* occupancy tenants and (ii) *gair-maurusi* or tenant-at-will. Although the state had no direct financial relationship with the tenants, they were not entirely left to the tender mercies of the *zamindars*. To regulate the relations between the *zamindars* and the tenants, a codified law under the title *Qanoon Mal* (Land Revenue Code) had been brought into force from 1904. It not only conferred valuable rights on tenents, but also contained provisions for protecting them against arbitrary ejectment, rackrenting and other sorts of harassment.[1] The rent payable by an occupancy tenant was fixed by the Settlement Department at each settlement and a single lease for the whole term of settlement was given to each tenant. The rent could not be enhanced except by an order of a competent revenue court on specific grounds and an occupancy tenant could not be ejected, except for default in payment of rent without the court's order. The occupancy right was made heritable.

In the case of a tenant-at-will, *patta* and *kabooliyat* were compulsory as without them, the *zamindar* could not sue him for rent or ejectment. When the *patta* and *kabodiyat* were executed, each party was bound to conform to their terms. A tenant-at-will could acquire an occupancy right either by (i) having occupancy of 12 years, or (ii) if the tenant sunk and constructed any well, or *bund* or if he broke virgin or fallow land for longer than three years, and he could get occupancy in respect of such land from the beginning.[2]

The *Qanoon Mal* revised in 1927 which conferred the full proprietory rights on occupancy tenants in respect of their holdings.[3] The process regarding revenue collection in normal years and suspension and remission of revenue demand in lean years was simplified and liberalized so as to render ejectment for default a rare occurrence.

Tenancy Reforms After 1948

After the formation of Madhya Bharat with a view to rationalising the tenancy legislation, existing Acts were amended and fresh ones introduced. *Qanoon Mal* was

1. Gwalior Today, pp. 86-94.
2. Gwalior State Administration Report, 1917-18, p. 70.
3. Ibid, 1926-27, pp. 1-2.

amended again in 1948 which prohibited the eviction of non-occupancy and sub-tenants, except in the circumstances in which an occupancy tenant could be evicted.

It was noticed by the Government that the relations between the *zamindars* and tenants were not cordial though ejectments of tenants were not a common feature.[1] The *zamindars* were demanding large sums of money from the tenants by way of *nazarana* (gift), the tenants too showed no spirit of compromise. To safeguard the interests of tenants, the Government enected the Zamindari Management Act which was brought into effect from the 30th July, 1949. It provided for the taking over by the Government of a *zamindari* about which there were large-scale complaints of illegal ejectment and other acts of high handeness.

The Madhya Bharat Land Revenue and Tenancy Act, passed in 1950 provided greater protection to the tenants and consolidated the position of the tenants in the *ryotwari* areas and conferred occupancy tenancy rights on all those tenants whose own or whose predecessor's interest had been lawfully recorded as tenants. It further abolished the *pacca maurusi* tenure and all tenants were levelled up as *pattedars*.

Abolition of *Zamindari* and *Jagirdari*

The year 1951, however, is a landmark in the history of land tenures in the State. The old and archaic system of *zamindari* and *jagirdari* were abolished by the Madhya Bharat Abolition of Zamindaris Act, 1951 and the Madhya Bharat Abolition of Jagirs Act, 1951, already referred to. These Acts not only abolished the *Zamindaris* and *jagirs*, but also provided greater security and additional rights to the tenants. Even a tenant or tenant of a sub-tenant could acquire occupancy rights under specified conditions.

Land Reforms After 1956

The whole position regarding the land tenures and tenancy reforms was reviewed after the formation of Madhya Pradesh in 1956. As a result, a unified Land Revenue Code, a significant mile-stone in the history of land reforms, was brought into force from the 2nd October, 1959. This Code has incorporated all the important features of land reforms, such as, uniformity of tenures, protection of tenants against arbitrary ejectment, rackrenting and conferring *bhoomiswami* rights on them. The Code provides only one class of tenure holders of lands known as *bhoomiswami* with full rights over his holding, e.g., right of mortgage and sale under certain restrictions. No sub-letting or leasing of land is permitted except in very emergent cases once in three years or by certain class of persons, such as, widows, unmarried women, minors, etc. Details regarding the land held under different kinds of tenures is shown in the following table :-

1. Madhya Bharat Administration Report, 1950-51, p. 21 and 1953-54, pp. 49- 50.

Table No. XI-4

(Area in Hectares)

Year	*Bhoomiswami*		Given by Govt.		*Bhoodad Dharak*		Service land	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
1970-71	1,02,444	4,73,386	2,254	4,935	150	120	713	2,530
1971-72	1,05,780	4,73,732	1,434	3,310	145	119	699	2,585
1972-73	1,07,613	4,73,907	1,259	2,803	145	119	744	2,710
1973-74	1,08,900	4,74,397	1,225	2,744	142	112	752	2,727
1974-75	1,11,309	4,74,523	1,687	2,963	139	114	785	2,920
1975-76	1,14,798	4,64,366	1,819	3,217	140	128	858	3,099

Source : Collector , Shajapur

Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings

The land reforms indicated above affect more the type of tenure than the size of the property. Some restrictions have been imposed in this rsespect too with the enactment of Madhya Pradesh Agricultural Holdings Act, 1961. According to the Act, no person shall acquire more than 25 standard acres per family consisting of husband and wife and for dependants at the rate of 5 standard acres per dependent. In its implementation, the Act revealed certain shortcomings and it was felt that the ceiling fixed was quite high.

Consequently the ceiling was lowered in April 1972 with retrospective effect from January 1st, 1972 and shortcomings were removed by an amendment in the Act. Accordingly, a family upto 5 members could acquire upto 18 standard acres and for an individual, it is 10 standard acres. The additional 8 standard acres have been allowed for dependants at the rate of 2 standard acres for every extra dependant member the maximum for the family is thus limited to 18 acres. For the purpose of this Act, a standard acre means one acre of land irrigated from Government source available for more than one crop in a year or two acres of land seasonally irrigated from Government source available for atleast one crop or three acres of dry land.

The implementation of the provisions of the Act proceded at rather a slow pace, but after the declaration of Emergency in 1975, it was expedited. Upto January 1977, land measuring 764 ha. (1888.68 acres) was declared in excess under the old Act and 2611 ha. (8451.29 acres) of land under new Act out of which Government took possession of 320 ha. (791.50 acres) of land under old Act and 1145 ha (2831.37 acres) under new Act. Under old Act, 35 ha. (86.91 acres) of land was distributed to 16 Harijans and 168 ha (416.89 acres) to 54 others (totalling 203 ha or 503.80 acres to 70 persons), while land declared surplus under new Act awaits distribution.

Size of Holdings

The position of the agricultural holdings in the District according to sizes was as follows :-

Table No. XI-5

Provisional Number of Operational Holdings, 1970-71

Size (Hectare)	Number ('000)	Percentage
Less than 0.5	10.8	11.1
0.5 to 1	11.4	11.8
1 to 2	15.6	16.1
2 to 3	11.2	11.6
3 to 4	8.0	8.3
4 to 5	7.2	7.4
5 to 10	19.4	20.0
10 to 20	10.5	10.6
20 to 30	2.0	2.1
30 to 40	0.5	0.5
40 to 50	0.1	0.1
50 and above	0.2	0.2

Source : - Agricultural Statistics, 1972, pp. 7-8

It appears from the above table that about 50.6 per cent holdings were not bigger than three hectares which comprised about forty nine thousand holding. Holdings between three and five hectares were a little more than 15 thousand in number, i.e., 15.7 per cent of the total number, while 20 per cent holdings were in the range of 5 to 10 hectares which numbered about nineteen thousands. Holdings measuring 10 to 20 hectares were a little over one-tenth in number. It is note worthy that the remaining holdings, i.e. those of 20 hectares and above in size were only 2,800 in number, or 2.9 per cent of the total. It is evident from the above that the smallness of holdings does not promise much scope for declaration of surplus land.

Consolidation of Holdings

A serious impediment to land development and agricultural production is the fragmentation of holdings in the country. Shajapur District is no exception to this observation. The *Qanoon Mal* of the former Gwalior State provided against fragmentation of holdings in as much as it prohibited the transfer of the holdings by a tenant if they were less than 25 *bighas*. But this provision had only limited effect. However, the question of introducing measures for the consolidation of holdings was engaging the attention of the State Government and in 1924 an officer was deputed to Punjab to study the working of such a programme already in operation there. This Officer submitted his report in due time. But, it was decided in 1929 to drop the matter on the plea that the procedure of consolidation of holding obtaining in Punjab was impracticable in Gwalior State.[1] The question was re-examined during 1940 and 1946, but nothing came out.

1. Gwalior State Administration Report, 1940-41, p. 80.

The Government of Madhya Bharat too did not undertake any specific legislative or other measures in this direction except making certain provisions against the fragmentation of holdings in the Madhya Bharat Revenue Administration and Ryotwari Land Revenue and Tenancy Act of 1950. After the formation of the reorganised State of Madhya Pradesh the provision of the Land Revenue Code of 1959 were made applicable throughtout the State.

The work of the consolidation was started as late as in 1967-68 in the District. Since then, the scheme has covered 135 villages and an area of 61,350 ha of land has been consolidated upto March 1975. *Khasra* numbers which were 1,26,401 decreased to only 48,933, i.e., 39 percent of the total number after consolidation.

Bhoodan Movement

The *bhoodan yagna* or land gift movement was initiated in the country in the year 1951 by Acharya Vinoba Bhave with the aim of solving the problem of landless labourers. The impact of this movement has been felt in this District also as in the rest of the country. For facilitating this movement in Madhya Bharat, the Madhya Bharat Bhoodan Yagna Act, 1955 (No. 3 of 1955) was passed. It was followed by the establishment of Madhya Bharat Bhoodan Yagna Board with headquarter at Gwalior and the Board was made responsible for the administration of land received under Bhoodan Movement. Its office has been shifted to Bhopal. It receives an annual grant from the Government. Since the inception of this movement in 1955, in the District 242.407 ha of land has been received from 253 doners as *bhoodan* upto 31st March 1974, out of which only 155.399 ha of land has been distributed among 186 landless families. Much of the land, measuring 83.770 ha has been found unsuitable for distribution. Only 3.237 ha of land remains to be distributed. The Bhoodan Movement, it can be said, could not gather much momentum in the District.

Present Position of the Cultivators

As a result of the various measures of tenancy reforms discussed before all intermediaries between the tiller of the soil and the Government were abolished and the cultivators became full-fledged occupants of the land held by them. A large number of cesses and other exactions were done away with. The villagers and cultivators therefore, have been greatly benefited by the abolition of intermediaries and obnoxious levies. The economic conditions of the cultivators and their relationship with the State have definitely improved during the post-reform period. The measures taken by the Madhya Pradesh Government to ensure adequate supply of agricultural credit, agricultural inputs to the farmers, fair prices for their produce and relief from age-old debts have contributed in a large measure to bring prosperity to the rural sector of the District.

Other Sources of Revenue – Central and State

The fiscal system of the District was formerly governed according to the policies, prevalent in the erstwhile Gwalior State which has contributed the largest share in the formation of the present District. Gwalior State was an independent entity in financial matters, all its sources of revenue were 'State' subjects. The Gwalior Government, however, received from the Government of India its share in the earnings from Railways which passed through the State territories and also some compensation for the relinquishment of duties on imported salt by an agreement made with the Government of India in 1878.

Besides the income from land revenue, the other important sources of revenue of the State were customs and excise, forests, railways, stamps and posts. But this District had no income from forests as also from railways as they did not exist then.

Presently, the revenues of the District are divided into two categories (i) Central and (ii) State. Central Excise, Income Tax and Estate Duty are the Central source of revenue, while State Excise, Stamps, Forests, Registration, Sales Tax, Taxes on Motor Vehicles Entertainment Tax, etc., are the State sources of revenue. A brief account of these items of taxation and income from them is given in the following paragraphs.

Central Revenues

Income Tax and Estate Duty

The collection and administration of Income Tax in the District is the responsibility of the Income Tax Department. The collection of Estate Duty is also entrusted to this staff. The receipts from Income Tax are increasing year by year. They were Rs. 2.77 lakhs in 1965-66, Rs. 6.88 lakhs in 1970- 71, Rs. 8.22 lakhs in 1974-75 and Rs. 10.43 lakhs in 1975-76. The receipts from Estate duty are not substantial and are fluctuating. They were Rs. 2,000 in 1965-66, Rs. 17,853 in 1970-71 and Rs. 1,802 in 1973-74 while nil in 1974-75 and Rs. 26,191 in 1975-76.

Union Excise

The main excisable commodities are cloth, sugar, tobacco, cement, vegetable non-essential oils, copper, yarn, wireless receiving sets, air-conditioning machinery, patent and proprietary medicines, matches, electric fans, etc. Excise duty on cloth, tobacco and sugar was levied under the Madhya Bharat Excise Act until the 1st April, 1950 when these items of revenue were transferred to the Central Government. The income under this head was Rs. 1.26 lakhs in 1965-66, Rs. 1.12 lakhs in 1970-71, Rs. 2.35 lakhs in 1974-75 and Rs. 4.77 lakhs in 1975-76.

Central Sales Tax

This tax was introduced from 1st July, 1959 under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1958 and its collection is done by the State Sales Tax Officer alongwith State Sales Tax. The individual figures under this Act are not available, except for 1969-70 and 1970-71 which were Rs. 2.27 lakhs and 1.80 lakhs, respectively.

State Revenues

State Excise

Excise revenue is derived from taxes on liquors and other intoxicants. Excise duty is levied on country liquor, foreign liquor, *ganja, bhang* and opium. The Madhya Bharat Excise Act, 1949, the Central Opium Act, 1857 and 1898 and the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920 were made applicable to the District. At present, the Madhya Pradesh Excise Act, 1915 (II of 1915) as amended in 1962 is applicable in the District. The

income under this head had increased about five-fold during the last twenty five years. It was Rs. 9.03 lakhs in 1951-52, Rs. 10.89 lakhs in 1960-61, but decreased to Rs. 4.47 lakhs in 1965-66. It increased to Rs. 11.98 lakhs in 1970-71, and shot upto Rs. 42.50 lakhs in 1974-75 and Rs. 48.59 lakhs in 1975-76.

The District Excise Officer is also charged with the responsibility of collecting, Entertainment Duty, Property Tax and tobacco licence fee.

Stamps

The receipts under this head are subject to Indian Stamps Act (II of 1899) and the Court Fee Act, 1870, as applicable to Madhya Pradesh. The annual income derived from the sale of stamps of various denominations both judicial and non-judicial which was only Rs. 0.99 lakhs in 1951-52, Rs. 1.84 lakhs in 1960-61, Rs. 3.55 lakhs in 1965-66, increased to Rs. 7.59 lakhs in 1970-71 and Rs. 14.99 lakhs in 1975-76.

Forests

This District is not rich in forest resources and therefore the contribution of forests to the State Exchequer is meagre. The receipts under this head were only Rs. 46,628 in 1972-73, which decreased to Rs. 25,456 in 1973-74, Rs. 29,242 in 1974-75 and to only Rs. 14,710 in 1975-76.

Registration

The income under this head is derived from the registration fees chargeable on sale, donation and mortgage deeds of immovable property, etc., which are levied under the Indian Registration Act, 1908. The Act has been enforced in this District since 1952. The receipts under this head were Rs. 0.55 lakhs in 1965-66, Rs. 1.27 lakhs in 1970-71, and Rs. 1.85 lakhs in 1974-75.

Taxes on Motor Vehicles

The income under this head is derived from the registration of motor vehicles, issue of licences to drivers and conductors, etc., under various relevant Acts. The administration of the Taxes on Motor Vehicles, Passenger Tax and Goods Tax is carried out by the Transport Commissioner Gwalior through Regional Transport Officer at Ujjain. The figures of revenues collections from these taxes are therefore, not confined to this District alone. However, the amount deposited on this account in the District Treasury may serve some limited purpose. The revenue realised under these items in the District was Rs. 0.41 lakhs in 1965-66 Rs. 0.57 lakhs in 1970-71 and Rs. 1.69 lakhs in 1975-76.

Sales Tax

This is one of the most important sources of the State revenues since the promulgation of the Madhya Bharat Sales Tax Act, 1950, when Sales Tax was first introduced in this District. Afterwards, it was replaced by the Madhya Pradesh General Sales Tax Act, 1959 from 1st April, 1959. The schedule of Sales Tax has been revised from time to time. Foodgrains have also come within its purview. The receipts under Sales Tax are highest in the district and show phenomenal growth. They were Rs. 10.65 lakhs in 1965-66, Rs. 17.20 lakhs in 1970-71 and Rs. 55.24 lakhs in 1975-76. The rise in

receipts in 1975-76 is due to the imposition of Turn Over Tax and Entry Tax in the State. The earnings of the Entry Taxt are disbursed to the municipal committees in the District by the Government to compensate for the loss of octroi duty which has been abolished.

The collection and administration of Sales Tax is entrusted to the Sales Tax Officer of the District who is also responsible for the collection of Central Sales Tax.

Entertainment Tax

This tax is levied at a prescribed rate on the value of tickets to places of entertainment. The Tax is confined to entertainments like cinema shows, dramatic performances, etc., to which admission is by tickets, sold for money. It is administered by the District Excise Officer. With the emergence of cinema as a popular and cheap source of recreation and entertainment, the receipts under this head are increasing. The receipts which were Rs. 1.22 lakhs in 1965-66 Rs. 1.71 lakhs in 1970-71 increased to Rs. 3.60 lakhs in 1975-76.

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER AND JUSTICE

The origin of the modern system of legislation and justice has been rather recent in this area though a well organized system of rendering justice to the aggrieved and administering law and order existed from very early times. At the base of this system was the ancient rural institution of Panchayats with the ruler as the final arbiter and dispenser of justice. During the reign of Muslims a system was evolved in which the *Qazi* was the main authority for the administration of justice. This system continued till the advent of Maratha rule in this area.

During the early days of Maratha rule there were no written codes of law or uniformity of procedure though in its general character the law followed in these parts conformed to the system obtaining under the Peshwas. In the absence of the regular courts, the Jagirdars and *Ijaredars* exercised judicial powers within their estates. All the ordinary cases were investigated and decided by them verbally. In cases involving religious questions, the opinion of Hindu and Muslim religious expert was taken. Most of the civil suits were referred to the Panchayats whose decisions were usually final. The ruler was the highest authority and administered justice in person in cases where the value of the suits was very high.

The history of systematic administration of justice in the erstwhile Gwalior State dates back to 1844 when a regular court known as the *Huzur Adalat or* Chief Court was established for the first time at Gwalior. But the Jagirdars and *Ijaredars* continued to exercise judicial powers and as such the *Shastri* who presided over the *Huzur Adalat* as *Mukhtar Nyayadhish* or Chief Justice, only heard cases and suits of Lashkar, Gwalior and a few surrounding villages. Appeals from the *Mukhtar Nyayadhish* were heard by the Minister to Maharaja.

The judicial system in Gwailor State underwent the first serious examination and reform in 1853 when the judicial powers of the *Ijaredars* were withdrawn. The State was divided into three *Prants* or divisions, namely, Gwalior, Isagarh and Malwa. A *Prant Adalat* was established for each of the *Prants*. It was presided over by the *Sar Suba* (Commissioner). The *zilas* and *parganas* were placed under the charge of *Suba* and *Kamavisdars*, respectively. The *Suba* exercised judicial powers in the district and was assisted in the *pargana* by *Kamavisdars*. As an apex to the judicial system, a *Sadar*

Nizamat or Chief Court presided over by the Chief Justice was established at Lashkar which presumably replaced the aforesaid *Huzur Adalat*. Thus under the new set-up, the lowest courts were those of the *Kamavisdar*s in the *parganas* who, in their areas exercised original jurisdiction, in both civil and criminal cases, being a magistrate of 2nd grade. The district court held by the *Suba* also exercised original jurisdiction and heard appeals from *Kamavisdars*. Appeals from *Suba* court went to *Prant Adalat* thence to the *Sadar Nizamat*. Besides the reorganization of judiciary a series of regulations known as *Dastur-ul-Amal* was also issued regulating the procedure of courts.

In 1862 the *Sadar Nizamat* and the *Prant Adalats* were replaced by *Sarishta Faujdari Huzur* for criminal work and *Sarishta Diwani Huzur* for civil work. In order to provide relief to the *Suba*, two assistants were given for conducting civil and criminal judicial work. Two years later, a final court of appeal called the *Mahakma-Apil-Khas-ul-Khas* was established. During 1853 to 1874 several circulars regarding the constitution and powers of courts were issued. In 1874 these were collected in the form of a code known as the *Kanun Faujdari* (criminal law), *Kanun Diwani* (civil law), *Kanun Mal* (revenue law) and *Kanun-Am* (miscellaneous regulations).

Another reorganisation of judiciary was effected in 1886. The main feature of the reorganization was that the *Suba* was divested of his civil powers and new courts of *Sadar Amin* and *Munsifs* were created in the District and *parganas*, respectively. The *Prant Adalat* and the *Sadar Nizamar* abolished in 1862 were revived. Thus the highest court at the State level was the *Sadar Adalat*. It had original civil jurisdiction in suits exceeding Rs. 50,000 and heard civil as well as criminal appeals from the decisions of *Prant* Judges. In civil suits a final reference was allowed to be made to the judicial department and the Ruler while in criminal cases all sentences of death passed by the *Sadar Adalat* required the confirmation of the Ruler.

Below the Chief Court was the court of the *Prant* Judge. It had both civil and criminal powers. On the civil side it had jurisdiction in suits not exceeding Rs. 50,000 in value. In criminal cases it was a sessions court and also excercised a general supervision and control over the subordinate courts. In its appellate jurisdiction it heard appeals from the *Sadar Amin* and the *Suba* or District Magistrate.

The courts at the district level were those of the *Sadar Amin* and the District Magistrate *(Suba)*. The *Sadar Amin* was a *Munsif* and Magistrate, first class. In his civil jurisdiction he entertained suits not exceeding Rs. 3,000 in value and appeals from the decisions of *Munsifs* of second and third class. As Magistrate first class he had the powers to award imprisonment upto two years, a fine upto Rs. 1,000 and 20 strips. The *Suba* exercised the powers similar to those of a District Magistrate in British India. Appeals from subordinate magistrates were also heard by him.

The *parganas* were under the charge of *Kamavisdars* who were *Munsifs* and Magistrates of second class as heretofore. They were assisted by *Naib Kamavisdars* having powers of a *Munsif* and magistrate of third class. The *Munsifs* had powers to deal with suits upto Rs. 500 in value. The second class magistrates had powers to award imprisonment upto six months, a fine upto Rs. 200 and 15 strips, while a third class magistrate had powers to award imprisonment upto one month and a fine upto Rs. 50.

Many circulars containing rules and regulations on various topics pertaining to the administration of justice and maintenance of law and order were issued from time to time. Gradually these became so numerous that it was decided to prepare fresh codes. Thus the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes and a Penal Code were framed in 1896. Though the Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes were identical to those in force in British India, the British Civil Procedure Code was adopted with modifications to suit the local conditions.

A most important measure of reform in the administration of justice was adopted during 1907-10 when a scheme was prepared to affect a complete separation of judicial and executive functions. A circular was issued in 1909 defining the extent of magisterial powers to be exercised by the revenue officers under the scheme. The powers and functions of the District Magistrate under the Gwalior Code of Criminal Procedure were split up. The *Suba* was, however, conferred with preventive magisterial powers exercisable by a District Magistrate under the said Code in order to enable him to maintain law and order within his jurisdistion. Similarly, the Tahsildars were also invested with second class magisterial powers to try certain specified offences only. For exclusive judicial work a separate cadre of judicial officers was created for the *zila* and *parganas*.

Consequent upon the introduction of the new scheme, the *Sadar Adalat* at Gwalior was converted into a High Court of Judicature with the same powers and jurisdiction. The *Prant* Court continued to function. The *Sadar Amin's* court at the district level was abolished and a District Judge was appointed in his place. His pecuniary jurisdiction in civil suits was reaised to Rs. 5,000 from Rs. 3,000. Apart from civil appeals from *pargana* courts, criminal appeals which formerly went to the *Suba* court were also heard by him. In each *pargana* a court of Judicial Officer was established with second class magisterial powers and civil powers to hear suits upto Rs. 500 in value.

A new Civil Procedure Code was introduced in 1911. The Gwalior Small Cause Courts Act was passed in 1915. It provided for vesting of powers to try small cause cases for any amount upto Rs. 200 in the district and pargana judges with provision of appeal to the *Prant* Judge.

Before 1912 all appeals and revisions preferred to the Ruler against the decisions of the High Court were dealt with departmentally by the Judicial Department where the parties had no right to be heard. In 1912 a Judicial Committee was appointed for such appeals and revisions which was to hear such cases like a court of justice and submit its conclusions to the Ruler for final orders. The Judicial Committee consisted of the Minister of Law and Justice and two others nominated by the Ruler. Another reform introduced in the field of administration of justice was the establishment of the Boards of Panchayats. Details of these bodies have been given under the heading "*Nyaya Panchayats.*"

In order to provide relief to the litigants by establishing a court of second appeal and a court of sessions within the district and to ensure speedy disposal of cases by means of decentralization, the then existing system of judiciary was reorganized in 1931. The courts of the Divisional *(Prant)* and Sessions Judges were abolished and a court of District and Sessions Judge was consituted in each district. It had the powers similar

to those exercised so far by the *Prant* Judges. The designation of District Judge and Magistrate was changed to District Sub-Judge with less civil powers. The constitution of *pargana* courts remained unchanged but their civil powers were raised to Rs. 1,000 from Rs. 500.

In pursuance of the policy of complete separation of judiciary from the executive, the Judicial Committee was reconstituted in 1942. Instead if three it now consisted of two members who were designated as senior and junior members and formed a separate establishment independent of the Law Department.

Besides the paid judiciary, there were benches of honorary magistrates also at several places throughout the State of Gwalior. The courts which existed in the District before the dawn of Independence were those of the –

1. District and Sessions Judge, Shajapur
2. District Sub Judge, Shajapur
3. Sub Judge, Agar
4. Judicial Officer, Shajapur
5. Judicial Officer, Susner

The foregoing narrative makes it clear that from the evolution and gradual reforms in Gwalior State emerged a system of justice which stood comparison with the judiciary functioning in British India. The State had 10 Codes, 31 manuals and a large body of circulars having the force of law. A marked feature of the State constitution was the separation of judiciary from the executive.

In Madhya Bharat

After the formation of Madhya Bharat in 1948 the judiciary was reorganized. A High Court of Judicature was constituted at Gwalior with a bench at Indore. It was vested with the jurisdiction to entertain and dispose of all appeals, revisions and original cases above a certian limit in accordance with the provisions of law. With the creation of the High Court the Judicial Committee of the former Gwalior State no longer existed. A number of appeals and review applications were, however, pending with the Judicial Committee at this time. A new body called the Nyaya Sabha was, therefore, formed on an *ad hoc* basis to dispose of these pending cases.

The whole of the State of Madhya Bharat was divided into 14 divisions for the purpose of administration of justice. The District and Sessions Judges were now appointed to head the judiciary of each division instead of district. Shajapur was one of these divisions. Vidisha District was also included in it. Besides a court of District and Sessions Judge at Shajapur the other courts located in the District were the courts of the-

1. Civil Judge, First Class, Additional District Magistrate and Magistrate, First Class, Shajapur.
2. Munsif and Sub Divisional Magistrate, Second Class, Shajapur.

3. Civil Judge, Second Class and Sub Divisional Magistrate, First Class, Shujalpur.
4. Civil Judge, Second Class and Sub Divisional Magistrate, First Class, Agar; and
5. Civil Judge, Second Class and Sub Divisional Magistrate, First Class, Susner.

Separation of Judiciary From Executive

It has already been described how the judiciary was separated from the executive in the former Gwalior State under the scheme of 1907-10. The scheme of separation of judicial and executive functions continues to be in force. The Collector is the District Magistrate and the Sub Divisional Officers are Sub Divisional Magistrates. They exercise judicial powers for the purpose of maintaining law and order and prevention of crimes within their areas of jurisdiction. For exclusive judicial work there are, besides the District and Sessions Judges, other categories of civil judges who are vested with first class magisterial powers and are designated as Judicial Magistrates.

INCIDENCE OF CRIMES

The crimes of common occurrence in the District are dacoity, robbery, murder, riot, burglary, theft, kidnapping, sex crimes and other miscellaneous crimes under the Indian Penal Code. The following tables shows their yearwise number for some selected years.

Table No. XII-1
Incidence of Crimes

Year	Dacoity	Robery	Murder	Riot	Bur-glary	Cattle Theft	Ordi-nary theft	Kid-napping	Sex Crimes	Misc. I. P. C.
1965	1	11	17	29	480	127	443	5	4	583
1970	17	17	19	22	330	117	304	11	6	549
1971	7	16	30	30	416	172	325	7	6	584
1972	3	18	34	46	308	143	366	7	8	578
1973	4	21	29	46	303	139	394	13	5	622
1974	6	35	25	52	433	162	542	10	13	788
1975	3	34	20	56	306	129	408	5	15	927

Source : Superintendent of Police, Shajapur

The figures of all these offences show a fluctuating trend. Apart from the miscellaneous crimes under the Indian Penal Code, incidence of ordinary theft is highest while that of dacoity is lowest. The occurrence of other crimes in order of their frequency is burglary, cattle theft, riot, murder, robbery, kidnapping and sex crimes.

During the period under review, the police made investigations in 95 to 99 per cent of cases. Out of the cases investigated 52 to 83 per cent of cases were detected. The following table depicts the total number of offences reported, investigated, detected, sent up for trail and in which conviction was obtained.

Table No. XII-2
Congnizable Offences

Year	Reported	Investi-gated	Detected	Sent-up for trial	Conviction obtained
1965	1816	1725	1036	1036	635
1970	1608	1582	1030	1030	545
1971	1754	1695	980	980	328
1972	1765	1711	1208	1208	646
1973	2048	2012	1423	1423	1142
1974	2238	2200	1404	1404	989
1975	2094	2072	1430	1430	940

Source :- Superintendent of Police, Shajapur

As is evident, all the cases detected were sent up for trial. The highest number of cases in which conviction was obtained was in 1973. The number of persons tried for all these offences as also the number of persons acquitted or discharged and convicted is given in the table below.

Table No. XII-3
Number of Persons Tried

Year	Tried	Acquitted or Discharged	Convicted
1965	2943	263	1352
1970	5173	524	2208
1971	2083	396	627
1972	4498	637	1098
1973	3082	299	1681
1974	2958	456	1394
1975	3266	386	2166

Source : Superintendent of Police, Shajapur

Apart from the offences mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs, cases under special and local Acts are recorded separately. However, no case relating to prohibition

has been recorded during the period. Similarly only one case under the Excise Act was reported in 1965 and 1966. Cases under the Gambling Act varied from 9 to 115.

Theft Cases

The details of ordinary thefts have already been given. The number of cases in which property was stolen and recovered during the period from 1965 to 1975 ranged, respectively, from 809 in 1969 to 1153 in 1966 and 226 in 1968 to 636 in 1975. The yearwise number of such cases as also the value of property stolen and recovered is shown below :-

Table No. XII-4
Property Stolen

Year	Cases in which property was		Value of Property (In Rs.)	
	Stolen	Recovered	Stolen	Recovered
1965	1095	288	2,89,390	61,305
1970	795	291	4,01,639	77,752
1971	949	271	3,62,518	90,301
1972	848	339	4,51,216	1,42,942
1973	868	439	4,08,955	1,67,926
1974	1147	503	6,32,767	2,25,815
1975	906	636	6,67,594	1,97,975

Source : Superintendent of Police, Shajapur

The theft of copper wire, cattle, cycle, motorcycles and their accessories and fire arms are included in the category of miscellaneous theft. The figures of cattle theft have already been given in table no. XII-1. The available records show that cases of theft of motorcycles and accessories occur rarely. Only two to three cases were recorded during 1967 to 1969. The number of cycle thefts ranged from 4 to 24 and that of copper wire from 2 to 32 during the period from 1965 to 1975. Similarly, number of cases of fire arms thefts varied from 2 to 25 during the same period.

ORGANIZATION OF POLICE FORCE

In the former Gwalior State no distinction existed between the military and the police as the same body of men served in both capacities. A section of the army was set apart for police duties. When the Gwalior Police Manual was complied and published in 1853, powers and functions of the police force were defined. No distinction was, however, made between the cognizable and non-cognizable offences. The police was empowered to arrest suspects in all cases. Moreover, the police also exercised certain judicial powers. The staff consisted of *chowkidars*, constables, *inamdars* and *kotwals* for the city and zilas and they were all responsible to the district officials.

A distinction between the cognizable and non-cognizable offences was drawn in 1874 when the police force was reorganized. However, police and magisterial powers remained united and the district officers continued to control the police in their charges.

In 1889, the police department was again reorganized. The judicial powers of the police were withdrawn and the force was placed under a *Naib Diwan* as Inspector General of Police. Deputy Inspector General, Superintendent, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors were also appointed with clearly defined duties. A Police Manual was issued in 1889.

The posts of the Inspector General and the Deputy Inspector General were abolished in 1896. The *Prant* police was placed under the charge of *Sar Suba* and the District Superintendent was made Assistant *Suba* incharge of police with limited powers of making arrest. The post of the Inspector General of Police was, however, again revived in 1903 and the police department was taken out of the hands of the district officials.

The police department was again reorganized in 1906. The Inspector General continued to be incharge of the department. In each district a Superintendent of Police was posted who was assisted by an Inspector. The District Superintendent was immediately under the *Suba* who was styled as Assistant Inspector General and was responsible for the administration and working of the police in the district. A revised Police Manual was also issued at this time.

The Police Manual was again revised and enforced in 1933 also which set forth the powers, duties, responsibilities and privileges of the police in a systematic way.

The police department underwent another reorganization in 1937. Besides other measures of reforms, a regular system of watch and ward was introduced in towns and cities. Big districts were divided into circles and placed incharge of Circle Inspectors. In each district a small intelligence staff was also set up.

With the formation of the Union of Madhya Bharat a Police Ordinance of *Samvat* 2005 providing for the unification and organization of police force of the State was promulgated in 1948 and was later replaced by an Act in 1949. The head of the police force of the entire State was the Inspector General of Police. The State was divided into three ranges each under the charge of a Deputy Inspector General of Police. The Superintendent continued to be incharge of the police organization in the district.

Present Organization

No change in the set-up of the Police Department was made after the reorganization of States in 1956 except that the headquarters of the Inspector General of Police of the new State was established at Bhopal. At this time the Superintendent of Police was assisted by one Deputy Superintendent, one Inspector, 19 Sub-Inspectors, 61 Head Constables and 378 Constables. Besides the creation of a new cadre of Assistant Sub-Inspectors in 1965-66, one of whom was posted in the District, the number of each of the posts of the Deputy Superintendent and Inspector was raised to two, of Sub-Inspectors to 20 and those of Head Constables to 74. Except raising the number of Assistant Sub-Inspectors to five from 1974-75, no significant change in the strength of the Police force has since been made.

For the purpose of maintaining law and order and apprehension of cirminals, the District is divided into 13 police stations with four out-posts under them at Shujalpur Mandi, Akodia Mandi, Sundersi and Maksi. The names of the police stations have already been mentioned in Chapter I - General. The police stations are under the charge of Sub-Inspectors. Larger police stations have more than one Sub-Inspector. Assistant Sub-Inspectors are also attached to the police stations of Shajapur, Shujalpur and Berchha. The number of Head Constables and Constables attached to the out posts and police stations differed according to the need of every place and ranged from 2 to 6 and 11 to 41, respectively.

The District police is divided into the usual branches such as Reserve Police, Prosecution Branch, Criminal Investigation Department, District Special Branch, *Modus Operendi* Bureau, Motor Transport and Wireless.

Railway Police

There is no railway police station in the District.

Home Guards

The scheme of Home Guards was introduced in the District from 1961. It is a voluntary force on a quasi military footing and is intended to supplement the civil powers and generally to assist the police in times of emergency. The administration of the force throughout the State vests in the Inspector General of Home Guards, with headquarters at Jablapur. In Shajapur District the Company Commandant is the head of Home Guards organization. He is assisted by two Platoon Commanders and other usual staff. The Divisional Commissioner and the Inspector General of Home Guards can detail the force for duty for the period for which each of them is authorized. A strength of 330 Home Guards has been fixed for Shajapur District. Since the inception of scheme upto 1975, training camps numbering 19 were held in the District in which a total number of 796 Home Guards were trained.

Jails and Lock-ups

There is no jail in Shajapur District. The prisoners of this District are confined in Rajgarh Jail. However, there are three judicial or magisterial lockups each at Shujalpur, Agar and Susner where under-trials are kept.

ORGANIZATION OF COURTS

After the reorganization of States in 1956, a new High Court of Judicature was created with headquarters at Jabalpur. The Madhya Pradesh Civil Courts Act was passed in 1958 providing for the establishment of courts in all the constituent parts on a uniform basis. The State was divided into 21 Civil Districts and Sessions Division and a District and Sessions Judge was appointed in each of them. Shajapur District was included in Guna Civil District and Sessions Division. As such the District and Sessions Judge, Guna exercised jurisdiction over Shajapur. Consequently, the court of the District and Sessions Judge, Shajapur described earlier was replaced by a Court of Additional District and Sessions Judge. Another change affected at this time was that the *Munsif* and Sub-Divisional Magistrate were now designated as Civil Judges and Judicial

Magistrates. The court of the Civil Judge, First Class, Shajapur and the four courts of Civil Judges, Second Class, Shajapur, Shujalpur, Agar and Susner continued to function.

The Civil Districts were reshuffled in 1969. Shajapur District was now included in Dewas Civil District. However, the set-up of the courts in the District remained unchanged till 1975 when another reorganization of Civil Districts was affected. From this time Shajapur became a full-fledged Civil District and Sessions Division. Besides the courts already functioning in the District a court of District and Sessions Judge was also established at Shajapur alongwith a fifth court of Civil Judge, Second Class and Judicial Magistrate, First Class at Sarangpur.

Powers of Courts

All the courts located in the District are vested with civil as well as criminal powers. Generally speaking, the courts of the District and Sessions Judge and Additional District and Sessions Judge, apart from sessions cases, deal with civil and criminal appeals and revisions. Civil suits over Rs. 50,000 are heard by the District and Sessions Judge and upto 50,000 by the Additional District and Sessions Judge who also has the powers of the Court of Small Cause upto Rs. 1,000. All the Civil Judges exercise first class magisterial powers. On the civil side, the Civil Judge, Class I, hears suits upto Rs. 10,000 in value and Small Cause Cases upto Rs. 500. The Civil Judges, Class II, have the powers to hear civil suits not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value and Small Causes Cases upto Rs. 200.

CASES HANDLED BY COURTS

Various offences under the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and Special and Local Laws constitute the criminal cases handled by the courts of the District. The following table shows the number of these cases :

Table No. XII-5
Criminal Cases

Year	I.P.C.	Cr. P. C.	Special and Local Laws
1969	3,619	3,523	3,259
1970	3,656	3,615	3,060
1971	3,833	3,869	1,037
1972	5,061	4,141	4,316
1973	5,209	5,222	4,933
1974	4,892	5,089	4440
1975	3,107	1,344	1,932

Source : District and Sessions Judges, Dewas and Shajapur

The details regarding the number of cases and persons disposed off by Magistrates as also those which remained pending in a year from 1969 are shown below:

Table No. XII-6
Disposal of Cases

Year	No. of Cases		No. of Persons	
	Disposed	Pending	Disposed	Pending
1969	2,047	1,536	3,767	3,690
1970	1,941	1,527	3,801	3,821
1971	1,896	1,591	4,592	1,676
1972	2,016	2,226	3,816	5,457
1973	3,380	2,339	5,696	5,188
1974	1,302	1,409	4,275	6,823
1975	3,249	2,926	7,624	7,876

Source :District and Sessions Judges, Dewas and Shajapur

As is clear from the above table, number of cases and persons involved fluctuated from year to year. The disposal of cases was the highest in 1973 and the number of pending cases was the maximum in 1975.

The number of persons convicted for offences affecting human body, public health, property and those relating to religion is shown below :

Table No. XII-7
Persons Convicted

Year	Affecting Human Body	Affecting Public Health	Against Property	Relating to Religion
1969	266	27	373	3
1970	324	34	287	2
1971	316	6	264	2
1972	276	25	315	3
1973	392	45	192	--
1974	435	34	591	9
1975	412	30	484	Nil

Source :District and Sessions Judges, Dewas and Shajapur

It is evident that highest number of persons were convicted for offences affecting human body and against property. Next came convictions for offences affecting public health and then offences relating to religion.

During the period from 1969 to 1975 neither any person was awarded death sentence nor dealt with under Borstal Act. Security was taken from 30 persons in 1969, 20 in 1970 and 436 in 1975. Persons who were awarded imprisonment numbered 207

in 1969, 358 in 1970, 127 in 1971, 160 in 1972, 262 in 1973, 157 in 1974 and 951 in 1975. The punishment of fines was imposed upon the highest number of offenders - 931 in 1969, 1164 in 1970, 974 in 1971, 1312 in 1972, 1724 in 1973, 1117 in 1974 and 1654 in 1975. The amount of fines imposed varied from Rs. 61,343 in 1969 to Rs. 2,24,452 in 1975. Realisations were also lowest and highest in these two years being Rs. 41,552 and Rs. 1,70,174.

Civil Suits

The civil suits include the suits for money and movable property, title and other suits. The following table shows the number of suits of the two categories during the period from 1969 to 1975.

Table No. XII-8
Civil Suits

Year	Suits for Money and Movable Property	Title and Other Suits
1969	1,541	864
1970	1,466	951
1971	1,641	870
1972	1,644	1,883
1973	1,678	893
1974	1,588	1,176
1975	246	731

Source : District and Sessions Judges, Dewas and Shajapur

As is evident, the number of suits for money and movable property has generally been higher than that of the title and other suits.

The number of civil suits disposed off by various courts was as follows :-

Table No. XII-9
Disposal of Suits

Year	Suits Disposed off by		
	District Courts	Subordinate Civil Courts	Courts of Small Causes
1969	9	696	489
1970	21	544	397
1971	29	571	373
1972	25	695	340
1973	17	1,179	269
1974	15	993	212
1975	8	729	108

Source : District and Sessions Judges, Dewas and Shajapur

The details of the duration of cases, pending civil suits and their disposal, regular and miscellaneous appeals are showm in the tables given in Appendix-A.

Nyaya Panchayats

In former Gwalior State the system of Panchayat Boards was introduced in 1912 with a view to providing for more expeditious and less expensive machinery to settle petty disputes by the members of the public themselves. These boards were given both civil and criminal powers. Their pecuniary jurisdiction ordinarily extended to Rs. 25/- in civil suits and Rs. 50/- in *Sarsarimal* cases. On the cirminal side they were empowered to try the cases relating to the following offences :

1. Simple hurt
2. Criminal assault
3. Wrongful restraint
4. Mischief
5. Criminal trespass.

In the year 1921 the civil jurisdiction of the Panchayat Boards of three or more years standing was further extended. Now they were invested with powers to determine civil suits upto Rs. 50/- and *Sarsarimal* cases upto Rs. 75/-. Besides, the parties to a case could, at their own free will and choice, refer to the Boards cases irrespective of their money value. The judgements of these Boards were final and no appeal or revision lay to the ordinary courts. These Panchayat Boards continued to function upto 1949.

With the formation of Madhya Bharat a Panchayats Act, 1949 was passed under which Panchayats were effectively organized. In 1951 the Madhya Bharat Panchayats Amendment Act was passed. Under this Act the Panchayats were deprived of their judicial powers and new bodies called Nyaya Panchayats were constituted and their civil and criminal powers were defined.

After the reorganization of State, the Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act, 1962 was passed. The Nyaya Panchayats are organized under this new Act. For the purpose of constitution of Nyaya Panchayats the area of the district is divided into circles and a Nyaya Panchayats is established in each circle. The total number of the *Panchas* is equal to the total number of *Gram Sabhas* included in the circle. The *Panchas* are elected by every Gram Panchayat from amongst the members of *Gram Sabha*. The *Panchas*, in turn, elect the *Pradhan* and *Up-Pradhan* of the Nyaya Panchayat from amongst themselves. As nearly as possible, one third of the Panchas retire on the expiry of every second year and new elections are held to fill up the vacancies.

The Nyaya Panchayats have both civil and criminal powers. On the civil side the Nyaya Panchayat can entertian cases not exceeding Rs. 100 in value. In criminal cases the Nyaya Panchayat can impose fines only upto Rs. 100/- for an offence under the Indian Panel Code as well as other specified Acts subject to the maximum limit of fines persmissible under such Acts. The judgements, decrease and orders of the Nyaya Panchayat are final though the District Judge in civil cases and the Sessions Judge in criminal cases have been empowered to call for and examine the records of such cases and pass such orders as they deem fit.

The number of Nyaya Panchayats in Shajapur District was 14 from 1952 to 1970 and then the number increased to 38. Shajapur Tahsil had 12 Nyaya Panchayats followed by Shujalpur with 11, Agar with eight and Susner with seven Nyaya Panchayats. The statistics regarding the number of cases decided by these Nyaya Panchayats reveal that number of civil cases has been higher than the criminal cases from 1952 to 1973 barring 1952, 1953 and 1968 when the criminal cases out numbered the civil cases. The yearwise number of these cases is given in Appendix-A.

LEGAL PROFESSION AND BAR ASSOCIATIONS

The legal profession came into existence almost simultaneously with the judiciary since cases could be instituted only through legal practitioners. In the erstwhile Gwalior State the first step to regularize the legal practice was taken in 1911 when it was decided to hold an examination for pleaders and *Mukhtars*. *Sanads* were granted to successful candidates only, to practice in the courts. The pleaders and *Mukhtars* were divided into High Courts Pleaders and High Court *Mukhtars* and *Prant* Court Pleaders and *Prant* Court *Mukhtars*, the main distinction between these two classes being the disability of the *Prant* Court Pleaders and Mukhtars to practice in the High Court. Besides, the Law graduates from Indian and foreign universities and advocates of British Indian High Courts were also granted *Sanads* without requiring of them any other test of proficiency. In 1923 the duties and responsibilities of the legal profession were clearly defined in order to bind the members of the Bar for the faithful discharge of their duties. In the year 1938 the lawyers were again divided into Senior and Junior for appearance before the High Court and the Judicial Committee.

After the merger of the State in Indian Union, the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 was extended to this area. Certain sections of this Act have been repealed by the Advocates Act, 1961 which has been enacted to amend and consolidate the law relating to legal practitioners and to provide for the constitution of Bar Councils. Under these enactments *Sanads* are generally granted to the law graduates of Indian Universities to function as lawyers in the courts. In 1961 the number of registered advocates and pleaders in Shajapur District was 52.

Bar Associations

In 1976, there were four Bar Associations in the District. The District Bar Association, Shajapur is said to have been formed about 60 years ago with 10 members. Now it has 52 members. The Shujalpur Bar Association was formed in 1922 with nine members which increased to 48 by 1976. The third Bar Association was formed at Susner in 1940. Then it had only two members which gradually rose to 21 by 1976. The Bar Association, Agar which had 27 members in 1976 was formed with nine members in 1948.

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CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Some of the State Government departments having office establishments in the District have been narrated in the relevent chapters. The set-up and functions of most of the remaining departments are described below.

Agriculture Department

The office of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, was opened at Shajapur in May, 1965 with jurisdiction over Shajapur District. The Deputy Director of Agriculture is responsible for the general agricultural development of the District. Administratively, the Deputy Director is responsible for his work to the Joint Director of Agriculture, Bhopal.

The Deputy Director, as in 1976, was assisted by an Assistant Soil Conservation Officer, a Superintendent of Government Agriculture Farm, 23 Agriculture Assistants, 6 Agriculture Demonstrators, 20 Surveyors and 103 Village Level Workers together with the usual staff.

Cooperative Department

The work of the Cooperative Department in the District is in the charge of an Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Shajapur, whose office was established in the year 1955. The Assistant Registrar has Jurisdiction over Shajapur District. He is responsible for his work to the Deputy Register of Cooperative Societies, Indore.

In his work the Assistant Registrar is assisted by an Audit Officer, 4 Senior Cooperative Inspectors, 2 Cooperative Inspectors, 6 Cooperative Extension Officers, one Manager-Cum- Technical Advisor, one Circle Auditor (Handloom), 19 Sub-Auditors and usual staff.

Employment Exchange

The District Employment Officers, Shajapur is responsible for collection of Employment Market information guidance to employment seekers and their registration and placement. The Employment Exchange was set-up at Shajapur on 15 March, 1963., with jurisdiction over Shajapur District. The Employment Officer works under the

administrative control of the Director of Employment and Training, Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur. The Employment Officer is assisted by a Statistical Assistant and usual staff.

Education Department

The District Educational Officer, Shajapur is responsible for education upto primary and middle schools standard in the District, with jurisdiction over the revenue District of Shajapur. The District Educational Officer, Shajapur is responsible for his work to the Divisional Superintendent of Education, Bhopal Division, Bhopal.

In his work the Educational Officer is assisted by an Accounts Officer, and Assistant District Educational Officer, 20 Assistant District Inspectors of Schools, a Sports and Welfare Officer, a Planning and Statistical Officer and usual staff.

Fisheries Department

The office, under the charge of an Assistant Fisheries Officers, was opened at Shajapur in 1954-55 with jurisdiction over Shajapur and Rajgarh districts. The Assistant Fisheries Officers, Shajapur is responsible for piscicultural activities in the District. He is responsible for his work to the Assistant Director of Fishseries, Sehore.

In his work the Assistant Fisherires Officers is assisted by two Fishery Inspectors, two Fishery Jamadars and usual staff.

Home Guards

The District Commandant, Home Guards, Shajapur is responsible for the recruitment, training, and control of Home Guards in the District. He has jurisdiction over whole of Shajapur District. His office functions under the immediate control of the Collector, Shajapur and under the over all control of the Commandant General, Home Guards, Jabalpur. The District Commandant is assisted by the Platoon Commander and usual staff.

Industries Department

The Assistant Director of Industries, Shajapur is responsible for the alround development of industrial activities in Shajapur District. His offices was opened in 1967. It functions under the immediate control of the Deputy Director of Industries, Bhopal. The Assistant Director of Industries is assisted by two Inspectors of Industries and usual staff.

Irrigation Department

The Executive Engineer, Kali Sindh, Lift Irrigation and Survey Division, Shajapur is responsible for survey investigation and construction of Lift Irrigation works in the District. His office was opened at Shajapur in July, 1973 at Shajapur. It has jurisdiction over Shajapur parts of Dewas and parts of Rajgarh districts. The Executive Engineer is responsible for his work to the Superintending Engineer, Upper Chambal Circle, Indore.

In his work Executive Engineer is assisted by 4 Assistant Engineers, 9 Junior Engineers, 21 Sub-Engineers and usual staff.

Public Works Department

The Executive Engineer, P.W.D. (B and R), Shajapur is responsible for the construction and maintenance of Government buildings, roads and bridges in Shajapur District. He is reponsible for his work to the Superintending Engineer, Ujjain Circle, Ujjain.

The Executive Engineer is assisted by 3 Assistant Engineers, one Junior Engineer and usual staff.

Public Health Department

Civil Surgeon

The Civil Surgeon, Shajapur is responsible for the public health activities and is incharge of the District Hospital, Civil Hospital and Ayurvedic Dispensaries in the District Administratively, his office functions under the control of the Regional Joint Director of Health Services, Bhopal.

The Civil Surgeon is assisted by a Residential Medical Officer, District Hospital, Shajapur, a Medical Officer, in-charge of Civil Hospital, Shajapur and a team of Assistant Surgeons, Vaidyas and nursing staff together with the usual staff.

District Family Welfare-Cum-Health Officer

The District Family Welfare-Cum-Health Officer, Shajapur is responsible for execution, supervision and control of the Primary Health Centres, Rural Dispensaries and Family Planning activities in the District. The Office was opened at Shajapur in October, 1968. It functions under the administrative control of the Regional Joint Director of Health Services, Bhopal.

In his work the District Family-Cum-Health Officer is assisted by a Mass Education and Information Officer, two Deputy Mass Education and Information Officers, one Para-Medical Assistant, a team of Assistant Surgeons and nursing staff together with the usual staff.

Public Health Engineering Department

As Assistant Engineer, Public Health Engineering, Urban Survey, Drainage Sub-Division, Shajapur is responsible for survey, prepartion, execution and maintenance of water supply and drainage schemes for urban areas of the District. The Office was opened at Shajapur in 1975. It functions under the administrative control of the Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering, Sehore.

The Assistant Engineer is assisted by two Sub-Engineers and usual Staff.

Publicity Department

To publices governement activities through press, exhibition, film shows, etc. a District Publicity Office was started at Shajapur in 1956. The Office is headed by a Public Relations Officer and has jurisdiction over Shajapur District. The Officer works under the administrative control of the Director of Informationn and Publicity, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. In his work the Publicity Officer is assisted by the usual ministerial staff.

Social Welfare Department

The District Panchayat and Welfare Officer, Shajapur is responsible for the Supervision of activities of Gram Panchayats, Janapad Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats in Shajapur District. He is responsible for his work to the Deputy Director, Panchayat and Social Welfare, Bhopal Division, Bhopal.

In his work the District Panchayat and Welfare Officer is assisted by 7 Panchayat and Social Education Organisers, a Lady Social Education Organiser, 12 Gram Sevikas, 3 Sub-Auditors and usual staff.

Sales Tax Department

The Office of the Sales Tax Officer, was opened at Shajapur in 1957. It has jurisdiction over Shajapur and Rajgarh districts. The Sales Tax Officers is responsible for his work to the Deputy Comminssioner of Sales Tax, Ujjain Division, Ujjain.

The Sales Tax Officers is assisted by an Additional Salex Tax Officer, two Assistant Sales Tax Officers, seven Sales Tax Inspectors and usual staff.

Statistics Department

The District Statistical Officer, Shajapur is responsible for collection and interpretation of statistical data received from Government and various other agencies. The office has jurisdiction over Shajapur District. It works under the immediate administrative control of the Divisional Deputy Director of Economics and Statistics, Bhopal Division, Bhopal. The District Statistical Officer is assisted by the District Statistical Assistants and usual staff.

Tribal Welfare Department

The District Tribal Welfare Officer, Shajapur is responsible for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backword classes in the District. His office was opened at Shajapur in 1953. The office works under the immediate control of the Collector, Shajapur and under the over all control of the Director of Tribal Welfare Department, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. In his work the District Tribal Welfare Officer in assisted by two Circle Organisers and usual staff.

Veterinary Department

The Assistant Director of Veterinary Services, District Livestock, Shajapur is responsible for the working of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in the District. Besides, controlling of epidemics of cattle, the cattle-breeding and implementation of various animal husbandry schemes also fall within his purview. The office has jurisdiction over Shajapur District. It work under the over-all control of the Director of Veterinary Services, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

The Asistant Director, Veterinary Services, Shajapur is assisted by six Veterinary Assistant Surgeons, seven Veterinary Extension Officers, one Mobile Unit Officer, one Manager-cattle-Breeding Farm, three Sub-Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, 29 Veterinary Field Assistants and usual staff.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

For serving the rural population these areas had the institution of Panchayats from the beginning of the present century. These bodies were vested with a number of judicial and administrative powers. They decided petty civil and criminal cases of the villages within their jurisdiction.

In the rural areas the local bodies to be established first were called the Local Boards at Pargana headquarters and District Boards at District headquarters. These were established by Gwalior *Durbar* in 1919. These basic rural institutions underwent many changes from time to time. They are being governed now by the Madhya Pradesh Panchayats Act 1962 and their setup has been made a three tier one-namely-(i) village Panchayat (ii) the Janapada Pachayats and (iii) Zila Pachayats. These bodies are now regulated by M.P. Panchayats Act, 1962. The first step in the organisation of the urban local self-government institution in the District was taken in the year 1893 with the establishment of town committee at Agar. At that time Agar was military contonment and seat of the Political Agent. It was upgraded into Municipal Committee on 11th April 1924. This was followed by the subsequent establishment of four more Municipal Committees at Shajapur, (on the 1st September, 1923), at Shujalpur (on the 5th March, 1926), Susner (in 1941) and Nalkhera (on the 1st may 1956). Thus, in 1977, the District has a total of five municipal committees which are now being regulated by the Madhya Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1961.

URBAN LOCAL BODIES

Municipalities

As already stated earlier, beginning was made by setting a civic body for urban areas in the District in 1893 when a Town Committee was established at Agar which was the seat of Political Agent. The working and administration of the Municipalities at that time, were not regulated by any single order of the *Durbar*. In order to regulate the working of the municipality, a Minicipal Act was passed in 1912 which enlarged the scope and powers of Muncipal Committees and introduced the elective principle. In 1920-21 a commission was appointed by the Gwalior *Durbar* to study the administration of the municipalities and suggest measures for improvment of their

income. It was also aimed to make them more useful in improving the sanitation, street lighting and maintenance of roads etc. In 1924-25, the Gwalior State Government liberalised municipal administration by introducing non-official member's majority in the municipalities.

The Municipal Act of 1912 was revised in 1936 by a new legislation, called the Kanoon Municipalities of 1936, which was brought into force in June, 1937.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat in 1948 the legislation governing the working of municipal committees was reviewed because different municipalities were governed by different acts in various merging princely States. In order to bring about uniformity, giving real autonomy and more powers to urban local self-governing institutions, the Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act was passed by the legislature which came into force in January, 1954.

By this Act all the municipalities in Madhya Bharat were brought under a uniform system and they were entrusted with well defined powers and functions. An improtant feature of the Act was that it did away with the system of nomination of members and provided for election of elderman, not exceeding one-fourth of the total elected members by a single transferable vote. Also, the Act provided special representation for members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the basis of their population. The urban bodies were authorised to sanction their own budget and impose certain taxes. The Act also abolished muncipalities with meagre population (less then 5000 persons) and resources, excepting those tahsil headquarters.

After the Re-organisation of State in 1956 the Urban Local Self Government Committee (1957-59) was appointed to review the working of various municipalities. It recommended a uniform Municipal Act which was enacted in 1961 and came in force from August 1962. This Act provided for the constitution of Municipalities by elected members only. The members elected their own President, and two Vice-Presidents. Seats were reserved for at least one woman candiate in addition to representatives from the Scheduled Castes and the Schedued Tribes. The Act has fixed the term of each Municipality as four years, which can be extended by one more year by the State Government. When a Municipality is superseded its affairs are generally entrusted to an Administrator, appointed by the State Government.

The President as the head, of the Municipality performs various duties important among them being :

1. to preside over the meetings of the Committee.
2. to keep a watch over the financial and administrative affairs of the committee.
3. to exercise control and supervision over the officers and sub- ordinate staff of the Municipality.

The Act provides for the constitution of Standing Committees on (1) Education (2) Finance (3) Public Health (4) Public Works (5) Miscellaneous subjects.

Functions of Municipalities

The Act divides municipal functions into obligatory and discretionery. The obligatory functions include all matters essential to the health, safety, convenience and well-being of the town's population and include lighting of public streets, cleaning of the town, supply safe and sufficient drinking water, construction of public roads, culverts, markets, etc. The discretionery function under the purview of municipal committees are education, veterinery, recreational works, which add to the welfare and convenience of the people.

Financial Resources

The Municipalities derive their income by imposition of various taxes but generally revenues from their own resources do not enable them to meet all their expenditure. So very often their income has to be supplemented by various grants, both recurring and non-recurring, made by State Government, for instance, grants are made by the government to municipalities for water supply and drainage schemes, expenditure on epidemics, payment of dearness allowances and pension to municial staff, etc. These grants a substantially to the municipal income.

Present Working of Municipalities

In 1977 the District has five municipal Committees as detailed below.

Table No. XIV-1

Name	Date of establishment	Population 1971 Census	Area (sq. km.)	Category
1. Agar	1893	14,448	3.52	IV
2. Shajapur	1-9-1923	25,189	6.03	III
3. Shujalpur	5-3-1926	18,957	7.74	IV
4. Susner	1941	7,129	0.26	V
5. Nalkheda	1-5-1956	6,933	0.21	V

I. Municipal Committee, Shajapur

As already indicated above, the Municipality was established on the 1st September 1923 by the orders of Gwalior Durbar under the Gwalior Municipal Act of 1912. The Committee had a total strength of 6 members in 1923 which increased to 22 in 1972, out of whom 18 were elected and 4 were co-opted or selected. It has 18 wards out which 2 are reserved for the Scheduled Castes. One seat is reserved for women also. In 1964, the town has 14 wards from which 14 members were elected and 3 were selected. That position still exists.

Financial Resources

The municipality derives its income chiefly from various taxes levied by it. In addition, it is given certain grants by the State Government to meet its expenditure on

specific purposes. The important taxes levied by it are terminal tax, for registration of cattle, wheel tax, etc. The table below shows the income and expenditure of the Committee from the years, 1940-41 to 1975-76 :-

Table No. XIV-2
Income and Expenditure

year	Income (In Rs.)	Expenditure (In Rs.)
1940-41	27,222	17,766
1950-51	29,237	28,464
1960-61	3,22,881	3,93,321
1970-71	6,64,752	3,94,367
1971-72	7,18,514	4,32,534
1972-73	7,44,956	6,25,559

Source :- Municipal Committee, Shajapur

Water Supply

The town is served by a good water works which was constructed in the year 1937 at the cost of Rs. 2,65,480 by Gwalior Durbar. It is situated on Agra-Bombay Road. The daily supply of pure water is 6 lakh gallons per day.

Achievements

Electric Street-lighting was provided in the town in the year 1937. In that year 175 poles were erected which increased to 810 poles in 1975. The Municipality is maintaining 23 public latrines, 10 public urinals in the year 1975.

II. Susner Municipality

As already stated earlier the municipality was established in 1941. It was functioning as Town Area Committee from 1928 up to 1941. In 1971 the town had a population of 9,129 persons and an area of 0.26 sq. km. In 1928 the Municipality has an strength of six members, out of whom five were elected and one was nominated. In 1971 the strength was increased to 13 members, out of whom 10 were elected and 3 nominated. There is an usual reservation of one seat for the Scheduled Castes and one for women.

The Municipality performs all the functions assigned to it. The finances are raised by usual sources of taxation and Government grants. The table below shows the income and expenditure of the Municipality during the last few years from 1940-41 to 1975-76.

Table No. XIV-3
Income and Expenditure

Year	Income (In Rs.)	Expenditure (In Rs.)
1940-41	1,820	1,737
1951-52	6,240	5,610
1961-62	33,602	36,976
1970-71	1,65,844	1,17,794
1971-72	1,74,976	2,00,713
1972-73	1,21,173	1,12,549
1973-74	2,23,904	99,971
1974-75	1,98,068	2,18,655
1975-76	3,24,427	2,39,493

Source :- Municipal Committee, Susner

A Study of the above table reveals the fact both income and expenditure have been rising from 1940-41. The income rose by more than 18 times in 1961-62 as compared with the income in 1940-41. This rising trend was continued in 1970-71 which recorded a rise of about five times as compared with the income in 1961-62. The study of the expenditure shows an almost similar trend except in the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 which showed a decline in the expenditure as compared with the figures in 1970- 71.

Heads of Expenditure

The Municipality has devoted its sufficient attention to the various welfare items of expenditure like public works, public health, water supply and street lighting. The table below shows the details of the same.

Table No. XIV-4
Heads of Expenditure

(In Rs.)

Year	Public Health	Public Works	Street lighting
1940-41	530	N.A.	N.A.
1951-52	2,058	N.A.	106
1961-62	7,024	10,572	1970
1970-71	26,653	Nil	9,296
1971-72	48,354	303	11,118
1972-73	71,046	N.A.	11,945
1973-74	77,230	-	16,189
1974-75	60,358	N.A.	--
1975-76	68,246	17,858	12,102

Source : Municipal Committee, Susner

The table above shows that the Municipal Committee has been spending increasingly on all the items of expenditure year after year. On Public Health the expenditure rose by more than 37 times in 1973-74, as compared with that in 1951-52. Similarly, on street lighting the expenditure increased by 150 times in 1973-74 as compared with the figures in 1951-52.

Achievements

The town was provided with electric street lighting from the 1st April, 1964. At present, Susner Municipality is maintaining six public latrines and one public urinal in the town. There is no water supply scheme maintained by the Municipality and drinking water is supplied through wells. The Municipality is shortly taking up the construction of under ground drainage scheme.

III. Municipal Committee, Agar

This Committee first started functioning as a Town Area Committee in 1893 under the order of Gwalior Durbar. Later on, it was upgraded into a Municipal Committee from 11th, April 1924. Since then it is functioning continuosly as Municipal Committee. According to the Census of 1971 the town has a population of 14,449 persons and an area of 3.52 kms.

The town has been divided into 12 Wards from which 12 members are elected and 3 are Co-opted meeting the total strength of 15 members. One ward is reserved for the Scheduled Castes. In 1893, the Town Area Committee had a strength of 16 members all of whom were nominated. The elections for the office of the President, and two Vice Presidents of the Committee are made as per instructions laid down in the Municipal Act of 1962.

Finances

The table below shows the income and Expenditure of the Municipal Committee from 1940-41 to 1973-74.

Table No. XIV-5
Income and Expenditure

Year	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
1940-41	48,195	49,848
1951-52	57,186	30,979
1961-62	1,33,311	1,15,245
1970-71	3,48,444	3,63,528
1971-72	3,49,216	3,42,632
1972-73	4,54,214	3,78,467
1973-74	3,57,619	3,61,280

Source:- Municipal Committee, Agar

A glance at the above given table shows that the income and expenditure, bills have been rising since the year 1951-52. The income side shows that as compared with the year 1951-52, the income in the period 1970-71 rose by more than six times. Similarly, the expenditure in the same period rose by more than 12 times in the year 1970-71 as compared with the amount of expenditure incurred in 1951-52.

Heads of Expenditure

The Municipality was engaged in the performance of various welfare activities in the sphere of Public health, Public works and street-lighting. The table below shows the year-wise figures of expenditure during the period 1951-52 to 1973-74.

Table No. XIV-6
Heads of Expenditure

(In Rs.)

Year	Expenditure on		
	Public Health	Public Works	Street Lighting
1951-52	10,524	2,113	2,598
1961-62	13,298	11,109	7,378
1970-71	46,600	32,450	22,287
1971-72	38,551	75,328	28,762
1972-73	1,03,726	97,126	25,674
1973-74	1,26,628	54,013	20,681

Source :- Municipal Committee, Agar

From the above given table it is seen that the expenditure on all welfare activities has by and large, been increasing since the year 1951-52. In 1961-62 the expenditure on public health rose by nearly two-and-a half times, in 1971-72 by more than seven times while in 1974-75 by nearly 29 times, as compared to the year. As regard expenditure public works, it rose by about 16 times in 1970-71 and by about 48 times in 1972-73 as compared with the expenditure in 1951-52. The expenditure under street lighting increased by about ten times in 1970-71, and by about 12-1/2 times in 1972-73.

Achievements

The town was supplied with electric street lighting on the 8th November, 1960. In 1971-72 there were 558 poles which increased to 651 in 1975-76. The municipality has constructed cemented drainage lines, having a length of 10,330 ft and mud drainage lines of about 20,000 ft. This is all surface drainage only. It has also constructed 26 public latrines and 9 public urinals.

Water Supply

The water Supply scheme is maintained by the Municipality. The water works was constructed by the Public Health Engineering Department in 1954-55 at a cost of

Rs. 4,52,893. It has storage capacity of about one lakh gallons. The total daily supply of water is about three lakh gallons. The supply is by piped lines.

IV. Municipal Committee, Shujalpur

The Municipal Committe was established on the 5th March, 1926 under Gwalior Municipal Act 1912. In 1971 the town had a population of 18,957 persons and an area of 4.00 sq. km.

In 1926 the Municipal Committee had a strength of 5 members who subsequently, increased to 9 in 1934, to 12 in 1953, and to 17 in 1974. Out of these 17 members, 14 are elected and 3 are selected. One seat is reserved for the Scheduled Castes and one for the Scheduled Tribes.

The Municipality is performing functions assigned by the Municipal Act of 1961. The table below shows the details of income and expenditure of the Municipality from 1940-41 to 1975- 76.

Table No. XIV-7
Income and Expenditure

(In Rs.)

Year	Income	Expenditure
1940-41	7,967	6,880
1945-46	16,272	22,851
1951-52	64,180	94,033
1961-62	1,37,361	1,32,867
1970-71	3,74,036	4,09,770
1971-72	4,38,808	4,27,870
1974-75	5,75,894	5,43,869

Source :- Municipal Committee, Shujalpur

From the above given table it is seen that, both income and expenditure of the Municipality are constantly rising since the year 1940-41. The income registered a rise of 8 times in 1951-52 and 17 times in 1961-62, over the figure in 1940-41. With 1961-62 as base year, the income increased by about three times in 1970-71 and about four-and-a half times in 1974-75. The expenditure in 1940-41 which stood at Rs. 6,880 increased by about 19 times in 1961-62, and about 58 times in 1970-71. The year 1974-75 recorded a rise of above 61 times as compared with expenditure in 1940-41.

Heads of Expenditure

The Municipality is spending major part of expenditure on welfare items like public health, public works, water supply and street-lighting. The table below shows the details of the same during the period from 1940-41 to 1974-75.

Table No. XIV-8
Heads of Expenditure

Year	Public Health	Public Works	Street lighting
1940-41	5,838	N.A.	739
1951-52	8,194	66	1,436
1961-62	28,096	4,940	14,076
1970-71	78,005	95,927	29,928
1971-72	80,136	43,560	41,330
1972-73	90,365	38,094	35,186
1973-74	94,988	45,314	30,530
1974-75	1,56,741	19,073	28,655

Source :- Municipal Committee, Shujalpur

From the above it is seen that expenditure under public health increased by 26 times in 1974-75 as compared with that in 1940-41. Under Public Works the expenditure rose by four times in 1974-75 as against the amount in 1961-62, under street lighting the expenditure rose by about 20 times in 1974-75 as compared with the expenditure in 1951-52. In the intermittent period, however, the rise of expenditure under street lighting was as much as 28 times in 1971-72 and 24 times in 1972-73 over the figures of 1951-52.

Achievements

Electricity was swithched on in the town on the 18th June, 1954. In that year there were 108 street lights, which increased to 788 poles in 1974-75. The Municipality has constructed V-shaped drains for the clearance of the filthy water. It is also maintaining 9 public latrines and 7 public urinals.

The Panchayats

The village panchayats had existed in all the units of the District in some form or the other form about the begining of the present century, and they were invested with administrative and judicial powers. In former sphere, they heard petty cases, both civil and criminal and in the latter, they managed village sanitation, schools, cattle pounds, temples, mosques and other affairs pertaining to the general welfare of the villages. The number of Panchas ranged from 6 to 12 in number. The scope of Pachayats 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 the infectious diseases, establishment and maintenance of libraries and arrangement for street lighting, etc.

Panchayats in Madhya Bharat

Immediately after the formation of Madhya Bharat in 1948, the State Government gave attention to the developement of Pachayats and with a view to achieving uniformity in this respect, it enacted Madhya Bharat Panchayats Act, 1949. Under this new Act the Panchayats were effectively orgainsed and entrusted with wider powers and

functions. Subsequently, in order to do away with various drawbacks of the Act of 1949, it was replaced by another one in 1951. Under this new Act every village of the State was brought under a panchayat. The Act also seperated 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 the District from January, 1952.

Composition

The Act of 1951 provided for a three-tier structure of the Panchayats in the District, i.e. the Gram Panchayats, Kendra Panchayats and Mandal Panchayats. As the base was a Gram Panchayats 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 Gram Panchayats. At the apex (district-level) was the *Mandal* Panchayat.

The Gram Panchas were elected directly by the voters on the basis of adult franchise, by secret ballot. The members of the *Kendra* Panchayats and *Mandal* Panchayat were elected indirectly. One representative from each Gram Panchayat was sent to the Kendra Panchayat and all *sarpanchas* of the *Kendra* Panchayats were the *ex-officio* members of the *Mandal* Panchayats. In addition, one woman member and one representative of the Scheduled Castes was also co-opted a member of *Mandal* Panchayat. In 1959, the District had 7 *Kendra* Panchayats, 265 Gram Panchayats, 14 Nyaya Panchayats and a *Mandal* Panchayat.

Panchayats in Madhya Pradesh

After the formation of the new Madhya Pradesh in 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 this District in 1964-65. Till then the Panchayats in Shajapur District continued to be governed by the Act in force in the Madhya Bharat region.

Panchayati Raj

As a result of the merger of four different units in new Madha Pradesh, there was a great diversity in the laws governing the local self-governing institutions. It was, therefore, felt necessary to regulate the working of the various rural bodies. With this end in view the Government, 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. This proposed a set-up of three-tier system of Panchayats and total decentralisation of powers. This new system was called the Panchayati Raj system.

The basic principles of the Panchayati Raj system are (a) The Panchayti Raj is proposed be a three-tier structure of the local bodies, from the village to the District-being organically linked up; (b) there is to be a genuine transfer of power and responsibility, with adequate resources transfered to them; (c) all development progrmme at these three levels should be chanueled through these bodies.

Gram Panchayats

The new Act envisaged introduction of a three-tier system of Panchayats-Gram Panchayats at the village level, the Janapada Panchayats, 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 each additional number of 200 persons. Reserved seats have been provided for two co-opted woman members, one representative of Co-operative Society and one from the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

The Gram Panchayats depend up on (1) Government grants-in-aid (2) Local Taxes and fees and (3) Peoples' Participation through cash and labour contribution for their financial resources.

Janapada Panchayats and Zila Panchayats

The Janapada Panchyat consists of, in addition to the elected *Panchas,* verying from 15 to 30, one member from the Co-operative Marketing Societies, one from each Municipal Committee in the area, one from the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, two women and the local members of Legislative Assembly. The Zila Panchayat, having its jurisdiction over the whole District, shall include *Sarpanchas* of all Janapada Panchayats, members of the Legislative Assembly from the District and all the District Officers, representing Public Health, Education, Agriculture and other Development departments, one woman, one member of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes and one member representing and Co-operative Societies. The Official members, however, have no right of voting. Every Gram Panchayat, having an annual income of at least Rs. 5,000 can have a full time Secretary and the Janapada Panchayat, a Chief Executive Officer, while the Zila Panchayat is empowered to have the service of the District Panchayat Officer.

Functions

Among the functions assisgned to the Gram Panchayats are promotion of agriculture, co-operation, cottage industries, sanitation, conservancy, minor irrigation works, water supply and organizing collective farming and credit societies.

The Janapada Panchayats are to execute Community Development Programme in association with the Gram Panchayats, Co-operative Societies, voluntary organisations and the public. This would include improvement of agriculture, animal husbandary and fisheries, education, communication and public work, social walfare, collection of statistics, self-help programme, etc. The list given above is only illustrative and not exhaustive. The State Government is empowered to call upon the Janapada Panchayats to take up any other function which is not mentioned in the list.

The main duty of the Zila Panchayat 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 seven functional sub-committees, while the Janapada Panchayats, form seven Standing Committees and the Zila Panchayat, five Standing Committees.

Nyaya Panchayats

With a view to providing the village 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 Inspectors' Circle in the District. The number of members of these Nyaya Panchayats ranged from 5 to 11. The members were elected by the *panchas* 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. They elect their own Chairman from amongst the members and the term of office is co-extensive with that of the Panchayat. The powers and duties enjoyed by Nyaya Panchayats have continued more or less, unchanged according to the M.P. Panchayats Act of 1962.

Formation of New Panchayats

In this 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.

Present Working of Panchayats

In 1975-76 the District was covered by 195 Gram Panchayats, 7 Janapanda Panchayats and 38 Nyaya Panchayats. The Blockwise (Janapadawise) Distribution of Gram Panchayats, was as below :-

(1)	Shajapur	33
(2)	Joman Barodia	29
(3)	Kalapipal	27
(4)	Agar	20
(5)	Shujalpur	29
(6)	Susner	37
(7)	Barod	20
	Total	195 Gram Panchayats

Elections

The elections for the Panchayats were held in May, 1970 while those for the Janapada Panchayats in December, 1970. These Gram Panchayats had a total number 3,015 *panchas* out of whom 704 were representing Scheduled Castes and 388 ladies. The reamaining 1,923 *panchas* belonged to miscellaneous catagories. For the 7 Janapada Panchayats, 132 members were elected.

Co-options

After holding these elections for the village panchayats, a process of co-option followed and 390 women, 612 members of Scheduled Castes and 195 persons from various co-operative societies were co-opted as members of Village Panchayats.

Similarly for the seven Janapada Panchayats of the District, co-option of members was done after the completion of Janapada elections in December, 1970. Consequently, 12 women, 31 representatives of Scheduled Castes, 7 members of co-operative societies and 5 representatives of the municipalities were co-opted as members.

Income and Expenditure

The Panchayats of the District have devoted their attention towards performance of various obligatory and discretionery functions with which they are entrusted. The table below shows the details of income and expenditure of the 195 panchayats in the District from 1952-53 to 1975-76.

Table No. XIV-9

Income and Expenditures of Panchayats

Year	Income	Expenditure
1952-53	5,49,321	4,35,742
1960-61	9,29,245	8,24,548
1970-71	10,23,907	9,95,949
1971-72	10,24,109	9,95,110
1972-73	11,25,106	10,90,002
1973-74	11,25,109	9,95,949
1974-75	11,25,907	10,95,932
1975-76	12,96,305	11,97,948

Source : District Panchayat and Welfare Officer, Shajapur

A study of the above given figures shows a constant rising trend in both income and expenditure since the year 1952-53. The income increased by 2-1/2 times in 1975-76 as compared with 1952-53 while the expenditure during the same period increased by 2-3/4 times.

Achievements

During the period 1952-53 to 1975-76 the Gram Panchayats of the District had spent varying amounts in different years over welfare activities. During the year 1975-76, 106 wells were repaired, 1,109 compost pits were dug, 1,450 bags of fertilizers were distributed, 25 temporary river embankments were made, and 33 km. of roads repaired by them. It had constructed 42 Panchayat Bhawans and Community Centres upto 1975-76.

The table below shows the break-up of the expenditure on important activities undertaken by the Gram Panchayats in the year 1975-76.

Table No. XIV-10

Expenditure by Gram Panchayats

Name of Item	Expenditure by G.P.	Contribution by People		
		Cash	Meterial Contributed (Cost in Rs.)	Labour Contributed (Cost in Rs.)
1. Repairs of Wells	25,000	5,000	7,889	12,111
2. Drainage	2,000	-	-	2,000
3. Bunding of Kuchcha Nala	12,000	7,000	-	5,000
4. Road Repairs	15,000	-	-	15,000
5. Other Contribution Works	3,000	-	-	3,000
Total	57,000	12,000	7,889	37,111

Educational Activities

In addition to the above mentioned activities the Gram Panchayats were engaged in Providing a number of facilities for the advencement of educational interests of the masses. In 1975-76, they were maintaining 11 reading-rooms at a cost of Rs. 875 ; 20 social education centres at Rs.3,000 ; 4 Kalapathak *mandalies* at a cost of Rs.600 ; 2 *Akhadas* at a cost of Rs.240 ; one Balwadi at a cost of Rs.2,500 and one library at a cost of Rs.500.

Electrification

The programme of rural electrification was intensively pursued by the Gram Panchayats and till 1977, 110 villages out of a total of 1,125 villages in the District had been electrified. Analysing the position tahsilwise, it is revealed that 25 villages (out of 219) were electrified in Susner tahsil, 22 villages (out of 271) in Agar tahsil, 38 villages (out of 370) in Shajapur tahsil, and 25 villages (our of 265) in Shujalpur tahsil.

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

There are no evidences of the presence of the centres of learning in ancient times. In medieval period, we had *maqtabs* and *pathshalas* which offered instruction to the children of the District. A few *pathshalas* in the District were run by the *gurus* which taught reading, writing, arithmetic and book-keeping (maintenance of *Bahikhata*). The *maqtabs* were located in the mosques where instruction in Urdu and *Quran* was imparted.

Beginning of Western Education

In the beginning of the 19th century, most of the region comprising the present district of Shajapur came under the domination of the Sindhias, who ruled it till the formation of Madhya Bharat on 28th May, 1948. In the early years of their reign, the Sindhias hardly took any interest to encourage education in the region. It was only after 1818 that the British influence was visible here which led to the introduction of western system of education.

In 1853, during the reign of Jayaji Rao Sindhia (1843-86), schools were established at Shajapur and Agar (the headquarters of a district of the same name until 1904 A.D.) An year later, the teaching of English was introduced, though it was of an elementary nature. A regular Education Department was created under Michael Filose (grandson of Jean Baptiste), then Chief Secretary, in 1863.

The Central India Horse School (Regimental School or Agency School) was started at Agar Cantonment some time in 1869. It was attended by the sons of the soldiers and the inhabitants of the Cantonment bazar. In 1874, a new school was established at Agar by the Government which was then called the State School. The students of these two schools at Agar and the school at Shajapur appeared for the Central India Schools Examinations during the last two decades of the 19th century. All these three schools were then called Anglo-Vernacular Schools. The then State Government also tried to encourage teaching of Marathi and Marathi schools were started in the last decades of the 19th century. One such Marathi *Shala* was established at Agar in 1869. Three years later it was, however, converted into an English School.

During the rule of Madhav Rao Sindhia (1886-1925) and under the guidance of Mr. J. W. D. Johnstone who headed the Education Department, there was remarkable progress in education. During this period a large number of schools were started. It is reported that the Maharaja alongwith Johnstone inspected the principal schools of Shajapur and Agar in 1898-99. By 1906, the District had schools located at Shajapur, Agar, Shujalpur, Nalkhera, Jhonkar, Gulana, Bhainsoda, Barodia and Baragaon. In about 1894, an Urdu *maqtab* aided by Government was functioning at Agar. Nearly 20 Hindu and Muhammadan boys were offered instruction in Urdu those days. An Urdu *madarasa* is being run by Sirat Committee of Agar. It imparts instructions in Urdu as well as in religious teachings of Islam.

Agricultural farms were attached to some of the middle schools of the District in 1924 to impart the students practical training in agriculture. Manual training classes were also added to some of the schools of the District in 1931-32, the principal subjects being weaving, carpentry, paper-cutting and paper folding. Later spinning, book-keeping, tailoring, carpet making and clay-toy making were also introduced.

A Harijan School came into being at Agar in 1936 with a view to teaching Harijan children. The school was closed in 1944 but was reopened in 1947. After the introduction of the Untouchability Act, 1949 the school was closed and the children were allowed to join general schools. A private (aided) high school was started at Shujalpur in 1945-46. It was then called Shree Sharda Shiksha Sadan High School. It was, however, later taken over by the Government. In November, 1950 a Gram Sewak Vidyalaya was started at Agar by Planning and Development Department of Madhya Bharat State. The Vidyalaya trained persons in rural upliftment. It was, however, closed down in 1953.

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

Literacy

The District returned nearly 84 literates per 100 persons in 1951. It made a marked improvement over the 1951 return when 14.13 per cent or 141 literates per 1000 persons were returned as literates in 1961. The literacy percentage further rose to 18.98 in 1971 Census. Thus, the literacy percentage increased more than two times during the last two decades. Yet with all this progress the District was, however, behind the State literacy figures of 17.13 and 22.14 in 1961 and 1971, respectively. At national level, the literacy percentages were still higher, being 24 and 29.46 per cent, respectively.

Among males, the literacy percentage was 14.56 in 1951 whice rose to 23.34 and 30.28 in 1961 and 1971, respectively. As far as the females are concerned, the literacy percentages in the District were very low, being 2.07, 4.36 and 6.84 in 1951, 1961 and 1971, respectively.

As between the rural and urban areas, the District showed a marked difference. In 1951, 1961 and 1971, the literacy percentages in rural areas of the District were 6.74, 11.25 and 15.67 for which the corresponding percentages of urban areas were 27.64, 39.75 and 44.53, respectively. The table given below shows the growth of literacy during the last two decades (1951-71).

Table No. XV-1

Growth of Literacy *

Category	1951			1961		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	8.42	14.56	2.07	14.13	23.34	4.36
	(36,486)	(32,073)	(4,413)	(74,325)	(63,191)	(11,134)
Rural	6.74	12.30	0.98	11.25	19.85	2.19
	(26,873)	(24,935)	(1,938)	(53,243)	(48,207)	(5,036)
Urban	27.64	40.22	14.53	39.75	53.64	24.30
	(9,613)	(7,138)	(2,475)	(21,082)	(14,984)	(6,098)

Category	1971		
	Persons	Males	Females
	8	9	10
Total	18.98	30.28	6.84
	(1,28,743)	(1,06,356)	(22,385)
Rural	15.67	26.79	3.78
	(94,106)	83,130)	10,976)
Urban	44.30	56.71	30.82
	(34,637)	23,228)	11,409)

Percentage and Number of Persons.
Source : Census Report 1951, 1961 and 1971

Among the tahsils of the District, the Shajapur Tahsil led in literacy, while the Agar Tahsil had the lowest literacy percentages during 1961 and 1971 Census. Among males, Shajapur topped in literacy in 1961, while Shujalpur was ahead Shajapur in 1971 Census.

As far as female literacy is concerned, Agar was next to Shajapur in 1961, while it ranked third in 1971 Census. The table given below shows the tahsil-wise literacy percentages in 1961 and 1971.

Table No. XV - 2

Tahsil wise Literacy Percentages (1961 & 1971)

Tahsil	1961			1971		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Shajapur	15.63	25.55	5.03	21.17	33.13	8.16
				(47,674)	(38,854)	(8,820)
Shujalpur	14.51	24.41	3.99	20.75	33.74	6.82
				(40,421)	(34,019)	(6,402)
Susner	13.50	22.63	3.79	16.64	27.25	5.33
				(20,635)	(17,432)	(3,202)
Agar	11.78	18.95	4.32	14.87	23.22	6.05
				(20,013)	(16,053)	(3,960)

Educational Standards

Of 27,288 literate and educated persons in 1951, only 2,612 persons were found with some educational level, while rest of the persons (24,676) were merely literates without any educational level. In urban areas, we had, however, nearly 20 per cent persons (1,438) possessing some educational standard.

In 1961, nearly 76 per cent (48,135) of the literets and educated persons (63,191) possessed no educational level, while only 24 per cent (15,056) had some educational level in the District. In urban areas, the position was different. Of the 14,984 literate and educated persons in the District (Urban), nearly 43 per cent (6,363) had some educational standard, while 57 per cent (8,621) persons were merely literates possessing no educational level. The tables in appendices (I and II) give us the number of literate and educated persons possessing various educational standards in 1951 and 1961. The figures of 1951 are, however, based on livelihood classes of the District.

Spread of Education Among Women

Prior to Independence, the District of Shajapur formed a part of the erstwhile Gwalior State. As mentioned earlier, very little attention had been paid by the State Government towards girls' education. It was only after Independence that progress was visible in the field of girls' education.

In 1950-51, the District had 20 girls' schools (17 primary and 3 middle) with a strength of 1,679 students and 100 female teachers. Girls' education received further inpetus as more schools for girls were opened and there were 49,65,73 and 75 schools in the District during 1955-56, 1965-66, 1971-72 and 1975-76, respectively. The number of students and teachers also increased correspondingly. In 1955-56, the number of students was 2,643 which increased to 7,497, 13,679 and 15,216 in 1965-66, 1971-72 and 1975-76, respectively. The number of female teachers during all these years was 142,217, 289 and 350, respectively. Besides these, there were girl students and female teachers in the pre-primary schools and colleges of the District. The table given below shows the progress of girls' education from 1950-51 to 1975-76.

Table No. XV -3

Progress of Girls' Education

Year	Pre-Primary Schools			Primary Schools		
	No.	Students	Female teachers	No.	Students	Female teachers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51	1	-	-	17	1,166	35
1955-56	1	-	-	46	2,257	83
1960-61	1	51	3	52	2,299	85
1965-66	1	55	4	54	4,718	110
1970-71	3	110	6	58	5,370	125
1971-72	3	111	7	58	8,937	143
1972-73	5	93	7	56	11,255	155
1973-74	6	169	13	56	9,735	180
1974-75	6	145	10	56	9,832	182
1975-76	5	182	10	56	9,672	182

Year	Middle Schools			H.S./H.S. Schools		
	No.	Students	Female teachers	No.	Students	Female teachers
	8	9	10	11	12	13
1950-51	3	513	65	-	-	-
1955-56	2	281	46	1	105	13
1960-61	1	284	14	2	857	39
1965-66	8	1,851	61	3	928	46
1970-71	11	3,064	91	3	688	27
1971-72	11	4,070	113	4	672	33
1972-73	13	4,744	126	4	714	36
1973-74	14	4,485	133	4	802	40
1974-75	15	4,664	135	4	805	43
1975-76	15	4,787	126	4	757	42

Spread of Education Among Backward Classes and Tribes

Prior to Independence, some efforts were made in the erstwhile Gwalior State for the spread of education among backward classes and tribes. Separate schools were opened for them and sums were set apart in the educational budgets for encouraging education among them. Some night schools were being run for the studetns belonging to these classes from 1927-28 onwards. Later hostel facilities were made available to

them with free boarding and lodging. Separate schools for girls of the depressed classes and tribes were started in the State. Schools run by private agencies for Harijan children were given grants-in-aid by the Government. In 1945-46, there were 27 Harijan schools (Government and aided) in the State with an enrolment of 2,755 students. Twenty schools and three hostels were run by the Government in the State for the Bhil and Bhilala children during the year. It may be presumed that some educational institutions for these classes were also functioning in Shajapur District. But all these efforts were insignificant as compared to the total population of these classes in the State.

It was only after the formation of Madhya Bharat State in 1948, that special efforts were made for the social, economic and educational upliftment of these people. In the field of education the students were exempted from the payment of tution fees, and were provided with stipends, scholarships, books, stationery articles, clothes, etc. Special schools and hostels were started for them in the tribal areas. In the hostels, they were provided free boarding and lodging facilities. Adult education centres were opened for them and funds were provided for the purchase of books and stationery articles. Grants were given to private organisations for carrying on educational activities among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. One *Balwadi* was opened in the District for Scheduled Castes and Adiwasi girls in 1953. Midday meals were also supplied to the Adiwasi students in the schools.

In 1955-56, there was only one primary school in the District with 42 students and 5 teachers. The number of primary schools rose to 2 in 1965-66 but declined to 1 in 1970-71. In 1970-71, there were 2 middle schools in the District for the Students belonging to these classes. At present (1975- 76), 1 primary and 2 middle schools are being run by the Tribal Welfare Department with a strength of 117 students and 15 teachers. The total expenditure incurred on the three schools was Rs. 1,92,565 in 1975-76. Nearly 4,267 scheduled castes and scheduled tribe students of the District, studying in classes from III to VIII, were provided with 20,569 text-books, free of cost, in 1975-76. The table in the Appendix III shows the number of schools, students, teachers and the expenditure incurred by the Tribal Welfare Department from 1955-56 to 1975-76.

The Department provided Pre-Matric and Post-Matric scholarships to Adivasi and scheduled castes students studying in the various educational institutions of the District. In 1955-56, 1,394 students were given Rs. 8,810 as Pre-Matric scholarships. The amount of scholarship was enhanced in the following years and a sum of Rs. 1,19,862 was distributed among 1,134 students in 1975-76. Post-Matric scholarships to a tune of Rs. 4,666 was distributed among 15 scheduled castes students in 1965-66. In 1974-75, sixty-eight students received Post-Matric scholarships worth Rs. 38,301. At present (1975-76), 57 students received scholarships to the tune of Rs. 29,044. The table given below shows the progress of Scholarships distributed during the last 25 years.

Table No. XV - 4

Scholarships For Adivasi And Scheduled Castes Students

Year	Pre Matric No. of Scholarship Holders				Post-Matric No. of Scholarship Holders			
	Adivasi	Sched-uled Castes	Total	Amount Distri-buted (Rs.)	Adivasi	Sched-uled Castes	Total	Amount Distri-buted (Rs.)
1955-56	87	1307	1394	8,810	-	-	-	-
1960-61	-	181	181	10,535	-	-	-	-
1965-66	38	524	562	45,728	-	15	15	4,666
1970-71	94	796	890	74,200	-	52	52	25,748
1971-72	80	692	772	64,609	-	58	58	30,715
1972-73	87	828	915	99,925	-	50	50	22,543
1973-74	83	945	1028	1,03,175	-	49	49	22,066
1974-75	90	999	1085	1,12,637	-	68	68	38,301
1975-76	89	1045	1134	1,19,862	-	57	57	29,044

There was only one hostel in 1965-66 in the District which increase to 6,8 and 10 in 1970-71 1971-72 and 1973-74, respectively. The number of inmates in the 8 hostels of the District was 124 in 1972-73. At present (1975-76), there are 10 hostels in the District with a strength of 145 students (115 boys and 30 girls). The expenditure incurred on the hostels, in 1970-71, was Rs. 55,412 which increased to Rs. 78,402 and Rs. 1,21,675 in 1972-73 and 1974-75, respectively. The expenditure incurred, in 1975-76, amounted to Rs. 1,19,718 only. The table given below shows the progress of the hostels during the last decade.

Table No. XV - 5

Hostels For Scheduled Castes And Scheduled Tribes

Year	No. of Hostels		No. of seats available	No. of Inmates		Amount spent (Rs.)
	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	
1965-66	1	-	20	N.A.	-	7,855
1970-71	4	2	120	N.A.	18	55,412
1971-72	6	2	160	N.A.	20	63,384
1972-73	6	2	160	92	32	78,402
1973-74	8	2	230	123	31	1,24,244
1974-75	8	2	230	154	33	1,21,675
1975-76	8	2	230	115	30	1,19,718

The persons belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, as enumerated in 1951, 1961 and 1971 Census, are given in Appendix IV. The number of students studying in different educational institutions of the District is also given in Appendix V.

GENERAL EDUCATION

Pre-Primary

Pre-primary education, in the modern sense, is of recent origin. It was only after independence that a pre-primary school was started at Shajapur which had a strength of 19 students, and one teacher, in 1950-51. The expenditure incurred on the institution during the year was Rs. 990/- only. Two decades later the number increased to 3 with an enrolment of 207 students (97 boys and 110 girls), taught by 6 teachers. The expenditure incurred on these schools was Rs. 19,046 in 1970-71. In 1972-73 and 1974-75, the number of pre-primary schools was 5 and 6, respectively. The number of students and teachers, in 1972-73, was 223 and 7 which rose to 370 and 10 in 1974-75. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 22,889 and Rs. 50,934, respectively. At present (1975-76), there are only 5 pre-primary schools with 428 (246 boys and 182 girls) students and 10 teachers and the expenditure on the schools were Rs. 41,991 only. The table in the Appendix-VI shows the progress of pre-primary schools during the last 25 years.

Primary Schools

As mentioned earlier, the beginning of primary education may be traced to as early as 1853 when some schools were established in the region comprising the present District of Shajapur. It was, however, during the Post-Independence era that a rapid progress was made in the field of primary education. In 1950-51, there were only 213 primary schools in the District which increased to 391 and 459 by the end of the First and the Third Five Year Plan Periods, respectively. The number of primary schools in the District was 4,78, 602 and 670 in 1970-71, 1972-73 and 1974-75, respectively. At present (1975-76), the number of primary schools is 713. Thus, the number of schools increased nearly 3 and half times during the last 25 years.

The number of students and teachers also increased correspondingly. In 1950-51, the number of students was 10,227 (9061 boys and 1,166 girls) which rose to 22,814 (20,557 boys and 2,257 girls), 27,918 (19,200 boys and 4,718 girls), 35,671 (26,734 boys and 8,937 girls), and 40,114 (30,282 boys and 9,832 girls) in 1955-56, 1965-66, 1971-72, and 1974-75, respectively. At present (1975-76), the number of students enrolled in the primary schools is 41,066 (31,394 boys and 9,672 girls). The strength of pupils, therefore, rose early 4 times during the last 25 years. The number of teachers also increased four folds during the period under review. In 1950-51, the number of teachers was 362 which increased to 717, 727, 901 and 1294 in 1955-56, 1965-66, 1971-72 and 1975-76, respectively.

The expenditure on primary education in 1950-51, 1955-56, 1965-66, 1971-72 and 1975-76 was Rs. 1,91,403; Rs. 5,96,233; Rs. 17,28,633; Rs. 36,83,967 and Rs. 77,47,835, respectively. Thus the expenditure mounted nearly 40 folds during the last two and a

half decades. The table given below shows the progress of primary education during the last 25 years.

Table No. XV-6
Primary Schools

Year	No. of Schools		No. of Students		No. of Teachers		Expenditure
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Male	Female	(Rs.)
1950-51	196	17	9,061	1,166	327	35	1,91,403
1955-56	345	46	20,557	2,257	634	83	5,96,233
1960-61	347	52	18,711	2,299	639	85	6,87,158
1965-66	405	54	19,200	4,718	617	110	17,28,633
1970-71	420	58	19,062	5,370	692	125	32,01,539
1971-72	471	58	26,734	8,937	758	143	36,83,967
1972-73	546	56	32,586	11,255	892	155	42,05,397
1973-74	587	56	30,560	9,735	977	180	59,15,241
1974-75	614	56	30,282	9,832	1,054	182	69,16,546
1975-76	657	56	31,394	9,672	1,112	182	77,47,835

Compulsory Primary Education

Compulsory Primary Education Act of 1949 came into force in the districts of Madhya Bharat State in 1949-50. This legislative measure was an important landmark in the history of Primary Education of the State. The purpose of the Act was to provide free educational facilities to children between 6 and 11. Schools were, therefore, opened in the compulsion area. Accordingly, there were 15 such schools in Shajapur Tahsil of the District in 1950-51. Later these schools lost their identity and were converted into general primary schools.

Middle Schools

In 1930, there were middle schools at important towns of the District including Shajapur, Shujalpur and Agar. English was also taught in these schools. On the eve of the First Five-Year Plan, the number of middle schools in the District was 24 (21 boys' and 3 girls') which rose to 36 and 65 by the end of Second and Third Five Year Plans, respectively. The number of schools in 1970-71, 1972-73 and 1975-76 was 92, 110 and 131, respectively. Thus, the number of middle schools has gone upto 131 in 1975-76 as against 24 in 1951-52.

The number of students, in 1950-51, was 3,413 (2900 boys and 513 girls), which rose to 12,142 (10,291 boys and 1,851 girls), 17,217 (14,153 boys and 3,064 girls) and 25,541 (20,754 boys and 4,787 girls) in 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76, respectively. The number of students enrolled, therefore, increased more than 7-1/2 times during the last two and a half decades. Similarly, the number of teachers, in 1950-51, was 190 which also rose to 578, 726 and 1087 in 1965-66, 1970-71 and 1975-76, respectively.

The expenditure on middle schools was Rs. 1,38,658 in 1950-51, Rs. 5,82,748 in 1965-66, Rs. 11,32,243 in 1970-71 and Rs. 26,69,006 in 1975-76. Thus, the expenditure on middle schools, in 1975-76, was nearly 19 times the expenditure in 1950-51. The following table shows the progress of middle schools in the District during the last 25 years.

Table No. XV-7
MIddle Schools

Year	No. of Schools		No. of Students		No. of Teachers		Expenditure
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Male	Female	(Rs.)
1950-51	21	3	2,900	513	125	65	1,38,658
1955-56	24	2	3,810	281	156	46	2,05,177
1960-61	35	1	7,527	284	262	14	3,50,884
1965-66	57	8	10,291	1,851	457	61	5,82,748
1970-71	81	11	14,153	3,064	635	91	11,32,243
1971-72	92	11	17,153	4,070	743	113	14,47,340
1972-73	97	13	19,024	4,744	801	126	17,23,341
1973-74	98	14	17,668	4,485	836	133	20,40,766
1974-75	101	15	17,770	4,664	881	135	24,60,711
1975-76	106	15	20,754	4,787	961	126	26,69,006

Basic Education

The concept of basic education, in its strictest sense, is of recent origin. It has an activity centred curriculum, wherein the processes of learning are corelated to the physical and social environment of children. Education is, therefore, imparted through productive activities like spinning, weaving, gardening, carpentry, leather-work, pottery, book- binding, etc.

The erstwhile Gwalior State had, as stated earlier, introduced certain handicrafts in a few schools of the District as early as 1926-27. Agricultural farms were attached to some schools with the aim of giving them practical training in Agriculture during the thirties of the present century.

Basic education, however, received impetus after the formation of Madhya Bharat in May, 1948. In 1949 and 1950, a batch of eight teachers was sent to Wardha for training. On their return from Wardha, they trained male and female teachers in basic education. With the help of the teachers thus trained, two basic classes were started in each district on an experimental basis. Later, in 1953-54, some primary and middle schools of the State were converted into basic ones. In 1960-61, there were 45 junior basic schools in the District with an enrolment of 2,869 students, taught by 131 teachers. The expenditure, during the year, on junior basic schools was Rs. 1,04,736. In 1965-66, the number of schools was 46 which declined to 37 in 1972-73. The number of students, however, rose from 2,285 to 2,595 during the said years. The expenditure

also rose from Rs. 1,64,260 in 1965-66, to Rs. 2,58,932 in 1972-73. At present (1974-75), there are 37 junior basic schools in the district with 2,456 students and 77 teachers. The expenditure on the schools, during the years, is Rs. 4,19,009.

The number of senior basic schools in the District, in 1965-66, was 11. The number has remained the same till the year 1974-75, with small variation in the strength of students and teachers. The expenditure has, however, increased from Rs. 96,222, in 1965-66, to Rs. 2,11,665 in 1974-75. The table in the Appendix VII shows the number of basic schools, students and teachers from 1960-61 to 1974-75. The expenditure incurred on basic education is also shown in the table for junior and senior basic schools separately.

High/Higher Secondary Schools

As narrated earlier, the first high school in the District was started by a private agency at Shujalpur in the forties of the present century. The high school at Shajapur came into being in 1948. Next year the middle schools at Agar was raised to the high school standard. Thus, there were only three high schools in the District till the year 1950-51. By 1960-61 the number of higher secondary schools had gone up to 13 (11 boys' and 2 girls') and the number increased to 20, 26, 28 and 29 in 1965-66, 1971-72, 1973-74 and 1975-76, respectively.

The number of studetns and teachers also increased substantially from 218 and 57 in 1950-51 to 3,003 and 183, in 1960-61, respectively. The enrolment in the higher secondary schools was 5145, 3797, 4477 and 4139 in 1965-66, 1971-72, 1973-74 and 1975-76, respectively, which shows a slightly downward trend. The number of teachers, however, showed an upward trend during all these years. The higher secondary schools were staffed with 285, 266, 295 and 327 teachers in 1965-66, 1971-72, 1973-74 and 1975-76, respectively.

The expenditure incurred on high/higher secondary schools was Rs. 86,893 in 1950-51, which mounted to Rs. 2,93,612, Rs. 9,08,693, Rs. 15,87,408, Rs. 20,90,756 and Rs. 27,83,906 in 1960-61, 1965-66, 1971-72, 1973-74 and 1975-76, respectively. The table given below shows the progress of high/higher secondary schools from 1950-51 to 1975-76.

Table No. XV - 8

High/Higher Secondary Schools

Year	No. of Schools		No. of Students		No. of Teachers		Expenditure
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Male	Female	(Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1950-51	3	-	218	-	57	-	86,893
1955-56	5	1	300	105	82	13	1,53,837
1960-61	11	2	2,146	857	144	39	2,93,612
1965-66	17	3	4,217	928	239	46	9,08,693
1970-71	18	3	3,554	688	213	27	14,25,124
1971-72	22	4	3,125	672	233	33	15,87,408
1972-73	22	4	3,367	714	228	36	17,29,156
1973-74	24	4	3,675	802	255	40	20,90,756
1974-75	25	4	3,566	805	270	43	24,16,745
1975-76	25	4	3,382	757	285	42	27,83,906

(Contd.)

As far as the schools by management (schools run by private agencies) are concerned their number is comparatively small. Most of the schools in the District are run by the Education Department of the State. A few schools are managed by the Tribal Welfare Department. Private organisations run a very small number of schools in the District.

In 1950-51, all the 238 schools of the District were managed by the Education Department. A decade later (1960-61), out of 494 schools, only 7 were managed by private agencies. In 1970-71, the total number of schools in the schools in the District was 604. Out of these, 4 each were run by the Tribal Welfare Department and Private agencies. At present (1975-76), 851, 4 and 17 schhools are being managed by the Education Department, Tribal Welfare Department and Private Organisations respectively. The table given in Appendix VIII shows the number of schools by management, yearwise.

College Education

An Intermediate College was opened at Shajapur by private enterprise in 1955 which was later upgraded to a Degree College. It was taken over by the Government in 1961. Then followed a private degree college at Shujalpur in 1964. It was also brought under Government control in 1971. The College at Agar (Malwa) was started in July, 1966 by a private agency. It was taken over by the Government eight and a half years later in Jaunary, 1975. Thus, there are now three colleges in the District to impart instructions in the subjects of Arts, Commerce, Science and Law faculties and are affiliated to Vikram University, Ujjain. Balkrishna Sharma 'Navin' Government Post-Graduate College, Shajapur.

The institution was started as an Intermediate College at Shajapur in 1955 by private enterprise. It was later raised to a degree college. In 1961, the Madhya Pradesh Government took over the College and named it as Balakrishna Sharma 'Navin' Government College, Shajapur.

A decade later (1971), the College was upgraded to a Post-Graduate College. Next year (1972) it was shifted to its new buildings. The College is affiliated to the Vikram University, Ujjain and imparts instructions in the following subjects :-

Degree Course :- B.A., B.Sc., B.Com and LL.B.

Post-Graduate Course :- M.A. (Economics, History, Hindi, Sanskrit and Political Science).

M.Sc. (Chemistry) and M.Com.

The number of students in the College was 305 in 1965-66 which increased to 366 in 1967-68, 639 in 1969-70 and to 528 in 1974-75. At present (1975-76), there are 630 students in the college. The number of teachers also increased from 23 in 1965-66 to 29 in 1969-70, 36 in 1972-73 and to 39 in 1975-76.

The income of the College, during 1965-66, was Rs. 25,170 which rose ro 28,046 in 1971-72 and to Rs. 34,600 in 1974-75. Similarly, the expenditure of the College also increased from Rs. 1,57,480 in 1965-66 to Rs. 2,95,432 in 1970-71, Rs. 3,79,660 in 1972-73 and to R. 5,77,700 in 1974-75.

The college has a library with a reading-room. The number of books in the library is 13,134 (1975). The reading-room subscribes to nealry 25 newspapers and periodicals every year. The Poor Boys' Fund of the College provides text books to poor students for the whole session. The 'Book Bank' started in 1975-76, also issues text books to the poor and deserving students. The College publishes a magazine annually. It, however, does not possess hostel facilities. The table given below shows the progress of the College from 1965-66 to 1975-76.

Table No. XV - 9

Progress of Balkrishna Sharma 'Navin' Government Post-Graduate College, Shajapur

Year	No. of Students					No. of Teachers	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)
	Arts	Science	Commerce	Law	Total			
1965-66	179	66	60	-	305	23	25,170	1,57,480
1966-67	211	95	66	-	372	24	26,985	1,64,170
1967-68	213	97	56	-	366	26	24,080	2,10,800
1968-69	191	84	52	24	351	28	22,640	2,10,080
1969-70	372	134	58	75	639	29	37,137	3,04,106
1970-71	195	96	56	46	393	31	28,168	2,95,432
1971-72	210	92	50	55	407	32	28,046	3,54,490
1972-73	185	115	59	45	404	36	26,150	3,79,660
1973-74	196	116	71	45	428	39	30,130	3,96,350
1974-75	227	127	115	59	528	39	34,600	5,77,700
1975-76	257	137	143	93	630	39	N.A.	N.A.

Government Degree College, Shujalpur

A private college was started at Shujalpur in August, 1964 and was named 'Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial College'. In February, 1971 it was taken over by the State

Government. It is affiliated to the Vikram University, Ujjain and imparts instructions in Arts, Commerce, Science and Law subjects upto degree level and in Sociology upto Post-graduate level.

The number of students in the College was 572 in 1974-75, 489 in 1975-76 and 500 in 1976-77. The staff of the College consisted of 31 members in 1975-76 and 1976-77.

The College had an income of Rs. 18,136 in 1971-72, Rs. 28,574 in 1973-74 and Rs. 32,330 in 1975-76. The expenditure incurred by the College was Rs. 2,12,672 in 1971-72, Rs. 2,66,005 in 1973-74 and Rs. 3,34,588 in 1976-77.

The College has a library with a reading-room attached to it. In 1976-77, the library had 7,464 books on its shelves. It also subscribed to six dailies and eighteen periodicals during 1976-77. The 'Book Bank' provides text books to the poor and deserving students for the whole session. The College, however, possesses no hostel facilities. It has a Company of National Cadet Corps with 100 Cadets. The following table shows the progress of the College during the last six years.

Table No. XV-10

Progress of Government Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial College, Shujalpur

Year	No. of Students					No. of Teachers	Income (Rs.)	Expenditure (Rs.)	No. of Books in the Library
	Arts	Commerce	Science	Law	Total				
1971-72	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,136	2,12,672	4,235
1972-73	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,106	2,18,023	4,736
1973-74	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,574	2,66,005	5,239
1974-75	273	155	87	57	572	-	26,753	3,50,103	5,488
1975-76	188	156	93	52	489	31	32,330	3,34,588	7,913
1976-77	221	173	72	34	500	31	N.A.	N.A.	7,464

Government Nehru Post-Graduate College, Agar (Malwa)

An Educational Society was formed in the town which started a degree college at Agar in July, 1965. It conducted B.A. and B.Com. classes in the beginning. In the following year, B.Sc. classes were opened in the College followed by Law classes in 1970. Post-graduate classes were started in Economics (1970), Hindi (1970), Political Science (1972) and Commerce (1972). On 1st Jaunary, 1975, the College was taken over by the Government. It is affiliated to the Vikram University, Ujjain and imparts instructions in degree courses (Arts, Commerce, Science and Law) and some post-graduate courses (Economics, Hindi, Political Science and Commerce).

The College had an enrolment of 109 students in 1966-67, 380 in 1970-71, 390 in 1973-74 and 700 in 1974-75. Thus, the strength of students increased nearly six and a half times during the period (1966-67, to 1974-75). The number of teachers, in 1966-67, was 8 which increased to 19 in 1970-71, 21 in 1972-73 and to 27 in 1974-75.

The income of the College amounted to Rs. 87,676 in 1968-69, Rs. 1,67,328 in 1970-71 and Rs. 1,18,642 in 1973-74. The College received grants from the State Government and the University Grants Commission to a tune of Rs. 55,537 in 1969-70, Rs. 63,626 in 1971-72 and Rs. 93,773 in 1973-74.

The College library has nearly 7,005 books costing Rs. 61,000 (1975). Its reading room subscribes for some dailies and periodicals. The 'Book Bank' and the 'Poor Boys Fund' provide books for the poor and deserving students for the whole session. The College, however, possesses no hostel facilities.

The College, with the financial assistance of the University Grants Commission, Delhi, got 20 quarters constructed for College teachers and 1 for the Principal in the College campus.

In 1967, N.C.C. training was started and later National Service Scheme was introduced in the College. It was compulsory for B.A., B.Com. and B.Sc. students for parts I and II to join one of these two organisations. The following table shows the progress of the College since its inception.

Table No. XV - 11

Progress of Government Nehru Post-Graduate College, Agar

Year	No. of Students					No. of Teachers	Income (Rs.)	Grants-in-Aid
	Arts	Commerce	Science	Law	Total			
1966-67	89	20	-	-	109	8	N.A.	N.A.
1967-68	153	27	27	-	207	10	N.A.	N.A.
1968-69	154	35	8	-	237	13	87,676	N.A.
1969-70	200	5	63	-	308	17	1,47,615	55,537
1970-71	116	38	60	38	252	19	1,67,328	81,376
1971-72	187	5	53	86	380	19	83,801	63,626
1972-73	131	51	49	83	314	21	1,64,309	1,40,853
1973-74	149	100	69	72	390	21	1,18,642	93,773
1974-75	327	139	82	152	700	27	N.A.	N.A.

Professional and Technical Education

There are no separate institutions in the District for professional and technical education. However, law classes are held in all the three colleges of the District (Shajapur, Shujalpur and Agar) which impart instructions upto degree level. Basic Training Institutes, for teachers' training, were also located at Shajapur and Shujalpur, but have been closed by the Government in 1975.

Schools for the Cultivation of Fine Arts

Schools or colleges for fine arts (music, dancing, painting, etc.) do not exist in the District. The girls' higher secondary schools at Shajapur, Shujalpur and Agar have,

however, made arrangements for offering instructions to girls in music, dancing, painting, etc., according to the syllabus of the Board of Secondary Education, M.P., Bhopal.

Oriental Schools and Colleges

There are no oriental schools and colleges in the District.

Education for the Handicapped

No special arrangements have been made so far, for the education of the handicapped, deaf, dumb and blind-children in the District. The handicapped boys and girls, however, received scholarships from the Government in all the schools and colleges of the District.

Adult Literacy and Social Education

Efforts were made earlier to spread literacy among the adults in the erstwhile Gwalior State. As a result, some eight classes were started in 1928. At the same time, some libraries were also opened in the State to check the relapse of illiteracy among the neo-literates. But all these efforts were negligible as compared to the vastness of the State.

It was, however, in the Post-Independence era that adult education received increased attention of the Government and the people. In 1949-50, ten educational centres were started in the District which increased in number during the following years. The teachers of primary and secondary schools were engaged in offering instruction to the adults. The First Five Year Plan period also witnessed the opening of some adult libraries and reading-rooms in the District. The Cine-Van, provided with a 10 m.m. projector, was also used for audio-visual education. In 1950-51, the educational centres were provided with necessary equipment and books. Some of them were also supplied with newspapers.

The social education activities of the District include measures adopted for the diffusion of culture among the masses. These activities enrich the knowledge of the adults alongwith their recreation. The District authorities, therefore, organise cinema shows, *kalapathak* programmes, drama shows and other audio-visual programmes to achieve this end. The Department also gives grants-in-aid to the various private agencies in order to encourage social cultural and physical welfare of the people in rural areas.

Social Education '*Melas*' were organised in the District, in 1950-51, to give special impetus to the social education of the adults. An year later, the education Department of the State purchased a new Cine-Van, fixed with 16 m.m. projector, which arranged educational film shows in the rural areas of the various districts of the State.

At present, Nehru Yuvak Kendra of Shajapur is engaged in the spread of literacy among the adults. It also organises various activities in the District for the social education of the people in rural areas.

In 1975-76, 23 and 13 adult classes were being run by the Government and Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Shajapur, respectively.

Snehi Mitra Mandal of Agar (established in 1924) is a private organisation which arranges cultural programmes like drama shows, music concerts, etc., from time to

time. The Vyayamshalas at Shajapur and Shujalpur work for the physical welfare of the people.

Cultural, Literary and Scientific Societies

There are only a few cultural societies in the District, of which Nehru Yuvak Kendra at Shajapur is an important one. The other Nehru Youth Clubs are at Shujalpur and Akodia Mandi. A Yuvak Mandal and a Mahila Mandal are also functioning at Khadi and Shajapur respectively. The literary societies at Shajapur, Shujalpur, Agar and Akodia Mandi are, however, of local importance and have no impact on the District as a whole. The following organisations were functioning in the District in 1958-59 as per the publication of the Panchayat and Social Welfare Directorate of Madhya Pradesh :-

1. Akhil Bharatiya Banjara and Adivasi Sudhar Parishad, Shajapur (Estd. 1947).
2. Bal Samaj Vachnalaya, Agar (Estd. 1935)
3. Gayatri Parivar Vachnalaya, Shajapur (Estd. 1957)
4. Hindi Sahitya Samiti, Shajapur (Estd. 1938)
5. Jai Hanuman Vyayamshala, Shajapur (Estd. 1902)
6. Pichada Varga Harijan and Adivasi Mazdoor Sahakari Sabha Maryadit (Limited), Shajapur (Estd. 1953)
7. Pariganit Lok Kala Mandal, Shajapur (Estd. 1938)
8. Sarvajanik Pustakalaya, Shujalpur. (Estd. 1938)
9. Sirat Committee, Agar (Estd. 1930)
10. Union Club, Agar (Estd. 1948)

These organisations carry on various educational, social, economic, cultural and physical activities in the District.

Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Shajapur

Nehru Yuvak Kendra at Shajapur was established in 1972 with a view to promote an all round development and welfare of the non-student youths of the District. The Kendra is run by the Education and Youth Welfare Department of the Government of India. The Kendra carries on the activities as given below :-

1. Informal Teaching Programme

Under this programme, the Kendra runs classes at different centres of the District for a period of 6 months. For this purpose, services of part-time teachers are obtained on a small remuneration. In 1975-76, 22 classes were held in the District which trained 800 persons. The total expenditure on these classes was approximately rupees five thousand. In 1976-77, 600 persons were receiving instruction in 11 classes of the District. The organizers are trying to make cent percent people literate. The members of the youth clubs are providing their services for this purpose, without any remuneration.

2. Libraries

The Kendra runs two circulating libraries through which nearly 125 neo- literates of 40 villages of the District are being provided with books regularly. Six village sub-libraries, with nearly 600 books, provide books to the village readers. The headquarters of the Kendra is having a library and a reading room. Nearly 100 readers are being benefited by these daily.

3. Professional Training Programme

Under this programme, women's tailoring and painting classes are being run by the Kendra. So far nearly 800 women have received training of cutting, stitching, weaving and embroidery work in the eight classes of the District. The period of training is usually 6 months. Two classes of the Kendra trained nearly 150 persons in commercial painting, writing with paints of boards, name-plates, banners, posters, etc.

4. Training in Games and Sports

Arrangements have been made to encourage and train various games and sports at the District headquarters and other centres of the District.

Tournaments are organised from time to time at various places. The medical examination of nearly 1000 persons was conducted in 1975-76 for the assessment of their physical fitness. Sixteen Youth Clubs of the Kendra are being provided with games material. Nearly fifty players and sportsmen attend the headquarters regularly to avail of the facilities provided by the Kendra. The Kendra has provisions for Double Bar, Single Bar, Wight Lifting, Table Tennis, Volley Ball, Carom-Board and Chess at the headquarters.

5. Cultural Programme

To promote the cultural activities among the youths, the Kendra organises drama shows, entertainment programmes, symposiums, *kavi-sammelans,* literary *goshtis,* music programmes, etc., from time to time. Some of these programmes were even relayed through radio stations. The Kendra, in order to encourage the literary talents, publishes an annual journal which include the articles, short stories, dramas and poems of the youths.

6. Social Programme

The social activities of the Kendra include Camps, Teachers' Conference and Farmers' Meet at different places of the District. The Camps organised by the Kendra have performed works relating to the rural uplift and social welfare. Some of their important activities have been construction and repairing of village roads, propaganda against dowry, medical check-up and family planning, promotion of cleanliness, plantation of trees, etc.

Cultural, Literary and Scientific Periodicals

As early as 1914-15, Pandit Ganeshdatt Sharma 'Indra' edited and published two Hindi monthly magazines, called '*Bal Manoranjan*' and '*Hindi Sarvasva*' from Agar. These monthlies, however, could not continue long and the State Government ordered

their closure.[1] *'Samata Sandesh'*, a Hindi weekly, started its publication from Shujalpur Mandi in 1965. It is printed in Piyush Dhara Printing Press of the Mandi. Its cost was 8 p. per copy in 1971 and 1972. News and current affairs from an important part of the weekly. Another Hindi Weekly, called *'Shajapur Samachar'* began its publication from Shajapur in 1968. It was printed at Modern Printing Press, Indore, and its cost was 10 p. per copy in 1971 and 1972. It covered mostly news and current affairs.[2]

Government colleges of the District publish their annual numbers. Of these, the most important is the magazine published by Balkrishna Sharma 'Navin' Government Post-Graduate College, Shajapur. The annual magazine contains articles, stories, poems, etc., of literary, cultural and scientific nature.

Libraries

Madhava Rajat Jayanti Vachanalaya, Shajapur

The library was started in December 1919 with the amount collected from a drama-show organised by the citizens of the town. It has an attached reading-room which provides news-papers and periodicals for its readers. The number of books in the library is 3,500 (1975), It has an annual membership of nearly 120 persons and on an average 150 persons attend its reading room daily. The sources of the income are the subscriptions from the members and grants from the various agencies. It also organises literary programmes from time to time in the town.

Bal Samaj Vachanalaya, Agar

The library with a reading-room was established at Agar in January, 1935. It was, however, registered later on in July, 1957. The library contains nearly 3,000 books (1976) and subscribes to some dailies and periodicals for its reading-room. The number of its annual members is nearly 60. Nearly 2000 readers attend its reading-room annually.

The library receives a grant of Rs. 300/- per annum from the Education Department. The other sources of the income are the subscriptions, donations and grant-in-aid from Government and Municipality. Its average annual expenditure is Rs. 700/-. The library organises social programmes, games and sports. It also provides financial assistance to some students.

The Municipality of the town established a reading-room at Shujalpur in August, 1975. It subscribes to some newspapers and periodicals, and is attended on an average by 15 persons daily. The expenditure of the reading- room is nearly Rs. 250/- per annum.

Zila Sahakari Sangh also runs a library and a reading room at the District headquarters. The village libraries are located at Avantipur Barodia, Soyet Kalan, Soyet Khurd, Bhaisoda, Modi and other important villages. Some gram panchayats have also been supplied with circulating libraries.

Museums, Botanical and Zooloical Gardens

There are no museums, botanical and zoological gradens in the District.

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1. Ganeshdatt 'Indra', **Agar ka Itihasa**. p. 242
2. Press in India, 1971, part II, pp. 317 and 319; 1972, Part II, pp. 178- 79.

CHAPTER XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

There is no evidence to show that the modern allopathic system of medicine was practised in this region till the second half of the 19th century. "Western methods of surgery and medicine were practically unknown until introduced by the Council of Regency in 1887, when Colonel A.M. Crofts, I.M.S., who had been appointed guardian and medical officer to the Maharaja, organised a medical department."[1] Whatever medical aid existed in this region prior to this, was of the traditional *ayurvedic* or *unani* systems, apart from certain crude, emperical treatment of illness in vogue among the people in villages such as branding the ailing part of the body with hot iron pieces and *bileva*. Knowledge of medicinal qualities of different plants and herbs growing in forests and around the villages was also widespread and it was used with advantage. The *vaidyas* and *hakims*, practitioners of *ayurvedic* and *unani* systems of medicines were patronized by the ruler of the state, zamindars and landlords.

The increasing contact with British officers in Gwalior State gradually increased the popularity of the western medicines in this region. "The people were at first against European medicines, but by degrees this prejudice was overcome."[2] Even the British officers were reluctant to introduce the allopathic system on any wide scale. An official letter of the Gwalior State dated 7th November 1846 observes, "Lord Hardinge's Government.... was of the opinion that the introduction of native drugs into the dispensary should be encouraged as much as possible."[3] Gradually, the ruler and people both realised the efficacy and quick results of allopathic medicines and after 1887 hospitals and dispensaries were opened throughout the State. Regarding the health history of this State, Luard wrote, "The public health of the State has been generally good, and until advent of plague in 1904-1905 no epidemics of a severe kind have been recorded. An epidemic of cholera occurred at *Sinhast* fair held at Ujjain in 1897, and local outbreaks followed on the famines of 1896-97 and 1899-1900."[4]

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1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 122.
2. Ibid.
3. Letter dated 7th November 1846 quoted from "Summary of Affairs of Maratha States, 1827-1856" - J. Talboys Wheeler.
4. Gwalior State Gazetteer, p. 52

It appears from the Gwalior State Administration Report that in 1900, there was only one dispensary at Shujalpur in this District which treated 7,722 outdoor and 127 indoor patients that year. Eight beds were available in the dispensary of which 5 were for males and 3 for females. Before 1907 two more dispensaries were opened, one at Shajapur and the other at Agar. Both had facilities for indoor treatment. At Shajapur 12 beds for males and 4 beds for females were available. The number of beds for males and females at Agar was 6 and 3 respectively.[1] Surgical facilities were also available in these dispensaries. In 1908-09, 13 major and 796 minor operations were perfomed at Shajapur, while for Shujalpur and Agar these figures were 1 and 252, and 47 and 522 respectively.[2] The dispensary at Agar had a very good surgical record. All the three dispensaries were headed by Hospital Assistants, who were responsible to the Chief Medical Officer of the State. In 1910, the expenditure on health services was 11 pies per head of the population. The member in charge of the medical department of the State and the Maharaja used to visit these dispensaries at regular intervals. In 1911, Civil Medical Manual and the Rules regarding rabit biting were brought into force.[3] During 1919-20 one more dispensary was established at Susner in the District. This too had facilities for indoor treatment. The following table will show the number of patients treated in various dispensaries of the District in that year.[4]

Table No. XVI-1
Number of Patients Treated in Dispensaries (1919-20)

S. No.	Name	Class of the Dispensary	Number of Outdoor Patients	Number of Indoor Patients
1.	Shajapur	Civil Disp.	13,393	74
2.	Shujalpur	" "	8,508	42
3.	Agar	" "	10,365	91
4.	Susner	" "	5,926	33

In 1923, many *ayurvedic* and *unani* dispensaries were opened in the State, of which 7, all *ayurvedic*, were in Shajapur District. They were located at Ranthbhawar, Gulana, Nalkheda, Behrawal, Awantipur-Barodia, Badod and Kanad.[5] In the late 1920's a civil dispensary was established at Sundersi raising the total number of civil dispensaries in the District to 5. In early part of 1930's maternity homes were established at Shajapur and Agar. In 1935-36 Assistant Surgeons and lady Assistant Surgeons were provided at the District headquarters. The charge of dispensaries in the District was held by Sub-Assistant Surgeons while *vaidyas* held charge of *ayurvedic* dispensaries.

1. Gwalior State Administration Report, 1905-1906, Appendix 44 and 44 A.
2. Ibid., 1908-09, p. 272.
3. Ibid., 1911-12, p. 100.
4. Ibid., 1919-20.
5. Ibid., 1923-24.

As the facilities for general medical and surgical treatment expanded gradually, the State launched a child welfare movement also. The Jeja Mahraj Balrakshak Sabha was established to work for reducing maternal and infant mortality. The Sabha organised baby weeks and health exhibitions. Trained *dais* attended the labour cases. Maternity Health Visitors visited private houses and tendered advice and guidance in connection with the health and hygiene of expectant mothers. In order to ensure the services of trained hands to handle maternity cases, 3 classes of *dais* were being conducted in the District in 1945-46. The number of *dais* admitted in these classes was 8 at Shajapur, 5 at Agar and 3 at Shujalpur.[1]

In every 1940's one more civil dispensary started working at Akodia. Between 1923 and 1945 few more *ayurvedic* dispensaries were established at Pipalrawn, Kamalpur, Soyat and Maksi. In 1945-46 there were in all 6 civil dispensaries and 11 *ayurvedic* dispensaries in the District.

Medical Activities In Post-Independence Period

After the formation of Madhya Bharat in 1948, the medical and public health activities in Shajapur District began to receive greater attention. The Director of Medical and Health Services was made the administrative head and controlling officer of the Medical Department, including the *ayurvedic* and *unani* dispensaries. A District Medical Officer (D. M. O.) was appointed in each District. Under the D. M. Os, there were Medical Officers and Assistant Medical Officers in subordinate charge. In 1948 the expenditure *per capita* on preventive medicine in Madhya Bharat worked out at Rs. 0/1/3 and on curative medicine at Rs. 0/11/6.[2]

Medicine chests were supplied to *ayurvedic* despensaries. The *vaidyas* incharge of these dispensaries toured within a radius of 5 miles for rendering medical aid to the people of the surrounding villages. The final integration of the Medical Department, sanctioned by the Government in 1949, took effect from 1st October, 1951. Under this the number of medical districts was reduced from 16 to 10. Shajapur and Rajgarh were combined together for purposes of health services with headquarters at Rajgarh under a Civil Surgeon and D.M.O.

In 1951 i.e. the year in which planning was introduced in the country, 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. In 1951 there were civil hospitals at Shajapur and Shujalpur while Agar, Sundersi, Akodia and Badod had civil dispensaries. A *unani* dispensary was functioning at Mamner while the number of *ayurvedic* dispensaries was 19.[3]

With the formation of new Madhya Pradesh in 1956 and with the introduction of planning in the country, medical and public health activities received still greater attention. In 1957, a new concept of Integrated Medical and Public Health Services

1. Gwalior State Administration Report 1945-46, p. 98.
2. Report on the General Administration of Madhya Bharat, (1948-49) p. 65.
3. District Census Hand Book, 1951, p.3.

was introduced in the organisational set up of the Medical and Public Health Department. Many new institutions including *ayurvedic* dispensaries were established and some existing one were upgraded into Primary Health Centres (P.H.Cs.) with a network of Sub- centres. These centres and their Sub-centres extended medical relief to the interior rural areas. The rural areas were covered under the intensive health programme of Community Development Blocks. With the introduction of Primary Health Centres, a new concept of taking care of all the aspects of medical services, replaced the old concept which had introduced only treatment part of the medical services, in the civil hospitals and dispensaries. The amount alloted for public health services in the District which was Rs. 12,000 in the First Five Year Plan was increased to Rs. 3,12,872 in Second Plan. However, only Rs. 2,72,200 could be utilised out of this Plan outlay.

The progress of medical and public health activities in the District during 1951-60,[1] a period that almost covers the first two Five Year Plans, may be evidenced from the table given below :

Table No. XVI - 2
Health Statistics

Description	Years									
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1969	1960
Primary Health Centres										
(A) Number	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	4	6	7
(B) No. of beds	-	-	12	12	18	18	18	32	55	61
Dispensaries and M.C.W's										
(A) Number	-	-	-	-	36	36	37	38	38	38
(B) No. of beds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Walfare Clinics										
(A) Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	9	11
(B) Non Government	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-

Source : Civil Surgeon, Rajgarh, (District Census Hand Book, 1961)

It will be observed from the above Table that there has been a marked increase in the number of medical institutions during the first two Five Year Plans. The establishment of primary health centres obviously shows the extension of medical facilities to rural areas. In 1959 there were in all 17 hospitals and dispensaries, and 123 beds (including T.B. and maternity). The population served by each bed was 3,522, by each doctor 28,881, by each nurse 30,944 and by each midwife 86,643.[2] So also family planning programme received attention during the Second Plan Period as evidenced

1. For latest figures, see Appendix - 'C'.
2. Pocket Compendium of District Statistics, Shajapur, 1958-59, p.54.

by the establishment of a family planning clinic in 1957. The number of family planning clinics was 6 in 1958 and 11 in 1960. Maternity and child welfare too received due attention.

Medical facilities since then have improved considerably. The number of medical institutions has increased and many specialised institutions have been started e.g. Government Dental Clinic, T.B. Clinic, Leprosy Centre etc. In respect of number of beds and area served by each institution, also the position has improved. However, in regard to the population served by each institution the position remains the same on account of rapid increase in population. Following table will show various types of medical institutions, area and population served by each institution in the District etc., as in 1975.

Table No. XVI-3
Progress of Medical Facilities

Institutions		Year			
		1956	1961	1966	1975
A.	Average Area served by each institution in sq. kms.	-	475.7	412.3	344.5
B.	Population served by each institution	-	40,469	39,180	41,611
C.	Bed ratio per 1000 population	-	0.23	0.26	0.20
D.	No. of general beds	53	122	151	151
E.	Bed strength at District Headquarters	14	41	64	64
F.	Other Institutions (as on 31.3.1976)				
1.	Dental Clinic	1			
2.	Blood Bank	1			
3.	Ayurvedic dispensaries	31			
4.	Disp. run by Tribal Welfare Department	1			
5.	T. B. Clinic	1			
6.	Leprosy S.E.T. Centres	2(One Clinic attached to Distt. Hospital)			
7.	Family Planning Clinics				
	Urban	1			
	Rural	7			

Source : Health Atlas, Directorate of Health Services, M. P., 1976. (Different tables)

VITAL STATISTICS

The registration of vital statistics in the Gwalior State was voluntary. Though an attempt was made to maintain statistics of births and deaths in some parts of the State, yet in the absence of any statutory obligation the registration of births and deaths was incomplete. It was only on the 18th January, 1913 that by a Government Gazette

notification, instructions for the collection and maintenance of vital statistics were issued and were incorporated in the Police Manual. But even these instructions did not appear to have improved the position. After the formation of Madhya Bharat State, legislative measures were undertaken making the gram panchayats responsible for collection of vital statistics in respect of rural areas and the muncipalities in the urban areas. During 1950-60, under the existing laws, the municipalities and the panchayats were required to maintain statistics of births and deaths. Both these local bodies were not able to keep a proper account of statistics and the position remained quite unsatisfactory.

In Madhya Pradesh till 1970, the municipal committees and similar bodies recorded births and deaths in respect of urban areas, while in rural areas these figures were collected and reported by the Kotwars. The figures furnished by Kotwars were passed on to Civil Surgeon through Police Stations. The municipalities also sent their figures to the Civil Surgeon who compiled separate figures for rural and urban areas and transmitted the same to the Director of Health Services, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

Present Set-up[1]

The Registration of Births and Deaths Act, XVIII of 1969 was promulgated by the Government of India with effect from 1st April 1970. 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 Officers of Corporations and Town Officers of public sector undertakings began to function as Registrars of Births and Deaths. They sent 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. For want of figures exclusively for the revenue District of Shajapur for the period upto 1968 it is difficult to make an analytical study of the birth and death rate of the District. The following Table will show the number of births and deaths and their rates between 1968-74.

Table No. XVI - 4
Births, Deaths and Their Rates

Year	Total No. of Births	Total No. of Deaths	Birth Rate per mille	Death Rate per mille
1968	4,797	1,907	7.60	3.08
1969	5,545	2,714	8.76	4.29
1970	4,872	2,639	7.53	4.08
1971	4,581	2,064	6.71	3.02
1972	4,141	3,276	8.75	4.67
1973	4,950	2,680	6.91	3.74
1974	4,676	1,976	6.38	2.70

Source: Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths, M.P.

1. For latest figures see Appendix 'C'.

It may be of interest of note that the birth rate per mille (8.76) was highest in 1969 and death rate per mille (4.67) in 1972. Other years that recorded a high birth rate were 1972 (8.75), 1968 (7.60) and 1970 (7.53), while death rate remained comparatively high in 1969 (4.29) and 1970 (4.08). Otherwise the former varied between 6.91 in 1973 to 6.38 in 1974 whereas the latter dwindled from 3.74 in 1973 to 2.70 in 1974, the lowest during this period.

Causes of Mortality

The diseases which have been mainly responsible for high mortality during this period were fever, which included malaria and typhoid, bowel complaints which included diarrhoea and dysentery and respiratory causes. The figures for mortality caused by all these and other diseases upto 1968 are not available separately for the revenue district of Shajapur. However, the combined statistics for Rajgarh and Shajapur show that Smallpox (till 1958) and Cholera (till 1959) contributed considerably towards the total number of deaths in the District in those years.[1] These two diseases have been controlled in recent years, as evidenced by the Table below :

Table No. XVI-5
Deaths and Their Causes

Sl. No.	Cause	Years 1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
1.	Cholera	7	--	--	--	1	13	--
2.	Smallpox	66	--	--	--	204	25	--
3.	Plague	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
4.	Fever	667	972	870	550	991	853	613
5.	Diarrhoea & Dysentery	159	145	184	168	241	131	110
6.	Accidents & Injuries	55	90	166	136	123	74	160
7.	Respiratory	363	486	585	515	476	334	268
8.	All other	590	1021	834	695	1243	1250	825
	Total	1907	2714	2639	2064	3279	2680	1976

Source: Chief Registrar of Birth and Deaths, M.P.

It may be noted that to the highest number of deaths, i.e. 3279 in 1972, fever alone contributed 991. In 1969, 1970 and 1973 also fever was responsible for 972, 870 and 853 deaths respectively. In other years deaths on account of fever were less than 675. Similarly diarrhoea and dysentery were responsible for 241 deaths in 1972, the year that recorded highest number of deaths. This year i.e. in 1972 the respiratory causes also contributed much. The number of deaths due to these were nearly double (476) than that of bowel complaints (241). The respiratory diseases caused still more

1. District Census Hand Book, 1961.

number of deaths in 1970 (585)and 1971 (515). In 1968, 1972 and 1973 smallpox was also responsible for raising the mortality rate by claiming 66, 204 and 25 human lives respectively. Cholera claimed 13 lives in 1973.

Infant Mortality

The main causes of infant mortality are premature births, malnutrition (chiefly owing to want of mothers milk) diarrhoea, respiratory diseases, smallpox and fevers etc. However, arrangements for the prenatal and postnatal care of mothers, through primary health centres and their sub-centres even in the interior of the District and provision for supply of milk powder to the underfed infants and their mothers have considerably checked infant mortality in recent years. The Health Department also undertakes other activities such as health, education and publicity through the maternity and child welfare centres, besides organising baby weeks, small scale exhibitions, cinema shows, etc. The following Table will show the annual rate of infant mortality per 1000 live births and maternal mortality per 1000 total births upto 1974.

Table No. XVI-6
Infant Mortality

Year	Infant Mortality per 1000 live births	Maternal Mortality per 1000 total births
1968	73.17	N.A.
1969	75.74	5.77
1970	64.24	3.49
1971	54.79	4.80
1972	87.77	4.23
1973	68.48	3.84
1974	48.76	4.49

Source: Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths, M.P.

It will be seen from the table above that the infant mortality rate was highest (87.77) in 1972, while it was lowest i.e., 48.76 in 1974. The highest maternal mortality rate (4.80) was in 1971 and the lowest being 3.49 in 1969.

Diseases Common to the District

The dieseases most common to the District are that of the digestive and respiratory systems, skin diseases, eye diseases, ulcers, malaria and diseases of nervous system like rheumatic affection, veneral diseases etc. Apart from these, the epidemics of cholera, smallpox, influenza and plague were also prevalent in varying degrees in the District.

Cholera

A virulent attack of cholera epidemic was a natural corollary of every *Sinhast mela* which is held once after every 12 years at Ujjain, which attracted lakhs of pilgrims

to take a holy dip in the Sipra. The insanitary and unhygienic conditions obtaining at the time of such vast congregations were conducive to wide prevalence of this disease in the adjoining districts and Shajapur was no exception. The preventive measures undertaken by the medical 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 passed, and people started resorting to all preventive measures freely. The study of annual Gwalior State Administration Reports from 1897 to 1946 reveal that cholera usually appeared at the setting in of the rains and remained prevalent from July to November, practically every year. It has never been totally absent from the District. During the second half of the 19th century, it was by far the most dreaded epidemic and used to take a heavy toll of life. In the first decade of 20th century it broke out generally in a mild form. It claimed 20 lives in Agar prison in 1900. Agar was again visited by cholera in 1905. Cholera raged in the District in an epidemic form in 1912-13. again and remained in mild form till 1914. The year 1918-19, being one of famine could again not avoid the visitation of this epidemic. The other years which saw this disease in epidemic form are 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1934, 1937 and 1945. However, specific figures regarding mortality etc. are not available.

The Reports on General Administration of Madhya Bharat from 1948-49 to 1953-54 have reported the occurrence of cholera in 1948 and 1949, but specific statistics are not available. The figures regarding mortality caused by this disease are not available separately for Shajapur District upto 1968, as the District was combined with Rajgarh. However, the incidence of cholera had come down substantially as the combined figures for these two districts regarding number of deaths due to cholera were only 2 in 1956 and 74 in 1959.[1] In Shajapur District Cholera claimed only 7 and 13 lives in 1968 and 1973 respectively. It appears that the expansion of medical facilities and public health activities in the post-independence period have effectively controlled the disease.

Anti-Cholera Measures

Several measures, both preventive and curative are resorted 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. Infectious cases are also treated in the isolation wards of hospitals and in hutments 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 *vaidyas* also help the public health staff in carrying out the inoculation work in times of emergency.

Small-pox

Details regarding the incidence of smallpox are not available for the earlier period. But it is known to have raged in the District as elsewhere, almost from time immemorial. The Gwalior State Administration Reports make a general mention of the occurrence of this disease here and there. Smallpox broke out in the District in 1906. In 1912 it again appeared in a severe form. The epidemic killed many persons

District Census Hand Book, 1961 (Table) p. 283.

every year from 1927 to 1930. It again appeared furiously from 1937 to 1939. However no separate figures are available exclusively for Shajapur District to show the intensity of its incidence.

The combined figures for Shajapur and Rajgarh for years 1956 to 1960 show that in 1956 number of deaths due to smallpox was 85 while it was 9 in 1957 and 16 in 1958. The disease claimed 66 lives in 1968. From 1969 to 1971 no deaths were caused by this disease. But in 1972 it broke out in a severe, form and claimed 204 lives while in the following year it again killed 25 persons. However, the year 1974 remained free from any mortality due to this disease.

Vaccination

The only effective preventive measure is vaccination. The erstwhile Gwalior State made widespread arrangements for vaccination. The cost per successful vaccination in 1906 was 18 pies.[1] But vaccination was not largely resorted to by the people then. Gradually people realised its utility and vaccination became popular by 1920's. During mass vaccination campaigns, the Health Officer and Sanitary Inspectors also supervised the work of vaccinators. In the urban areas, the municipalities maintained their own vaccinators to cover the area under their jurisdiction. After the formation of Madhya Bharat, vaccination received still greater attention.

In 1955, 13270 persons were vaccinated and 8,878 revaccinated. These figures for the years 1958 and 1960 were 23,314 and 9,276 and 23,724 and 6322 respectively.[2] In 1962 the National Smallpox Eradication Programme (NSEP) was launched in the District to root out this disease. In the present revenue District of Shajapur, the vaccinators and their supervisory staff functioned under the Civil Surgeon until the establishment of the office of the District Health Officer (DHO) in 1968. The NSEP, at present is conducted by one Para-medical Assistant, one Vaccination Supervisor and 33 Vaccinators. A vehicle has also been provided to the staff.

The successful mass vaccination campaigns conducted by the NSEP have considerably checked the incidence of smallpox in the District in recent years. The number of primary and revaccinations done by this team upto 1974, is tabulated below.

Table No. XVI-7
Vaccination Work Done in the District

Year	Primary Vaccination	Revaccination
1968	27,887	34,005
1969	27,997	29,062
1970	26,984	24,768
1971	23,620	20,578
1972	27,457	30,740
1973	27,477	7,297
1974	19,857	20,187

Source: District Family Welfare-cum-Health Officer, Shajapur

1. Gwalior State Administration Report, 1905-06, p.38.
2. District Census Hand Book, 1961, p. 282.

For effective eradication of smallpox, active search programmes have been conducted with the assistance of World Health Organisation (WHO). So far 16 such active search programmes have been conducted and now it is claimed that the District is free from this disease since July 1974. A scheme of weekly market searches has also been launched from August, 1974, which is still being continued.

Malaria

Since time immemorial malaria has raged in this region. The Gwalior State Administration Reports have made frequent references to the prevalence of this disease. In 1908-09 malaria raged everywhere in this region furiously. In 1909-10, it was reported that amongst diseases most prevalent, malaria was at the top in the order of frequency.

However, no figures regarding mortality caused by this disease are available as at that time this was classed under fever. Hence, it is not possible to discuss the intensity of its incidence.

Anti-Malaria Measures

Anti-malarial measures were undertaken in an organised manner, only after the formation of Madhya Bharat when, in 1953, DDT spraying operation was started in the District under the National Malaria Control Programme (NMCP). Anti-malarial drugs such as mepacrine, paludrin, etc., were distributed in the controlled area by Malaria Inspectors. The public health staff under the mobile unit also distributed these drugs to patients in the interior.

In 1959 the Control Programme (NMCP) was switched over to National Malaria Eradication Programme (MMEP) with the headquarters of the unit at Rajgarh headed by a Malaria Officer. The sub-units in Shajapur and Shujalpur were headed by Senior Malaria Inspectors. The NMEP Unit, Rajgarh was staffed by one Malaria Unit Officer, one Assistant Unit Officer, 4 Senior Malaria Inspectors, 39 Junior Malaria Inspectors and 142 Surveillance Workers. The unit works under the guidance of Joint Director, Health Services (Malaria) stationed at Indore, who in turn is directly responsible to the Director of Health Services, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. Besides, 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 NMEP 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-malarial drugs to cure the disease. Under the later type (Passive) the Government and private agencies connected with medical and public health services and the voluntary social welfare organisations would report suspected cases 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. The following two tables will show the anti-Malaria work done by NMEP unit-surveillance and spraying. The figures are combined for Rajgarh and Shajapur districts.

Table No. XVI-8
Surveillance Operation

Year	No. of Fever Cases Detected	No. of Blood Smears Collected	Result
1961	29,089	39,988	1
1963	1,06,881	1,21,371	51
1965	1,32,758	1,18,824	2,768
1968	1,11,095	1,33,515	1,011
1969	1,78,162	1,57,426	1,526
1970	2,16,436	1,45,087	8,096
1971	2,00,775	1,55,290	14,541
1972	2,03,277	1,19,771	14,974
1973	1,27,361	1,42,895	17,843
1974	3,43,998	1,32,143	28,616

Source: Malaria Unit Officer, Rajgarh

Table No. XVI-8-A
DDT Spraying

Year	No. of Villages in which Spraying was Done	No. of Blood Smears Examined	No. of Positive Cases
1961	2,762	27,889	1
1963	2,762	60,382	23
1965	2,762	66,638	1,377
1968	2,244	44,562	470
1969	2,762	34,550	675
1970	2,758	50,561	2,883
1971	2,760	65,061	7,041
1972	2,749	60,023	7,918
1973	2,752	93,158	10,553
1974	2,750	89,924	17,679
1975	--	67,762	13,448

Source: Malaria Unit Officer, Rajgarh

Plague

This dreadful epidemic disease menaced the District almost every year during the first decade of the present century. "The Gwalior State was free from plague till August, 1903, when infection was introduced from Nimbahera in Tonk State. The First place to be attacked was Neemuch, where the disease appeared on 23rd. August, 1903.

It gradually spread to almost all the towns of the Malwa *Prant* on the railway line and finally affected interior of the districts such as Amjhera, Agar, Sonkatch and Shajapur. It lingered on till the end of January 1904. Both the bubonic and pneumonic forms of the epidemic appeared simultaneously, though in some places such as Agar, pneumonic plague appeared first which afterwards assumed bubonic character".[1]

Shajapur District was the worst affected. Susner, Agar and Shujalpur returned high number of deaths on account of this epidemic. At Shujalpur 124 persons were attacked and 107 died. Plague again appeared in Susner, Nalkheda, Shajapur and Shujalpur in the middle of September, 1904 and continued to rage in the region till May, 1905. Plague visited this District in the two subsequent years also in a mild form and then it became a regular visitor almost every year. In January 1919 it again broke out in this District very furiously. It attacked 525 persons, of whom 409 died.

In the beginning some people looked upon plague as a divine punishment while others thought that in the economy of nature the population rise was required to be checked and plague had been sent by God to keep down population. However, no real opposition was made to the remedial measures.

During the occurrence of the epidemic "Quarantine was established on all the larger towns and Railway Stations of Malwa[2] and certain rules were issued by the *Durbar* for the conduct of officials towards plague refugees and instructions to village people concerning the methods necessary for their own protection. Measures such as evacuation, disinfection by means of perchloride solution were specially taken to stem the tide of the epidemic."[3]

Though plague appeared in the District in later years also, but no figures are available to show its intensity. However, the disease has never raised its ugly head in the last 25 years.

Anti-plague Measures

Anti-plague measures include evacuation, disinfection, inoculation and rat destruction by cynogassing of rat-burrows. Plague regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act are also enforced temporarily at the time of serious outbreaks.

Tuberculosis

It was difficult to assess the number of deaths caused by Tuberculosis (TB) every time as it defied detection in the early years of twentieth century. A table given in the District Census Hand Book, 1961 shows combined figures for Shajapur and Rajgarh districts, regarding number of deaths caused by this disease. For the year 1956, 1957, 1959 and 1960 these combined figures were 12, 21, 6 and 25 respectively. Similar figures for still recent years are given in Table No. XVI-9 of this chapter.

B.C.G. Campaign

The B.C.G. Campaigns and other preventive and curative measures undertaken by the Government during Plan periods have considerably checked the incidence of

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 52.
2. Malwa included all parts of present revenue District of Shajapur.
3. Gwalior State Administration Report, 1903-04, p. 40.

this disease. The B.C.G. teams have been visiting the District since 1951-52 to combat tuberculosis by testing and administering B.C.G. vaccine on a mass scale. In 1952, 17,107 persons were tested and 4,812 were vaccinated. The corresponding figures were 19,762 and 10, 929 in 1956 and 129, 688 and 55,102 in 1957.[1]

The B.C.G. teams did not work regularly as they had to move from one district to another. From 1973 a B.C.G. team began to function in this District. In 1973, 1,52,215 persons were tested and 24,978 were vaccinated. In 1974 these figures were 1,23,868 and 13,398.

T.B. Control Programme was launched in the District in November, 1968. Under this programme 32 peripheral centres are working in the District. It is contemplated to establish District Tuberculosis Centre (D.T.C.) at Shajapur in near future.

T.B. Clinic, Shajapur

On the curative side, for the treatment of T.B. the arrangements are made at the District Hospital, Shajapur. There is a T.B. Clinic at the hospital which provides facilities for both, outdoor and indoor treatment. The clinic which was opened on 6 November 1956 has X-Ray facilities and sputum examination facilities. Full size skiagram and screening facilities are also available in the clinic. It does not have minuture plant. The following Table will show the number of patients treated in this clinic and the number of deaths caused by T.B. upto 1975.

Table No. XVI-9
Number of Patients Treated in T.B. Clinic & Number of Deaths

Year	Number of Patients Treated		Number of Deaths
	Indoor	Outdoor	due to T.B.
1966	61	1,320	9
1967	94	1,559	7
1968	132	830	9
1969	80	358	7
1970	146	605	28
1971	154	1484	39
1972	168	1611	49
1973	175	1590	42
1974	234	1684	29
1975	248	2455	38

Source: Medical Officer I/C, T.B. Clinic, Shajapur

It will be evidenced from the above Table that since 1969 the number of patients suffering from T.B. has increased every year continuously, except 1973 when it declined

1. District Census Hand Book, 1961, p. 282.

a little. The number of T.B. patients was 1653 in 1967 which lowered down to 938 in 1969 which again rose gradually and finally it touched new heights in 1975 when the number of patients was 2703. However, the number of deaths due to this disease is decreasing after 1972.

Eye Disease

Of the many diseases of eye, cataract and trachoma are prevalent 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 incidence of trachoma was estimated to be 40.5.[1] For Cataract and Trachoma, both, the medical institutions at district and tahsil headquarters offer treatment through specialists.

National Trachoma Control Programme

In the year 1973 National Trachoma Control Programme (NTCP) was started. One Health Education Assistant has been posted at each Primary Health Centre under this programme for extension education regarding trachoma and distribution of Antibiotic Eye Ointment Tube. National Trachoma Control Health Education activities are being carried out by all Para-Medical personnel in the District.

Eye Camp

Two eye camps have been organised in the District. One was organised at Shujalpur in Feb. 1968 in which 1259 persons were examined and 255 operations were performed, while the other was organised in Feb. 1975 at Bercha Mandi by Lions Club, Ujjain. As many as 886 persons were examined in this camp, while the number of major and minor operations performed was 107 and 30, respectively.

Bowel Complaints

The two diseases under this head that have caused considerable mortality are diarrhoea and dysentery. Even during State times steps were taken to disinfect the sources of water supply by closing or repairing old wells and sinking new wells, whenever possible. But these diseases always caused lot of deaths. Combined figures for Shajapur and Rajgarh show that 5, 23, 14, 23 and 10 persons died due to dysentery in 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960 respectively. Diarrhoea and dysentery still claim large number of deaths. In 1968 these diseases claimed 159 human lives in this District. Highest number of deaths due to these diseases was 241 in 1972. However, the extension of medical facilities to the very interior of the District through Primary Health Centres have considerably reduced the mortality due to these diseases. In 1974 only 110 persons were killed by these disease, as against 241 in 1972.

Other Diseases

Leprosy incidence is not high in the District. There are only 9 leprosy patients in the District and they are being treated in Survey Education and Treatment Centre (SET), which was established in 1975-76. Survey is being conducted in the rural areas.

1. Health Services in Madhya Pradesh, (1956-61), Directorate of Health Services, M.P.

The incidence of Veneral Diseases (VD) is not negligible, but with the extensive use of pencillin it appears to have been reduced considerably. The District does not have a separate VD Clinic. No specialists are provided and there is no facility for indoor treatment. The District Hospital and other medical institutions in the District provide facilities for outdoor treatment.

In 1917-18 the Gaestro intenstinal colic raged in the District in an epidemic form.[1] However, no figures are available regarding the mortality caused by it. There is no mention about the recurrence of this disease thereafter.

In 1918-19 a virulent type of influenza epidemic broke out in the country and Shajapur was also very badly affected by it. Influenza raged throughout in the Gwalior State during the months of September, October and November 1918 and it was at its worst during the latter half of October. The attack was extremely virulent, sudden and widespread and swept away nearly 95,866 of population of Gwalior State.[2]

The District Census Hand Book, 1961 reports (p.xlv) "The 1911-21 decade proved to be most disastrous for the growth. It was a dark decade when men, women and children perished in great numbers. The district recorded a decrease of 1.08% in population. The dark decade started with.....high mortality due to plague in 1911-12 then came influenza which played havoc on the already debilitated population."

Its effect on the birth rate was accentuated by the liability of pregnant women to be attacked. However, exact figures regarding mortality due to this epidemic in the District are not known. The details regarding second wave of countrywide influenza in 1957 are not available.

Hospitals and Dispensaries

The position regarding hospitals and dispensaries during State time, and later period has already been discussed earlier in this chapter. Mention has also been earlier made that Shajapur and Rajgarh were combined to form a single medical district with headquarters at Ragjarh under a Civil Surgeon and D.M.O. with effect from 1st. Oct. 1951. This arrangement continued till 31st March 1962. On 1st April 1962 separate Civil Surgeons were posted for Shajapur and Rajgarh.

At present (1975) there are 2 hospitals, 8 dispensaries, 7 primary health centres, one TB Clinic, 2 Leprosy SET centres, 31 Government *ayurvedic* dispensaries and 7 family welfare centres in the District. The progress of medical and public health activities in the District since 1965 till 1975 is given in the appendices.

The District Hospital Shajapur, Civil Hospital, Shujalpur and all the *ayurvedic* dispensaries are under the control of Civil Surgeon, while the District family Welfare-cum-Health Officer looks after all other medical institutions in the District. The following table will show the medical aid afforded by these medical institutions upto 1974.

1. Gwalior State Administration Report, 1917-18, p. 84
2. Ibid., 1918-19, p. 103.

Table No. XVI-10
Number of Patients Treated and Expenditure

Year	Indoor	Outdoor	Expenditure in Rs.
1968-69	31,143	2,89,798	2,05,000
1969-70	32,558	3,03,166	2,10,000
1970-71	33,979	3,09,484	4,10,900
1971-72	33,206	3,30,570	3,72,800
1972-73	36,151	3,36,132	5,84,800
1973-74	41,044	3,46,954	10,85,700
1974-75	41,399	3,53,951	11,76,300

Source: Civil Surgeon, Shajapur

Hospitals

The Civil Dispensary which was opened in late 1890's by Gwalior Durbar at Shajapur was subsequently upgraded to Civil Hospital by the Government of Madhya Bharat. In 1962 when Shajapur was made a separate medical District by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, this hospital was upgraded as a District Hospital. The hospital is having 60 beds (including 18 maternity beds) and all modern facilities for medical and surgical treatment. The staff includes one Surgical Specialist, 6 Doctors, 2 Women Assistant Surgeons (W.A.S). 5 Staff Nurses, 1 Nursing Sister, 5 Compounders, 2 Dressers, 10 Ward-boys, 5 Sweepers, one X-ray Technician, 1 T.B. Health Visitor, 1 Laboratory Assistant, 1 Laboratory Technician, 1 Biochemist, 6 Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwives (A.N.Ms) and *Chowkidars*, *Dhobi*, *Mali*, Cook etc. The District Hospital is also an anti-rabic treatment centre, which was opened in 1963. A clinical laboratory and a blood bank are also functioning here. The blood bank was established on 1st August 1973. It is contemplated to add 40 beds more to this hospital during Fifth Five Year Plan. The following Table will speak for the medical aid afforded by this hospital upto 1974.

Table No. XVI-11
Number of Patients Treated at District Hospital

Year	Outdoor Patients	Indoor Patients
1968	1,19,823	26,308
1969	1,18,491	24,326
1970	1,28,743	26,433
1971	1,47,158	25,710
1972	1,56,824	29,524
1973	1,52,986	31,546
1974	1,63,509	30,046

Source: Civil Surgeon, Shajapur

Civil Hospital, Shujalpur

The Civil Dispensary of Shujalpur was upgraded as Civil Hospital in 1957. This hospital is headed by a Medical Officer and is under the control of the Civil Surgeon stationed at Shajapur. This hospital does not have ambulance, blood bank or laboratory. One 50 M.A. X-Ray machine is available here and anti-rabic centre has also started functioning here from 6th December 1974. The hospital has a bed strength of 28 (including 6 maternity and 4 isolation beds). The hospital is staffed by 3 doctors, 1 Assistant Medical Officer (A.M.O.), 1 W.A.S. 2 Staff Nurses, 4 Compounders, 1 M.N., 2 A.N.Ms., 2 *dais,* 3 *ayas*, 1 *dhobi* and 2 sweepers.

Maternity Home, Shujalpur Mandi having bed strength of 12 is also attached to this hospital. The following Tables will show the number of patients treated in Civil Hospital and Maternity Home separately.

Table No. XVI-12
Number of Patients Treated in Civil Hospital, Shujalpur

Year	Outdoor Patients	Indoor Patients
1968	56,564	4,616
1969	63,263	6,322
1970	69,360	5,948
1971	57,608	5,384
1972	58,034	4,730
1973	61,783	6,889
1974	57,895	8,523

Source: Civil Surgeon, Shajapur

Table No. XVI-13
Number of Patients Treated in Maternity Home, Shujalpur Mandi

Year	Outdoor Patients	Indoor Patients
1968	26,120	---
1969	27,948	1496
1970	21,166	1035
1971	31,048	1338
1972	26,108	1439
1973	19,047	1487
1974	24,457	1484

Source: Civil Surgeon, Shajapur

Civil Dispensaries

There are 8 civil dispensaries in the District located at Nalkheda, Akodia, Zonkar, Soyatkalan, Sundersi, Choti Polai, Kanad and Khokra Kalan.

Only 3 out of 8 civil dispensaries (C.D.) have facilities for indoor treatment, 3 are newly opened. In C.D. Akodia, it is planned to construct a 4 bedded maternity ward, while it is proposed to upgrade C.D. Nalkheda as a P.H.C. Each C.D. is generally staffed by one Doctor, one Compounder, one Dresser, One *Dai*, one Wardboy and one Sweeper. The date of opening, staff position number of beds and number of patients treated at these dispensaries will be found in the table given in the Appendices.

Primary Health Centres

Primary Health Centres (P.H.Cs) and their sub-centres were opened in the District during the Plan periods to provide medical facilities to the rural population. P.H.Cs., may be defined as the institutions providing or making accessible under the direct supervision of at least one physician, the basic health services for a community. The P.H.Cs. 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 as P.H.Cs. Each P.H.C. has to extend medical facilities to the interior. Each centre is generally staffed with at least one medical officer, one compounder, one lady health visitor (L.H.V.) four midwives, (M.W) 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. In Shajapur District 7 P.H.Cs. have been established. The following Table will show the number of P.H.Cs with their sub-centres.

Table No. XVI-14
Primary Health Centres & Their Sub-centres

Name of P.H.C.	Year of Opening	Sub-centres	
		P.H.	F.P.
1	2	3	4
1. P.H.C. Agar (Malwa)	1955	1. Bapcha 2. Ghurisiya 3. Harkankhedi	1. Kanad 2. Piploikalan 3. Tanodia
2. P.H.C. Susner	1955	1. Soyat 2. Nalkheda 3. Dongargaon	1. Palada 1. Modi 3. Badagaon
3. P.H.C. Bercha	1.11.1961	1. Lohari 2. Sajod 3. Bharad	1. Abhaipur 2. Zonkar 3. Makodi

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
4. P.H.C. Kalapipal	1.11.1961	1. Behrawal 2. B. Dattar 3. Ariniyakalan	1. Pochaner 2. Khokrakalan 3. Nandni
5. P.H.C. Polaikalan	1965	1. Meten 2. Ugli 3. Hadhikalan	1. Mandalkha 2. A. Badodia 3. Undai
6. P.H.C. Badodia	1.1.1966	1. Dupada 2. Manglaj 3. Gulna	1. Salsalai 2. Choma 3. Bolai
7. P.H.C. Barod	1.11.1966	1. Harnawad 2. Hatipura 3. Dhoabla	1. Garbada 2. Brijnaj

Note: P.H. = Public Health, F.P. = Family Planning

Source: F.P.-cum-D.H.O. Shajapur

The Table below will speak for the staff pattern, number of beds etc. in the P.H.Cs.

Table No. XVI-15
P.H.Cs. Staff and Beds
(as on 31.3.1975)

Name	Staff				Beds		
	M.O.	H.V.	S.I.	M.W./ANM	General		Maternity
					Male	Female	
P.H.C. Agar (Malwa)	3	2	1	8	6	17	6
P.H.C. Susner	2	2	1	8	4	--	4
P.H.C. Bercha	2	2	2	8	4	2	--
P.H.C. Kalapipal	3	2	1	8	4	-	2
P.H.C. Polaikalan	2	2	1	8	4	2	--
P.H.C. Badodia M.	2	2	1	8	4	2	--
P.H.C. Barod	2	2	1	8	4	--	2

Source: F.P.-Cum. D.H.O., Shajapur

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres

There is only one Maternity and Child Welfare Centre (M.C.W) in the District. This M.C.W. Centre is located at Khardonkalan. The Centre is looked after by a *dai* and it functions under the control of the Civil Surgeon, Shajapur.

Ayurvedic Dispensaries

There are, in all 31 Government *ayurvedic* dispensaries in the District. They have usually a uniform staff pattern, which include one *vaidya,* one compounder, one *dai* or one attendant and one part time sweeper. A list of *ayurvedic* dispensaries is given in the appendix-B.

There are 22, private medical practitioners in the District, of them, 6 are allopathic and 16 are *ayurvedic.* There is one private Maternity Home known as Asha Maternity Home. There are no homoeopathic dispensaries.

Family Welfare

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 welfare programme was chalked out in 1957 in the light of proposals of Government of India and the requirements of the State. Accordingly a number of family welfare clinics were opened in urban and rural areas all over the State in subsequent years. Eight such centres have been opened in Shajapur District. It was also decided that for family welfare programme in rural areas, the P.H.Cs. in Block areas should serve as the nuclei. The combined figures for Shajapur and Rajgarh show that in 1957 and 1958 only contraceptiyes (20 and 86 respectively), were adopted as means of family welfare while in 1959, 10 tubectomy operations were performed besides distributing 191 contraceptives. These figures for the year 1960 were 12 and 501 while 15 vasectomies were also performed this year.[1] In 1961 five rural family welfare clinics were working while two rural clinics were established later on. An urban clinic was opened in 1970. For the speedy implementation of this programme and to coordinate the working of various units in the District, a District Family Welfare-cum-Health Officer (D.H.O.) had been posted at Shajapur 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 pattern, etc., of the family welfare centres in the District.

Table No. XVI-16
Family Welfare Centres as on 31.3.1975 (Urban and Rural)

Name	Rural(R)/ Urban(U)	Location	Date of Opening	Staff			
				Doctor	L.H.V.	A.N.M.	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Shajapur	(U)	District Hospital	1.4.1970	2	1	1	3
Agar (Malwa)	(R)	P.H.C. Agar	1955	1	1	4	5
Susner	(R)	P.H.C. Susner	1955	1	1	4	5

(Contd.)

1. District Census Hand Book, 1961 p. 282

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bercha	(R)	P.H.C. Bercha	1.11.1961	1	1	4	5
Kalapipal	(R)	P.H.C. Kalapipal	1.11.1961	1	1	4	5
Barod	(R)	P.H.C. Barod	1.11.1961	1	1	4	5
Polaikalan	(R)	P.H.C. Polaikalan	1965	1	1	4	5
M. Badodia	(R)	P.H.C. M. Badodia	10.1.1966	1	1	4	5

Note: Each Family Welfare Centre (P.H.C.) is having 3 F.W. Sub-centres, which may be seen in Table No. XVI-14 also. In above Table No. XVI-16 figures classified as "other" under staff included BEEs (Block Extension Educators) and H.As (Health Assistants.)

In 1975, all the 8 family welfare centres, which were established till 1970, were functioning smoothly. The family welfare programme received greater attention in 1970's and the expenditure on family welfare programme in the District, which was Rs. 3,97,973 in 1969-70 rose to Rs. 11,86,550 in 1970-71. In 1974-75 the expenditure was Rs. 17,45,466. Due to intensive propoganda through various medias, people also realised the importance of this programme and the number of persons using conventional contraceptives like condoms etc. increased considerably. In 1968-69, only 16657 condoms were distributed while in 1969-70, this number rose to 1,16,561 and to 2,21,830 in 1972-73.

As regards surgical methods of family welfare sterilisation and I.U.D. insertions were adopted. In 1972-73, 5,226 sterilisations and 757 I.U.D. insertions were performed. These figures were 12,295 and 984 respectively in 1976-77. The work done by these family welfare clinics/ centres upto 1976-77 is shown in the Table below.

Table No. XVI-17
Family Welfare Programme-Work done

Year	Total Expenditure in Rs.	Achievements		No. of C.C. Users	Conventional		Contraceptives Distribution	
		Str.	I.U.D.		Condoms	Diaphs.	J/C	Foam Tablets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1968-69	5,95,219	1,869	840	337	16,651	5	160	5,903
1969-70	3,97,973	1,535	867	1,844	1,16,561	-	516	16,274
1970-71	11,86,550	1,187	962	2,086	1,38,908	-	17	1,964

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1971-72	10,19,966	1,012	848	2,308	1,66,179	-	--	-
1972-73	14,52,887	5,226	757	2,937	2,21,830	-	--	-
1973-74	13,04,580	407	1,295	1,504	1,06,088	-	--	300
1974-75	17,45,466	525	1,775	2,342	1,73,025	-	--	40
1975-76	17,44,965	921	1,402	2,351	1,29,717	-	--	1,590
1976-77	14,76,375	12,295	984	2,158	1,03,887	-	--	-

Source: District Family Welfare-cum-Health Officer, Shajapur

Other Activities

Immunisation Scheme

Prophylaxis against Nutritional Anaemia among mothers and children is undertaken from the year 1973 onwards and during 1973-74, 188 mothers and 2323 children were benefitted from this scheme. For the year 1974-75 these figures were 2410 & 1520 respectively. This scheme was started under Family Welfare Scheme. Under this Immunisation Scheme Folic Acid and Ferrous Sulphate Tablets, Tatanus Oxide and Triple Antigen etc. are provided to expectant mothers and children in routine course.

Medical Termination of Pregnancy

In this scheme, the services for medical termination of pregnancy (M.T.P.) are made available to pregnant ladies. The job of M.T.P. is being done by a trained Woman Assistant Surgeon, working in the District Hospital. This scheme was started from June 1975 and 10 M.T.P. cases have been done so far (Around 1976).

Well Baby Clinic

At present Well Baby Clinics are functioning at District Hospital, Shajapur and at P.H.C. Agar. In 1973, 2469 and in 1974, 1751 children were provided benefits under this scheme. Under this scheme Polio vaccine, triple antigen vaccine, smallpox vaccine, etc. are provided free of cost to the children.

Nutrition Programme

This programme is undertaken through the B.D.O. in Bercha and Susner blocks. In both the blocks 10 *Balbadies* each are being run. The Medical Officer incharge of P.H.C. visits these *Balbadies* once in a quarter and examines the children. If any deficiency is found in any child he is immediately treated.

School Health Programme

In accordance with the orders of the State Government a special School Health Programme has been launched from 2 October 1975 in the District. Under this programme, the doctors visit every primary school and the students are medically examined.

Future Plans

During Fifth Five Year Plan i.e., 1973-74 to 1978-79 the P.H.C. Agar & P.H.C. Kalapipal will be upgraded as 30 bedded P.H.Cs. and for every 2000 population 1 bed will be provided. With assistance from Government of India 15 new P.H.Cs will also be opened.

SANITATION

During State times it was in the first decade of this century that some attention was paid to improving sanitation. This was one of the measures for counteracting the ravages caused by epidemic diseases. To assist the people in this matter, a hand book was got prepared in 1910-11 written in easily intelligible language, describing the rules of sanitation and giving general hints on healthy living. During the First and Second decades, the municipal committees and Town Committees of the District (at Shajapur, Shujalpur and Agar) were actively busy in improving sanitation of the city, clearing up unhealthy areas, improving drains, conservancy arrangements and shifting of burial grounds out-side the city etc.

Until 1912-13, sanitation in villages had been neglected. Later on, the Circle Superintendents of Dispensaries visited many villages to take special note of the source of water supply. It was found that mostly on account of carelessness in the matter of drinking water, many diseases (including epidemics) occurred in the villages. With a view to stopping this evil, construction of parapet walls to wells and their disinfection with potassium permanganate and chlorogen was undertaken from 1922-23. Entrance to step wells *(Baories)* was closed and construction of such wells in future was discouraged.

As a result of the scheme approved in 1926, operations were planned in two directions. Construction of wells was undertaken in the first instance. At the same time, an organised extensive propaganda was carried out to awaken in village people a sense of value of clean and healthy surroundings, giving them lessons on scientific and practical ways for the prevention of epidemics and preservation of health. Shajapur was the first District taken up under this scheme.[1]

After about six years, the whole scheme was reviewed and a committee was appointed by the State to examine what further action was necessary. The committee recommended several steps including steps to provide adequate drinking water facilities in villages. It was then decided to sink new wells and restore old ones, and the execution of these works was entrusted to the District Boards. Engineers of the Irrigation Department were asked to supervise these works and Superintendents of dispensaries were made responsible to correct sanitary principles. 22 works amounting to Rs. 24,509 were sanctioned for Shajapur District.[2]

In the former Madhya Bharat, the activities of the Department included mass anti-cholera inoculation, disinfection of wells and other sources of water supply, anti-malarial measures, health propaganda in important fairs through lectures, film shows and exhibition of health charts and models etc. Mobile units were also started for carrying out health propaganda and setting up health exhibition during different

1. Gwalior State Administration Report (1934-35) p. 61.
2. Ibid., p. 62.

village fairs. In order to spread health propaganda and education, a Health Propaganda Unit was organised in the District under the District Medical Officer.

Under the present arrangements sanitation is being looked after by gram Panchayats. However, this responsibility rests with the blocks in respect of areas under their jurisdiction. The P.H.Cs. established in the Block areas are the main centres of these activities. The Medical Officer of the P.H.C. acts as Health Officer for the area under the jurisdiction of the centre. He is assisted by a Health Visitor and a Sanitary Inspector. The District Family Welfare-cum-Health Officer controls, supervises and coordinates these activities in all P.H.Cs. in his jurisdiction. He is responsible to the Regional Joint Director of Health Services, Bhopal and he in turn to the Director of Health Services, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal. The DHO is provided with sufficient number of technical and ministerial staff to carry on this work.

Sanitation, public health and conservancy in the urban areas are the responsibilities of the respective municipalities. The municipalities at Shajapur, Shujalpur, Agar, Susner and Nalkheda look after this job in the towns of same name respectively.

Water Supply[1]

Provision of drinking water in urban areas is the responsibility of the respective municipalities. Shajapur, Shujalpur and Agar municipalities in the District maintain water works, while Nelkheda municipality supplies water through pipes drawn from tube well. In Susner people generally depend on well water or river. Details regarding piped drinking water facilities are tabulated below.

Table No. XVI-18
Piped Drinking Water Facilities
(as on 31.3.1976)

Name of the Town	Capacity in Million Gallons	Average per Capita Availability per day
Agar	0.22	15.00
Shajapur	0.40	15.00
Shujalpur	0.18	10.00
Nalkheda	0.15	23.00

Source: Health Atlas, D.H.S., M.P. 1976

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 ones. At other places people draw water from rivers and tanks as well.

There is no underground drainage in Shajapur. Surface drainage is looked after by municipalities. No slum clearance activity has been undertaken so far.

1. For details see Chapter XVI also.

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Social services in the modern sense appeared after the industrial revolution in Europe, when the working conditions and the welfare of the labourers in industries first came within the perview of the Governments. Recently, a trend developed to safeguard the labourers in other fields and the weaker sections of the society also. The National leaders and the Governments have framed rules and organised services for the upliftment of these classes. The welfare of other classes of labourers and the welfare of other weaker sections, control of harmful habits like drinking, and the roll of public trusts are dealt with in this chapter.

Labour Welfare (Non Industrial)

After the formation of the District, the Madhya Bharat Government framed the M.B. Shops and Establishments Rules, 1953 to safeguard the interests of the workers in shops and establishments. After the Re-organisation of States these were superceded in 1963 by the Madhya Pradesh Shops and Establishments Act, 1958 applicable in the commercial establishments, restaurants and hotels, theatres, etc. The purpose of this Act is to regulate the conditions of employment and working in the unorganised sectors. This is applicable in Shajapur and Shujalpur towns of this District. There are 680 Registered establishments and 212 workers in Shajapur and 453 establishments and 177 workers in Shujalpur town. The enforcement of the Rules under the Act is the concern of the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Ujjain Division, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh. His office registers the shops and establishments, and keeps a vigil over their opening and closing timings, the working hours of their employees and ensures weekly and other holidays, casual leave and previlege leave due to them. The Labour Department also ensures timely and correct payment of wages, bonus and benefits of provident fund. The maximum working hours of the employees prescribed under the Act are 8 hours in a day or 48 hours in a week and an overtime of 6 hours to be paid at double the normal rate. They are to be given one day weekly off from duties, with casual leave not exceeding 14 days in a year in addition to the paid holidays on the occasions of National significance, e.g., the Independence Day, Republic Day, and 2nd October, etc. The workers are also entitled to previlege leave of 30 days earned every 12 months of service. The Employees Provident Fund Act (Central) is applicable to

Shops and establishments with atleast 20 workers and to such workers who have worked for 240 days in a year. It is obligatory for the employer to credit 6-1/4 per cent of the employees pay in the Employees Provident Fund and add an equal amount to his credit and also pay the approved rate of interest on the amount.

Under the Bonus Act of 1965 (Central) applicable from 29th May, 1965, in all profit earning establishments employing atleast 20 workers, every worker with 30 days attendance in a year is entitled for a bonus. It was fixed to a minimum of 4% of his annual salary/wage or Rs. 40/- whichever was more in the year but was limited to 20% of the salary.[1] Higher rate of bonus @ 8.33 per cent or Rs. 80/- was sanctioned under the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1972 (No. 8 of 1972) promulgated by the President, in all industries and establishments whether earning profits or running in losses.[2] This law remained in force till 1973. This Amendment was withdrawn by another Ordinance[3] in 1975 and a new Bonus Act was passed in 1976. Under this Act the establishments are obliged to pay bonus to their employees @ 4% or Rs. 100/- whichever is more only in case of their earning profits during the year.

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 covers the labourers and workers of a large number of industries including rice, flour and *dal* mills, printing press, public motor transport, construction and maintenance of buildings and roads, local authorities, stone breaking-crushing, etc. It was made applicable to shops and establishments from 13th February, 1963 and to agricultural workers from 1970. The rates of minum wages are fixed separately for workers in different fields and are revised from time to time according to needs and circumstances.

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (Central) is now being implemented rigidly in agriculture and contract works. On the recommendations of the Minimum Wages Advisory Board, the Minimum Wages Board at the State level has approved a minimum of Rs. 3.50 per day for the agricultural labourers and contract labourers. The rate within the Muncipal limits and for workers in employment of the Local Authorities including Panchayats is Rs. 4.00 per day, with effect from 2nd October, 1975. The Inspecting machinery of the Labour Department has been geared up with wider powers and facilities to tour the villages and work sites and implement the Act. Similar powers have also been extended to officers and inspectors of some other Departments. During the period from 2.10.75 to 31.10.76 the Labour Department made 548 inspections in 186 villages of the District. As a result the employers were made to pay to 26 labourers an additional amount of Rs. 7,828/-. Other Acts enforced in the District are the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, Bidi and Cigar Labourers (Employment Rules) Act, 1966 and the Contract Labourers (Regulation and Termination) Act, 1970.

PROHIBITION

The consumption of liquor and other intoxicants was never prohibited in the former princely States merged in the District.

1. M.P. Labour Gazette, January, 1970, p. 452
2. Ibid, October, 1972, pp. 306-308.
3. ibid, April, 1976, pp. 39-40.

Prohibition was not introduced during the Madhya Bharat regime nor could it be introduced when Madhya Pradesh was formed. The Government policy has been to earn the maximum income with minimum consumption of intoxicants, also keeping control over the excise offences. Under these guiding principles the rates of excise duties were enhanced on liquors from time to time.

Hemp Drugs

Charas, ganja and *bhang* are the products of hemp plant. *Charas,* a resinous content formed on the flowering tops of female hemp was imported from Central Asia. Since *Charas* is the most concentrated narcotic, it was banned by the Government of India in 1939. *Ganja* the flowering top of female hemp is produced in India. *Bhang* consists of its leaves and is a milder intoxicant. Its cultivation is restricted and issue prices of these products have also been raised from time to time, to minimise their consumption. The issue price of *ganja* was Rs. 185/- per kg. in 1966-67. This was reduced to Rs. 100/- per kilogram to check illicit sales. However, it was raised to Rs. 150/- per kg. in 1973-74 and Rs. 200/- in 1974-75. A fall in the issue price, it was found, leads to increased consumption. When the issue price of *ganja* was reduced in 1971-72 its consumption increased from 499 kg. to 598 kg. in that year and to 848 kg. in 1972-73. There was a marked fall in its sales when the issue price was raised to Rs. 150/- per kg. in 1973-74, and only 595 kg. was sold.

The issue price of *bhang* was Rs. 11.00 per kg. in 1966-67 and the annual consumption 740 kg. only. On a slight increase in the issue price, i.e., Rs. 12.50 per kg. the consumption did not fall. It went on increasing year after year until 1971-72 when *ganja* prices were reduced. The comparative attraction of *Ganja* was nullified by the increase in its price in 1973-74 and 1974-75. In 1974-75 the issue price of *Bhang* was also raised to Rs. 15.00 per kg. which marked a slight decrease in the consumption.

Opium

Opium is another concentrated intoxicant. Its production and distribution has been the monopoly of the Government of India. From 1st April, 1959, the sale of opium is prohibited except for medical uses.

Anti Drink Movements

Though prohibition has not been introduced in the District, it remains the ultimate objective of Government policy. Prohibition week is celebrated in the first week of October (from 2nd to 8th) every year. The benefits of prohibition and the disadvantages of drinking and intoxication are explained to the public by the Government agencies thorugh film shows, exhibition of posters, and lectures. Some of the non-official agencies were also involved in educating the public against drinking and taking of intoxicants. As a result enlightened persons among the Gujjar, Sondhia and some other castes carried out propaganda on the evils of dirnking in 1975- 76 in this District. Consequently a fall in the consumption of country liquor was registered.

Dry-Days

The Government has also declared 16 dry days of religious and national importance in a year, in addition to 4 days to be declared by the Collector and 3 days during the elections. Liquor shops are required to remain closed on the dry days.

Excise Acts and Offences

Under the Madhya Pradesh Extension of Laws Act, 1958 the following Acts were extended to the whole State with effect from 1st January, 1959.

(1) The Central Provinces Excise Act, 1915;

(2) The Central Provinces Opium Smoking Act, 1929; and

(3) The Central Provinces Prohibition of Liquor Act, 1938.

The Opium (Madhya Bharat Amendement) Act, 1955 was also extended to the whole of the new State. Enforcement of these Acts in the District is the responsibility of the District Excise Officer. Apart from the supervision of shops and distillaries and maintenance of warehouses he is also responsible for the detection of Excise offences and prosecution of culprits.

During a period of ten years (1966-67 to 1975-76) in all 2,201 offences of liquor were registered in the District. These pertained to illicit distillation (ID), illegal possession, smuggling, etc. and offences committed by the liquor contractors. Contractors were directly involved in 849 cases (38%). Illicit distillation offences numbered 1,181 (54%) and illegal possession 167 (7.5%). During the same period of 10 years, 4 cases were challaned for smuggling liquor and 58 cases for opium smuggling. The Excise Department filed 1,404 case in the Courts of the District in which 1,149 persons were punished and Rs. 37,949 were realised as fine.

Advancement of Scheduled Castes and Tribes

Shajapur is a district where the tribal population is only 333 or 0.05 per cent of the total population. However, it has a large scheduled caste population. Out of the District's total population of 6,78,359 the Scheduled Castes numbered 1,51,277 or 22.30 per cent in 1971.[1]

The Scheduled Castes have suffered from the stigma of untouchability from times immemorial and have suffered socially and economically for a long time. The untouchables, or *Achhoot jati* people were forced by circumstances and tradition to stick to certain low and less profitable professions like tanning and shoe making, scavenging and working as agricultural labourers. Their economic condition as a result has sunk to the lowest level. Saints, philantrhopists and reformists did raise their voices aginst this injustice from time to time. During the British period organisations like the Arya Samaj tried to mobilise public opinion against untouchability. But their efforts were limited to a few cities and small sections of the society. The idea against untouchability gained strength only when it was adopted as a part of political programme in the freedom movement with the advent of Mahatma Gandhi on the political scene and gradually the conscience of the community against the injustice perpetrated on the Harijans was aroused.

Government Initiatives

During the Princely rule little was done to improve the social and economic condition of this section of the society. After the merger of States, the government of

1. Census of India 1971.

Madhya Bharat created a Department in 1948, for the social economic and educational upliftment of these backward people. District Organisers were placed in each District and Tahsil Organisers in tahsils. The Government had appointed *Pracharks* who toured the villages and tried to foster fruternal feelings between *Harijans* and other Hindus. Temples and wells were thrown open to them. After the formation of new Madhya Pradesh, a fullfledged Department of Tribal and Harijan Welfare has been created and placed under a Director. There are now District Organiser and Circle Organisers. In addition there are separate Advisory Committee for Harijan and Tribal Welfare at the State level.

Removal of Untouchability

With a view to removing social disabilities of the Harijans the Harijan Social Disabilities Act was passed as early as 1948-49, making it an offence to discriminate between *harijans* and non-*harijans* in social occupations, employment, places of entertainment, business, etc. The constitution of India which was passed in 1950, provides for special safeguards for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and the practice of untouchability in any form has been forbidden, it being punishable under Article 17. Cases of untouchability and discrimination are promptly investigated by the Police and the challans are put up in the Courts.

Legal Action Against Observance of Untouchability

Although, the observance of untouchability in any form is prohibited in the law, some persons are still found observing the same due to their old habits. From 1956-57 onwards the number of such cases appear to be in the decline. However, in 1967-68 a large number of cases were registered perhaps because the drive against untouchability was intensified. From 1956-57 to 1967-68 out of 52 cases registered with the police, challans of 51 cases were put up in the Courts. Of these, 20 cases were allowed to be compounded. Eight cases could not be established and were discharged acquiting 14 persons.

In the remaining 23 cases 49 persons were found guilty and were punished.

Legal Aid to Backward Classes

The Tribal Welfare Department also provides monetary assistance upto Rs. 100/- each to persons of Scheduled Castes for fighting their cases in the Courts. From 1969-70 to 1973-74 in all 55 persons were provided monetary assistance and an amount of Rs. 3,200/- was disbursed.

Reservations in Government Services

The Scheduled Castes were given a relaxation of 3 years in the maximum age limits prescribed for entry into various Government services in 1949-50. Ten per cent of the posts were also declared reserved for them.[1] Later these provisions were extended to Scheduled Tribes also. The rules for admission into Medical and Engineering Colleges and Central schools in the State have also been relaxed in favour of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste students.

1. M.B. General Administration Report, 1949-50, p. 40.

The percentage of class I, II, III and IV posts reserved for these classes in offices of State, Division and District levels in Shajapur District, as notified by the State Government on 21 June, 1973 is given below :-

Table No. XVII - 1

Percentage of Reservations in Services

Class	State level		Divisional level		District level	
	S. C.	S. T.	S. C.	S. T.	S. C.	S. T.
I & II	15	18	-	-	-	-
III & IV	16	20	16	20	22	14

If suitable candidates of Scheduled Castes and Tribes are not found in any one selection for the reserved vacancies, these are carried over for the next selction. They are also considered sympathetically at the time of departmental promotions.

Assistance in Seeking Employment

The Employment Exchange, Shajapur started functioning during the IIIrd Plan period. Since that time to the end of March 1976 in all 3,210 *Harijans* and 198 *Adivasis* registered their names for employment. The Employment Exchange could find jobs for 617 *Harijans* and 66 *Adivasis* during the period while large numbers of employment seekers among the *Harijan* and *Adivasis* did not turn again to renew their candidature in the live register of the Exchange. The *Harijan* and *Adivasi* candidates are proposed to the prospective employer according to their seniority with general candidates but no general candidates are proposed against the reserved vacancies. The number of *Harijans* and *Adivasis* registered, employed and remaining in the live registers of the Exchange is given Planwise in the Appendix.

Under the Eudcated Employment Scheme, the *Harijans* and *Adivasis* are also given a loan upto 10 per cent of the estimated capital in a business of their own. The Scheme also provides a 15 per cent subsidy.

State Aid To Industries

After Independence, efforts to improve the economic condition of the backward classes were intensified. Facilities for imparting training and securing employment for them were increased. Cottage industries were run to augment their income. A leather stitching centre at Agar was managed by the Director of Industries, Madhya Bharat in 1951 to train *chamar* boys in making *chappals*, shoes, suit-cases, etc. Stipends were paid to the trainees.[1]

Under the M.P. State Aid to Industries Act, 1955 extended to this District after the Reorganisation and formation of new Madhya Pradesh, loans to persons engaged in small scale and cottage industries were provided. During the second Plan period 50

1. Madhya Bharat Administration Report for 1951-52, p. 55

persons belonging to Scheduled Castes (industrial Units) were given a loan of Rs. 16,075 under the provisions of State Aid to Industries Act. Loans were extended to 31 industrial units, amounting to Rs. 14,645, during the Third Plan and during the years of Annual Plans and the Fourth Plan Period upto 1974-75, a total of Rs. 5,200 was paid to 23 industrial units.

Vimukta Jati Kalyan

A section of the population of the District formerly was placed under the category of criminal tribe. They belong to 21 castes now notified as Vimukta Jatis. Generally they are nomadics, and backward and they occasionally indulge in unsocial activities. The Government adopted a policy of rehabilitating them in healthy atmosphere and keeping them away from unscrupulous elements. Various schemes were implemented in order to improve their conditions. A Criminal Tribes Centre was organised in 1953-54 for their welfare at Shajapur.

Co-operation

The cottage industry which existed in some, size in the District and which attracted the attention was weaving. Among the existing co-operative societies the weavers co-operative society at Donta was formed on 25th February, 1946, followed by the other at Shajapur on 14th February, 1958. The first agricultural co-operative society that exhists was formed at Bardiaso on 12th September, 1955. This was followed by the other at Beoda in 1958. In fact the cooperative movement gained movementum among the *Harijans, Adivasis* and other Backward Classes of the District during the 3rd Five-Year Plan period. The period of 3 Annual Plans and the 5th Five- Year Plan witnessed their consolidation. By the end of 1976 there were 15 agricultural co-operative societies, 4 *charmakar* (leather workers) co- operative societies, 1 Vimukta Jati (Tribes formerly indulging in unlawful activities) co-operative society, 2 weavers co-operative societies and 2 fishermens' co-operative societies.

The total number of members of the co-operative societies for the benefit of Scheduled Castes, Adivasis and other backward classes, the amount of their share capital and working capital are given in the following table.

Table No. XVII - 2

Cooperative Societies for Scheduled Castes etc.

Class of Society	No.	Membership	Share Capital (Rs.)	Working Capital (Rs.)
Samuhik Krishi	15	214	36,631	1,18,387
Charmakar	4	63	9,038	36,855
Vimukta Jati	1	12	285	5,430
Bunkar	2	157	7,491	-
Fisheries	2	37	394	1,070
Totals	24	483	53,839	1,61,742

Source : Assistant Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Shajapur

The per member share capital is highest in the *Bunkar* (Weavers) co- operative societies followed by the *Vimukta Jati* co-operative society, the lowest being in the fisheries co-operative societies.

The ratio of working capital to the share capital is highest in the *Vimukta Jati* co-operative society, followed by *Charmakar* co-operative societies.

Upto 1974-75, the government paid as loan an amount of Rs. 60,666 to all these cooperative societies, the largest amount (29,179) to the weavers societies. The Government, during this period also paid Rs. 1,546/- to weavers cooperatives as aid and subsidies amounting to Rs. 3,750/- to two agricultural cooperative societies.

Construction of Houses

Under the scheme sponsored by the Central Government, *Harijans,* specially those engaged in unclean jobs are also given grant-in-aid *(Sahayata Anudan)* for construction of houses upto 75 per cent of its cost or Rs. 900/- which ever is less. It is obligatory on the part of the incumbent to meet 25 percent of the cost of construction from his own resources. Many a times the Harijans are so poor that they are unable to meet even this ratio from their own resources. It is for this reason that the Municipal Committees are asked to help these people by extending loan equal to the share of the individual. After the Municipal share is refunded by the Harijans grantee the house is fully transferred to his ownership.

Under this scheme two houses for *Harijan* workers were constructed by the Gram Panchayat, Akodia, costing Rs. 832/- and seven houses were constructed by the Municipal Committee, Agar.

Assistance in Agricultural Programmes

Most of the *Harijan* and Tribal population being engaged in agriculture, the Government also provides subsidies for the purposes of improvement in agriculture. During the period from 1971-72 to 1975-76 the government provided Agricultural Subsidies to 279 *Harijan* farmers who owned less than 8 hectares of land. The total amount given in subsidy was Rs. 319,300/-.

Assistance To Law Graduates

There is a provision of giving subsistance allowance for one year at the rate of Rs. 200/- per mensum to persons of backward classes who would like to establish themselves as lawyers.

Discontinuance of Carrying Dirty Headloads

The hateful practice of carrying night-soil by headload, has been discontinued by the Municipal Committees at Susner, Agar and Shajapur. Hand carrier carts have been provided to carry dirt and night-soil by the Municipalities.

Health and Hygiene

The Municipal Committees have also provided electricity and have made arrangements for the supply of drinking water in the wards where *Harijans* reside.

Legislative Measures

Apart from the general laws applicable to the State as a whole under which special provisions to protect the interests of the Tribals and *Harijans* have been made the following special enactments continue to be in force.

(i) The M.P. Protection of Aboriginal Tribes (Interest in Trees) Act, 1958;

(ii) The M.B. Tribes Control of Dowry Regulation, 1956;

(iii) The M.B. Scheduled Areas Allotment and Transfer of Land Regulations, 1954;

(iv) The M.P. Scheduled Tribes Debt. Relief Regulation, 1962; and

(v) The M.P. Scheduled Tribes Legal Aid Rules.

Under these Acts and Rules now, no persons or contractor can purchase the timber and valuable trees at cheap rates from the tribals and *Harijans* without the permission of the Collector. The agricultural and residential plots of the tribals can not be purchased by any non-tribal without special permission. as the Debt Relief Regulation, 1962 covered only the tribes in the scheduled areas it did not apply to this District. To remove this disability the M.P. *Anusuchit Jan Jati Rini Sahayata Adhiniyam* was passed in 1967 and the foregoing regulation was repealed and extended to non-scheduled areas also. Under this *Adiniyam* provision has been made for the tribals to seek redress in the Debt Relief Courts in the event of the creditors not applying for determination of old debts. Both parties are exempted from the payment of Court fees.

The provisions of the *Rini Sahayata Adhiniyam* were extended to cover the Scheduled Castes also with effect from 15th August, 1973. The Debt Relief Courts are empowered to scale down the rates of interest or exempt the indebted persons on genuine grounds. Now the creditors in the Scheduled areas have to register themselves, and everywhere they are required to keep records and issue receipts of the capital returns first and of simple interest later. They can not charge interest higher than 6 per cent on money covered by security and 12 per cent on unsecured loans. The mortgage of crops, agricultural implements, bullocks, etc., are forbidden as also the mortgage of usufructury mortgage of cultivated land.

Preferences

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are given preferences in many fields. A few of these are enumerated here. Reservations in all the public services, educational, professional and industrial training institutions, hostels etc., have already been described. They are given monetary assistance by the Government cases of claims or or defence of any social or economic interest, pending in the Courts of law. The Harijans and Adivasis are given scholarships, books and other assistance throughout their study period, except when they fail. They are also given scholarships for meeting their expenses in the hostels - attached to educational institutions. Ration at controlled rates are supplied in the hostels accomodating these people. The Harijans and Adivasis are given preferences in the allotment of land to landless agricultural labourers, housing sites and construction- loans to houseless persons, grant of subsidies and loans to farmers for various items of dry farming, irrigation, cattle breading, sheep breading, poultry

forming, strarting or improving small scale industries or cottage industries, etc. As some seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the Parliamentary and Vidhan Sabha elections of the State, It is ensured the a minimum required number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are elected in the Municipal and Gram Panchayat elections. There are provisions of filling these vacancies by nominations in case they are not elected by ordinary processes.

Endowments and Trusts

Donations and charitable endowments have been traditional. Former rulers and individuals with philanthropic attitude had been extending funds and immovable properties mostly for religious purposes, e.g., construction of temples, mosques, tanks, dharmashalas, etc. In the beginning of the 20th century lands owned by temples and religious institutions called *dewasthan* or *dharmada*, and *padrakh* land supporting some Brahmins and religious teachers continued to be classed as *Muafis*, or lands free from payment of revenue, *tanka* or other dues on their holdings.[1]

The Gwalior Darbar which formerly served this area promulgated a Religious Endowment Act and enforced it in 1914. A trust was founded with a donation of Rs. 15 lakhs from the Darbar, the central Auquaf (Religious Endowment) Committee consisting of persons of all religious and creed was formed at Gwalior with branches throughout the former State, including Shajapur. The Committee was entrusted with the care and maintenance of places of worship and control of persons receiving grants. In case of mismanagement the Committees could discontinue the grants.[2]

After the Reorganisation of State, the Madhya Pradesh Public Trust Act, 1951 was made applicable in the District. The Collector is the Registrar of Public Trusts with powers to inspect the property and records of the trusts and to ensure their proper functioning.

A number of voluntary social service organisations exist in the District, some of which are quite old. But out of these only four organisations, are registered as Trusts with the Collector. *Shri Krishna Vyayamshala*, Shajapur, registered in September, 1972, runs a jimnasium for the public and tries to popularize physical exercises in the Indian traditional styles. It has its own ground, land and building valued at Rs. 50,000, and its cash assets were Rs. 457/- in February, 1977.

Shri Merh Swamkar Temples (*Ram Mandir*, saraipura and *Laxmi Narain* Temple) and *Dharamshala* Trust, Shajapur registered in March, 1976. This is a religious trust devoted to *pooja, bhajan* and recital of religious books. The *Merh Swamkar* Temples and *Dharmashala* Trust also runs a *dharmashala*. Its immovable properties are estimated to be worth Rs. 35,000. The cash in hand in February, 1977 was Rs. 1,305/-.

The *Mahakal Mandir* Trust, Sundarsi, had immovable properties worth Rs. 1.5 lacs, and a cash in hand Rs. 175/- in February, 1977. It was registered in March, 1976. The other trust registered in the year in June is the *Bijasani Mata* Temple Trust which owns a property worth Rs. 23,000/-.

1. Gwalior State Gazetteer, 1907, p. 103.
2. Gwalior Today, 1931, pp. 169-171.

In addition, there are a number of organisations which are not registered but have been engaged in welfare activities and some of these deserve a mention. For the physical, educational and religious welfare of the Muslims, there are two organisation. (1) the *Anjuman-e-Islam* committee established in 1902, and (2) the *Sirat* Committee (1930).

A branch of the *Arya Samaj* was opened at Agar in 1929 with the aim of bringing about religious and social reforms among the Hindus. Another organisation started in 1939 with similar objectives - the *Ram Dal*, may also be mentioned.

The literary and cultural activities of the District are taken care of by the *Zila Hindi Sahitya Samiti*, Shajapur established in 1938 and affiliated to the M.P. *Hindi Sahitaya Sammelan*, Bhopal.

Voluntary organisations have not lagged behind in respect of the interests of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes and other. The *Pichada Varga Harijan* and *Adivasi Majdoor Shahkari Sabha*, Shajapur established in 1953 tries to secure employment for these people and helps them to improve their economic condition. The *Akhil Bharatiya Banjara* and *Adivasi Sudhar Parishad*, Shajapur established in 1947 may also be mentioned.

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

Representation in Union Legislature

The history of representation of the District in the Union Legislature began with the first General Elections to the Lok Sabha in 1952. According to the Constitution of India promulgated in 1950, the Union Legislature is to consist of two Chambers, namely, the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (House of the People). The Constitution has laid such procedure that each State in the country is a multi-member constituency for the Rajya Sabha and therefore, there is no representation either of the District or of any territorial constituencies other than the States as a whole. The elections to the Rajya Sabha are thus indirect and the members of the State Legislatures elect the members to the Rajya Sabha. As regards the Lok Sabha the members are directly elected by the different territorial constituencies of the States on the basis of adult franchise.

The First General Elections, 1952

The Shajapur-Rajgarh (Two Member) Constituency was created by the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1951. The Constituency actually covered 15 Assembly Constituencies of Dewas, Shajapur, Rajgarh and Ujjain Districts. Thus in 1952 the District, along with other areas, was represented by two members in the Lok Sabha.

In the First General Elections, held in 1952, there were 7,34,582 voters in the constituency, out of whom 4,85,562 cast valid votes.

The Second General Elections, 1957

The Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956 made some changes regarding the extent of the Lok Sabha Constituency. During the Second General elections, 1957 the District was covered by Shajapur (Two-member) Constituency and areas of Ujjain District, which were formerly included in this constituency, were transferred to other Constituency. Thus, the Lok Sabha constituency in 1957 comprised 12 Assembly Constituencies only from three Districts of Shajapur, Rajgarh and Dewas. The total number of voters in this constituency was 7,78,985 and the total number of valid votes polled was 5,96,213.

The Third General Elections, 1962

During the Lok Sabha elections of 1962, the Shajapur (Two-member) Constituency was split up into two single member constituencies as per Two-members Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961. The order abolished all two-member constituencies. Consequently the district was covered by (i) Rajgarh and (ii) Dewas Lok Sabha (Single-member) constituencies each of which had a jurisdiction over 8 Assembly constituencies. Thus, though the number of constituencies for Lok Sabha was increased to two, the total number of seats remained the same and the Districts continued to be represented by two members out of whom one was from the Scheduled Castes. The total number of voters and the total number of valid votes polled in the constituency is given below :-

Table No. XVIII-1
Lok Sabha Elections of 1962

S. No.	Name of Constituency	Total No. of Voters	Valid Votes Polled
1.	Rajgarh (Single member)	4,22,942	1,70,303
2.	Dewas --do-- (Scheduled Castes)	4,38,964	2,29,503

Source: Lok Sabha Election Report, 1962

The Fourth General Elections, 1967

The constituencies again underwent a change before the Fourth General Elections to the Lok Sabha, held in 1967. The Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1964 created a new constituency for the District, called the Shajapur Lok Sabha constituency. It, however, included some area of Rajgarh district also. Thus, in elections of 1967 the District was represented by only one member in the Lok Sabha. The total number of voters and the valid votes polled in this constituency respectively, was 5,03,265 and 2,72,216.

Mid-Term Elections, 1971

The same constituency continued to serve the District during the mid-term elections to the Lok Sabha, held in 1971. The constituency had 5,38,747 total voters out of whom 2,96,842 exercised valid votes in the elections.

Fifth General Elections of 1977

There was no change in the constituency for the District during Lok Sabha elections in 1977. The total number of voters was 5,80,748 out of whom 3,98,729 persons cast valid votes.

Representation in State Legislature

Before the formation of Madhya Bharat in 1948, this District formed a part of Gwalior princely state. Therefore the real representation of the District on the basis of adult franchise began only in 1952 when the elections to the first State Legislative Assembly of Madhya Bharat took place.

Earlier, the District was provided with a sort of indirect representation in *Majlis-i-Khas*, a legislature created by the Gwalior Durbar in 1906. However, it was only a nominated body of ten members. Its main function was to give advice to the ruler in legislative matters. This was followed by the appointment of one more nominated body, called *Majlis-i-Kanoon*. It comprised all members of the first body and also a number of officials and non-officials who represented various sections of the society and interests like *Jagirdars*, bankers, industrialists and mill owners. It had an identical list of functions. In 1921, the ruler introduced one more body called the *Majlis-i-Aam*, which included all members of the *Majlis-i- Kanoon* and 63 non-official members, who were elected by local bodies like municipalities, district boards and different firms and associations like Chamber of Commerce, Bar Associations, etc. The *Majlis-i-Aam* was empowered to pass, amend and reject the different legislative bills but their decision had to be confirmed by the Ruler who continued to be the final authority.

The Ruler replaced the *Majlis-i-Kanoon* and *Majlis-i- Aam* by the *Samant Sabha* (or Raj Sabha) and *Praja Sabha* in 1939. These two houses were mainly legislative bodies but they were also empowered to ask questions relating to administration and discuss the annual budget of Gwalior State. Due to outbreak of World War in 1939 the constitutional reforms could be implemented only in 1947 when first elections to the Raj Sabha and *Praja Sabha* were held. This system of bi- cammeral legislature continued till 1948 when the Raj Sabha was abolished in January, 1948 and the *Praja Sabha* continued to function, with certain modification in its composition. Its strength was raised to 90 members, out of whom 75 were elected and the remaining 15 members were co-opted to represent backward classes, labour, women and minorities.

After the formation of Madhya Bharat, a new Legislative Assembly was created for the whole of Madhya Bharat and had strength of 75 members. The Praja Sabha was abolished after the establishment of new assembly. In 1952, first General Elections were held to the Madhya Bharat Legislative Assembly.

Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1952

For the purpose of the First General Elections to the Madhya Bharat Legislative Assembly, the District was divided into four constituencies out of which one was a double-member constituency. These constituencies elected 5 members to the Madhya Bharat Vidhan Sabha in 1952. The election details of these constituencies are tabulated below :-

Table No. XVIII-2
Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1952

S. No.	Name Constituency	Total Number of		
		Voters	Valid votes Polled	Seats
1.	Shujalpur	39,106	18,424	1
2.	Shajapur (D)	79,579	54,862	2
3.	Susner	40,691	10,041	1
4.	Agar	40,188	12,478	1

Source: Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1951-52

Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, 1957

Consequent upon formation of Madhya Pradesh in 1956, a new Vidhan Sabha was reconstituted and the Vidhan Sabha Constituencies were adjusted according to the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1956. However, this District continued to be served by the same four constituencies and sent five members to the Vidhan Sabha. One of the seats from Shajapur (Two-member) Constituency was reserved for the Scheduled Castes. The details of the election of 1957 are given below :-

Table No. XVIII-3
Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1957

S. No.	Name of Constituency	Total No. of Voters	Total No. of Valid Votes Polled	Seats
1.	Shujalpur	48,978	25,122	1
2.	Shajapur (Two-members) (1 for Scheduled Castes)	98,778	49,947	2
3.	Susner	44,950	14,564	1
4.	Agar	48,536	17,801	1

Source: Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1957

In Vidhan Sabha, 1962

Consequent upon the passing of the Two-member Constituencies (Abolition) Act, 1961, Shajapur also became a single member constituency for the subsequent elections of 1962 and one more constituency was created at Gulana which was reserved for Scheduled Castes. This district continued to elect five representatives to the Vidhan Sabha in 1962. The table below gives the election details of 1962 Vidhan Sabha elections:-

Table No. XVIII-4
Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1962

S. No.	Name of Constituency	Total Number of Voters	Total Number of Valid Votes Polled	Seats
1.	Shujalpur	55,139	26,376	1
2.	Shajapur	53,786	32,602	1
3.	Susner	50,513	22,847	1
4.	Agar	56,041	24,176	1
5.	Gulana (Reserved for Scheduled Castes)	54,084	25,551	1

Source: Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1962

Elections of 1967, 1972 and 1977

For the elections of 1967, 1972 and 1977 the number of constituencies and the number of representatives from this District in the Vidhan Sabha of the State, remained the same as in 1962. But in place of the seat from Gulana constituency, the seat from Agar Constituency was reserved for the Scheduled Castes till 1972. The table below gives the details of elections of 1967, 1972 and 1977.

Table No. XVIII-5
Vidhan Sabha Elections of 1967, 1972 and 1977

S. No.	Name of Constituency	1967 Total No. of Voters	1967 Total No. of Valied Votes Polled	1972 Total No. of Voters	1972 Total No. of Valid Votes Polled	1972 Total No. of Voters	1972 Total No. of Valied Votes Polled
1.	Shujalpur	65,820	39,672	74,381	48,246	80,292	51,394
2.	Shajapur	62,836	42,471	73,287	51,608	82,505	55,585
3.	Susner	57,483	35,899	65,310	43,587	90,665	46,101
4.	Agar (S.C.)	63,638	33,416	73,737	41,115	78,198	50,926
5.	Gulana	60,166	37,181	69,178	46,345	73,166	51,896

Source: Vidhan Sabha Election Reports, 1967, 1972 and 1977

POLITICAL PARTIES

The princely state like Gwalior of which this District originally formed a part, had no powerful political organisations in the beginning because the former Gwalior State had banned the organisation of political parties in 1930. The All India States' Peoples' Conference, which was established in 1927-28 in the princely states, had little influence in the District. But, a few enlightened and politically conscious workers organised Gwalior Sarvajanik Sabha and it began to ventilate the grievances of the people. However, the body could not have any substantial progress and popularity till 1939-40. The great hectic activities and heat generated by the political events in the country saw the affiliation of the Sabha with the All India States' Peoples' Conference in 1945-46. In the elections to the Gwalior State Praja Sabha, held in 1946, the Sarvajanik Sabha won 43 of the 55 seats. After attainment of Independence, the Gwalior Sarvajanik Sabha was merged in the Indian National Congress and its district branches started functioning as District Congress Committees.

Now, there are several political parties, active in the District and they are functioning on All India level. It is difficult to assess the numerical strength of the membership of these parties as it is subject to change from time to time. From the results of the general elections held at different times, it emerges that till February 1977 the major political parties in the District were the Congress, the Jan Sangh, Ram Rajya

Parishad, Hindu Maha Sabha, the Socialist Party and the Swatantra Party. Out of these the Congress and Jan Sangh were the main political parties which contested almost all the elections held in the District. But in March 1977 elections there remained only two main political parties (1) the Congress and (2) Janata Party - formed by the merger of the Jan Sangh. Swatantra Party, the Congress. (Organisation), Bharatiya Lok Dal and the Socialist parties. This new party was formed in February, 1977.

Indian National Congress

(A) In the Lok Sabha

In 1952 Elections

As has been stated earlier, the District was covered by Shajapur-Rajgarh (Two-member) Lok Sabha Constituency in the First General Elections in 1952. The Congress successfully contested both the seats in these elections. The Party candidates defeated four other candidates in the field. The constituency had 7,34,582 voters out of whom 4,85,562 persons cast valid votes and the Congress secured 2,55,860 valid votes.

In 1957 Elections

In the Second General Elections of 1957, the party again successfully contested the Shajapur (Two-member) Lok Sabha seat and defeated four other contestants. The party secured a total of 2,76,336 valid votes out of 5,96,213 valid votes- the total electorate being 7,78,985 persons.

In 1962 Elections

The Third General Elections of 1962 saw the creation of two single-member Lok Sabha constituencies namely, Rajgarh and Dewas which covered the areas of the District. The Congress unsuccessfully contested the two seats. It polled 51,269 valid votes out of 1,70,303 valid votes in Rajgarh constituency and 99,557 valid votes out of 2,29,503 valid votes cast in the Dewas constituency, which was reserved for the Scheduled Castes.

In 1967, 1971 and 1977 Elections

The Constituencies serving this District again underwent changes for the General Elections of 1967 and 1971 as a result of Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1964. The District was allotted one independent constituency called the Shajapur Lok Sabha Constituency. The party contested for the seat in the three elections but was unsuccessful. The party candidate polled 93,748 valid votes out of 2,72,216 valid votes polled in 1967 and 1,30,429 valid votes out of 2,96,842 valid votes polled in 1971 elections. In 1977 election, the Congress candidates was unsuccessful at the hands of Bharatiya Lok Dal candidate and got 1,53,995 valid votes.

The table below shows the details regarding the Congress participation in these Lok Sabha Elections.

Table No. XVIII-6
Congress in Lok Sabha Elections (1952 to 1977)

Year of elections	Valid Votes Polled			Total Number of contestants
	In Constituency	By Congress	By next rival candidate	
1952	4,85,562	2,55,860	1,04,084 (J.S)	6
1957	5,96,213	2,76,336	2,14,666 (")	6
1962	3,99,806	1,49,826	1,83,461 (")	6
1967	2,72,216	93,748	1,33,652 (")	6
1971	2,96,842	1,30,429	1,58,959 (")	3
1977	3,98,729	1,53,995	2,38,787 (B.L.D)	3

Source: Lok Sabha Election Report of the respective years.

Congress Party in Vidhan Sabha

In 1952 Elections

In the First General Elections to the Madhya Bharath Vidhan Sabha, held in 1952 the Congress contested all the five seats from the four constituencies, namely, Shujalpur, Shajapur, Susner and Agar. of the District and won all of them. The table below shows the results, constituency-wise.

Table No. XVIII-7
Congress in Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1952

	Constituency	No. of Seats	No. of Contes-tants	Total No. of		
				Voters in Constitu-ency	Valid Votes Polled	Votes polled by Congress
1.	Shujalpur	1	4	39,106	18,424	8,695
2.	Shajapur (Two-Member)	2	6	79,579	54,862	21,670
3.	Susner	1	5	40,691	10,041	3,805
4.	Agar	1	5	40,188	12,478	5,460

Source: Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1952

In 1957 Elections

In the Second General Elections of 1957, also the Party contested all the five seats from the same constituencies as in 1952 but was succeasful in capturing only two seats, one from Shujalpur and one from Shajapur (Two-member) constituency. The Party thus lost the remaining three seats. The table below shows the details of the elections :-

Table No. XVIII-8
Congress in Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1957

Constituency		No. of Seats	No. of Contes-tants	Total No. of		
				Voters in Constitu-ency	Valid Votes Polled	Votes polled by Congress
1.	Shujalpur	1	4	48,978	25,122	14,279
2.	Shajapur (Two-member)	2	8	98,778	49,947	43,409
3.	Susner	1	4	44,950	14,564	5,327
4.	Agar	1	3	48,536	17,801	8,367

Source: Vidhan Sabha Election Report 1957

1962 Elections

In the Third General Elections of 1962, the number of seats remained five but the number of constituencies was increased from four to five with the creating of a new constituency at Gulana for Scheduled Castes by break-up of Shajapur Two-member constituency.

The Party contested all the five seats but could win only one seat from Shujalpur constituency. The table below gives the election results of 1962 in relation to the Congress party :-

Table No. XVIII-9
Congress in Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1962

Constituency		No. of Seats	No. of Contes-tants	Total Voters	Total Votes Polled	
					In Consti-tuency	By Congress
1.	Shujalpur	1	3	55,139	26,376	9,467
2.	Shajapur	1	4	53,786	32,602	14,163
3.	Susner	1	4	50,513	22,847	8,488
4.	Agar	1	3	56,041	24,176	10,100
5.	Gulana (Scheduled Castes)	1	4	54,084	25,551	8,729

Source: Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1962

In 1967 Elections

During the Fourth General Elections of 1967 the number of seats as in 1962, continued to be five. This time Agar seat was reserved for the Scheduled Castes in place of Gulana. The Congress was unsuccessful in gaining any seat. The party position in the elections is shown below :-

Table No. XVIII-10
Congress in Vidhan Sabha Elections, 1967

Constituency		No. of Seats	No. of Contes-tants	Total Voters	Total Votes Polled	
					In Consti-tuency	By Congress
1.	Shujalpur	1	5	65,820	39,672	13,503
2.	Shajapur	1	4	62,836	42,471	19,069
3.	Susner	1	2	57,483	35,899	13,554
4.	Agar (Scheduled Castes)	1	2	63,638	33,416	13,835
5.	Gulana	1	4	60,166	37,181	14,273

Sources: Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1967

In 1972 Elections

In 1972 elections, the number of seats and constituencies remained the same. The Congress party contested all the five seats but could win only four of them from Shujalpur, Shajapur, Agar and Gulana. It lost the Susner seat in a keen contest. The table below gives the results of the 1972 elections :-

Table No. XVIII-11
Congress in Vidhan Sabha Elections - 1972

Constituency		No. of Seats	No. of Contes-tants	Total Voters	Total Votes Polled	
					In Consti-tuency	By Congress
1.	Shujalpur	1	4	74,381	48,246	25,854
2.	Shajapur	1	2	73,287	51,608	28,774
3.	Gulana	1	4	69,178	46,345	23,192
4.	Susner	1	2	65,310	43,587	21,528
5.	Agar (Scheduled Castes)	1	2	73,737	41,115	20,687

Source: Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1972

Vidhan Sabha Elections 1977

In the Vidhan Sabha elections held in June 1977, the Congress contested all the five seats of the District from the five constituencies and was unsuccessful in gaining any seat. The table below shows the details of the elections.

Table No. XVIII-12
Congress in Vidhan Sabha Elections 1977

Constituency		No. of Seats	No. of Contes-tants	Total Voters	Total Votes Polled	
					In Consti-tuency	By Congress
1.	Shujalpur	1	2	80,292	51,394	19,952
2.	Gulana	1	2	73,166	51,896	20,610
3.	Shajapur	1	5	82,505	55,585	20,515
4.	Agar	1	2	78,198	50,926	16,830
5.	Susner	1	4	90,665	46,101	15,066

Source: Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1977

The Jan Sangh

The branch of the Jan Sangh was established in this District in 1950 and the party has contested all the elections to the Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha, held so far.

Jan Sangh in Lok Sabha

In 1952 Elections:-

The party entered the field of Lok Sabha elections in 1952 from the District when it put up its candidates for the two seats from Shajapur-Rajgarh Lok Sabha constituency but was unsuccessful in gaining any seat, having secured 1,04,084 valid votes out of 4,85,562 valid votes polled in the Constituency.

In 1957 Elections

In the 1957 elections to the Lok Sabha, the party again fielded its candidates for both the seats but lost them after securing 2,14,666 valid votes out of 5,96,213 valid votes polled in the constituency.

In 1962 Elections

In 1962 elections, the party fielded its candidate for Dewas (including Shajapur) Lok Sabha seat only which was reserved for the Scheduled Castes. The party won the seat, having polled 1,06,706 valid votes out of 2,29,503 valid votes polled in the constituency. The party did not put up any candidate in 1962 from the Rajgarh constituency.

In 1967 Elections

In 1967 elections again, the party put up its candidate for the newly named Shajapur Lok Sabha Constituency and came out victorious in the contest. It won the only seat from the District and polled 1,33,652 valid votes out of total 2,72,216 valid votes polled in the constituency.

In 1971 Elections

In 1971 mid-term elections, again the party contested and won the Shajapur Lok Sabha seat, having polled 1,58,959 valid votes out of 2,96,842 valid votes polled. The Congress candidate polled 1,30,429 valid votes in this constituency.

In Elections of 1977

The party was merged into Janata Party in March, 1977 and therefore did not contest in 1977 Lok Sabha elections.

In the Vidhan-Sabha

In 1952 Elections

In the First General Elections to Vidhan Sabha in 1952, all the five seats from the four constituencies of the District, namely Shujalpur, Shajapur, (Two-member), Susner and Agar Constituencies were contested by the party but it could not win any seat having secured 1,277 valid votes out of 18,424 valid votes in Shujalpur, 13,805 votes out of 54,562 valid votes in Shajapur; 3,636 valid votes out of 10,04 valid votes in Susner and 1,323 votes out of 12,478 valid votes in Agar Vidhan Sabha Constituency.

In 1957 Elections

In 1957 Vidhan Sabha elections again, the Party put up its candidates for all the five seats from the same four constituencies of the District and won three seats in all i.e. general seat from Shajapur (Two-member), Susner and Agar constituencies. It lost the seat of Shujalpur and one seat from Shajapur (Two-member) Constituency, thereby polling 21,780 valid votes out of 49,947 total valid votes polled in Shajapur constituency and 1,918 votes out of 25,122 votes polled in Shujalpur. In Susner and Agar Constituencies it secured 7,012 votes out of 14,564 valid votes polled and 8,488 votes out of 17,801 valid votes polled, respectively.

In 1962 Elections

In the elections to the Vidhan Sabha in 1962 Jan Sangh contested all the five seats from five constituencies - the number of constituencies was increased to five because of break-up of the Shajapur Two-member constituency. The Party was successful in four constituencies i.e. (1) Shajapur (2) Susner (3) Agar and (4) Gulana (reserved for the Scheduled Castes) where it secured respectively 17,418 votes out of 32,602 valid votes; 10,229 out of 22,847 valid votes, 10,413 out of 24,176 valid votes and 13,181 out of 25,551 valid votes polled in constituencies. It narrowly lost the Shujalpur seat and securred 8,677 votes against 26,376 valid votes cast in the constituency and 9,467 votes polled by Congress.

In 1967 Elections

In 1967 elections again, the Jan Sangh contested all the five seats from the District and, in addition to retaining the four seats of the previous election, it also gained the fifth seat from Shujalpur constituency. The party got 14,056 out of 39,672 valid votes in Shujalpur, 21,612 out of 42,471 valid votes in Shajapur; 22,345 out of 35,899 valid votes in Susner; 19,581 out of 33,416 in Agar (reserved for the Scheduled Castes) and 18,966 out of 37,181 valid votes in Gulana constituency.

In 1972 Elections

In 1972 elections the tables were turned against the Jan Sangh party which faced defeat in four of the five constituencies in the District. It could retain only the Susner seat for which also there was a keen contest with the Congress party - securing 22,059

valid votes out of 42,587 total valid votes polled in the constituency. The party polled 18,942 votes out of 48,246 valid votes in Shujalpur; 21,009 out of 46,345 votes in Gulana; 22,834 out of 51,608 in Shajapur and 20,687 out of 41,115 valid votes in Agar (reserved for the Scheduled Castes) constituency.

In 1977 Elections

The party was merged into Janata Party in 1977 and therefore did not contest the Vidhan Sabha Elections.

Ram Rajya Parishad

In Lok Sabha

The party set up its candidate for one seat of Two-member Shajapur-Rajgarh Lok Sabha constituency in 1952 but was defeated. The party polled 91,648 votes against 4,85,562 valid votes polled in the constituency. Its candidate, in fact unsuccessfully contested for one seat in the Lok Sabha elections of 1957 and 1962, having polled 54,470 votes out of 5,96,213 valid votes in 1957 from Shajapur (Two-member) Constituency. In 1962 elections the party contested the seats from Rajgarh and Dewas (S.C.) constituencies and secured 7,516 votes out of 1,70,303 votes from Rajgarh (general) and 23,240 votes out of 2,29,503 votes from Dewas constituency. The party did not contest the subsequent elections to the Lok Sabha from the District till 1977.

In Vidhan Sabha

The Ram Rajya Parishad fielded its candidates in the First and Second General Elections for the Vidhan Sabha, held in 1952 and 1957. The party put up its candidates in 1952 elections for four seats out of five, but could not register any success. In the Shujalpur Constituency the party secured 8,878 votes out of 54,862 valid votes polled. In Susner Constituency the Party got 1,903 votes out of 10,041 valid votes while in Agar Constituency, 4,333 valid votes were polled by the party out of 12,478 valid votes. In 1957 elections, the Party contested only 3 seats out of 5 seats in the District i.e. the Shujalpur seat and two seats from the Shajapur (Two-member) Constituency. It did not sponser any candidate from the other two constituencies of Susner and Agar. In the Shajapur constituency, it polled only 1,207 votes as against 25,122 valid votes cast while in Shajapur it polled 3,463 and 3,268 for the two seats out of 49,947 valid votes polled. The party did not set up any candidates in the future elections for the Vidhan Sabha upto 1977.

The Socialist Party

In Lok Sabha :

The party entered the field of Lok Sabha elections only once in 1962 when it put up its candidate for one of the two Lok Sabha seats of the District, from Rajgarh constituency. The Socialist candidate however, lost, having polled 15,323 votes out of 1,70,303 valid votes polled in the constituency. It did not contest the Dewas Lok Sabha seat which also covered this District. In subsequent elections it did not put up any candidate for Lok Sabha as it was merged with the Samyukt Socialist Party in 1967.

In Vidhan Sabha

The party contested the Vidhan Sabha elections of 1962 and it put up its candidate for one seat from the District. The party contested the Shujalpur seat but could not be victorious, having polled 8,232 votes out of 26,376 total valid votes cast in the constituency.

Samyukt Socialist Party

The Samyukt Socialist Party was formed in 1967 by the merger of the Socialist Party and the Praja Socialist Party.

The party did not put up any candidate in this district for any of the Lok Sabha elections. The Party, however, put up its candidates in the Third General Elections of Vidhan Sabha, held in 1967, from (1) Shujalpur (2) Shajapur and (3) Gulana Vidhan Sabha seats only but was defeated in all the three places having secured 10,337 valid votes out of 39,662 valid votes; merely 504 votes out of 42,471 valid votes and only 2,554 votes out of 37,181 valid votes polled in the three constituencies, respectively. It did not participate in any further elections. In March 1977, the Party was merged in the Janata Party.

Hindu Maha Sabha

The Party entered the contest of Lok Sabha elections for the first time in 1957 when it put up its candidate for one seat from Shajapur (Two-member) constituency but was unsuccessful, having polled 50,741 votes as against 5,96,213 valid votes polled. It did not contest any Lok Sabha elections, subsequently. Similarly, it put up its candidate only once, for two seats of the Vidhan Sabha in 1957 from Shajapur (Two-member) Constituency but was defeated having polled 3,954 and 3,211 votes, respectively as against 49,947 valid votes polled in the constituency. No other subsequent elections were contested by the Party.

Swatantra Party

This party contested only once for the elections from this District-i.e. for the Gulana (S.C.) Vidhan Sabha seat in 1962 but was unsuccessful, having polled 3,663 votes out of 25,551 valid votes polled in the constituency. It did not enter any election field subsequently. In March 1977, it was merged into Janata Party.

Janata Party

In March 1977, the Swatantra Party, the Jan Sangh, the Bharatiya Lok Dal, Socialist and Congress (Organisation) were merged to form a new party called the Janata Party which contested for the Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha elections of 1977.

For the Lok Sabha election of March 1977 the Janata Party contested the Shajapur (Scheduled Castes) Lok Sabha constituency under the symbol of the Bharatiya Lok Dal and came out victorious, securing 2,38,787 valid out of 3,98,729 while the constituency had a total of 5,80,748 votes.

For the Vidhan Sabha elections of June 1977 the Bharatiya Lok Dal symbol was allotted to the Janata Party which contested all the five seats from the District and was successful in gaining all the seats. The table below shows the details.

Table No. XVIII-13
Janata Party in Vidhan Sabha Election, 1977

Constituency		Total No. of voters	Total valid votes Polled	Votes polled by	
				Janata Party	Next Rival Party
1.	Shujalpur	80,292	51,394	31,442	19,952
2.	Gulana	73,166	51,896	31,286	20,610
3.	Shajapur	82,505	55,585	30,114	20,515
4.	Agar	78,198	50,926	34,096	16,830
5.	Susner	90,665	46,101	27,474	15,066

Source: Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1977

NEWS PAPERS

The District has been sufficiently rich in the sphere of journalism. The first and oldest monthly magazine was *Bal Manoranjan.* (Hindi), which was published from Agar on 24th October, 1914. But this magazine had a very short spell of life and after four months of publication, the Gwalior Durbar issued an order prohibiting its further publication. Later, the fifth issue of the same magazine was published under the new name of *Hindi Sarvaswa.* This magazine was also ordered by the Gwalior Durbar to cease its publication after the eighth issue. Subsequently, a Hindi weekly entitled *Lal Maati* appeared from Agar, but only for a very short term. A Hindi monthly magazine called *Gautam Hitaishi* started publication from Agar. It ceased publication from the Ist June, 1972. From June, 1968 another Hindi monthly called *Samta Saurabh* started publication from Agar but ceased only after one issue.

In 1965 a Hindi weekly called *Samta Sandesh* started publication from Shujalpur. After two years, however it ceased its publication. But the weekly was again resumed in 1975. The town of Susner was not backward in these matters and a Hindi monthly, called *Bhavsar Keshari*, was started on the 3rd March 1946. This is being published regularly. From Shajapur, the District head-quarters, a Hindi weekly called *Shajapur Samachar* was being published from October, 1968. It was being printed at Indore. But in January, 1970 the publication of this weekly also ceased. It again resumed publication in January 1976. After a few issue, however, the weekly ceased publication in April, 1976. From Shajapur another Hindi weekly entitled *Madhya Malava,* was started in January, 1971 but its publication is irregular as it is closed intermittently. A Hindi weekly, called *Samta Sandesh* is being published regularly from Shujalpur town.

The readers of the District also depends for news and views, on the periodicals, mostly published outside the District. Among these are Hindi dailies like *Nai Dunia, Indore Samachar, Jagran, Nav Bharat, Swadesh, Visha Bhraman* and *Maha Madhya Pradesh* from Indore, *Nav Bharat Times* from Bombay and Delhi, *Hindustan* from Delhi, *Nav Bharat, Alok, Jagran* from Bhopal, besides many other Hindi dailies and periodicals. English dailies having circulation in the District include *Hitavada, Madhya Pradesh Chronicle* of Bhopal, *Hindustan Times, Times of India, National Herald, Patriot* and *Statesman* of Delhi.

Weeklies and Monthlies

Besides dailies, the reading public subscribes other periodicals published outside the District. Among such periodicals figure, Hindi and English weeklies and monthlies. *Dharan Yug, Dinman, Sapthahik Hindustan, Blitz,* (all weeklies) which have circulation among the Hindi reading public. The English weeklies having circulation in the district are Blitz, *Illustrated Weekly, Film-fare* and *Femina.* The Hindi monthlies and fortnightles, like *Kalyan, Navaneet, Parag, Bal Bharati, Sarita, Mukta, Champak,* etc., have some circulation in the District. Marathi daily papers *Lok Satta, Maharashtra Times* and *Navshakti* are widely read by the Marathi knowing public of the District.

Voluntary Social Service Organisations

Zila Hindi Sahitya Samiti, Shajapur

This was established in the year 1938. It's main aim is to promote literary and cultural development of the people. In order to fulfill these aims the Samiti organises various cultural and literary programmes. It is affiliated to the Madhya Pradesh Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. The Samiti is also making efforts for the promotion of Hindi in the District. Its main source of income is through subscription. It has about 150 members.

Banjara and Adivasi Sudhar Parishad, Shajapur

This was established in 1947. It aims to create social consciousness and extend educational and economic help to the people. It meets its financial requirements by raising contributions and enrolling members for this benevolent cause. Its total beneficiaries numbered about 200 persons.

Pariganit Lok Kala Mandal, Shajapur

This body was established in 1953. It aims to promote cultural and educational development of backward classes in the District. With this aim in view it organises a series of exhibitions and cultural programmes among backward classes. It has a membership of about 100 persons.

Union Club, Agar

The club was established in 1948. Its main aim was to promote physical welfare and its main activities are sport and games. Its main financial resources are the membership fee and timely contribution by members. It had a membership of about 20 persons.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Agar town (23 ^{0} 43' N ; 76 ^{0} 01' E)

The headquarters of the tahsil of the same name, Agar is situated on the Ujjain-Susner-Kota road at a distance of 65.6 km. from Ujjain. Another road starts from Agar and runs towards Sarangpur. Its distance from Shajapur, the District headquarters, is 51.2 km. to the north-west. The town stands at an altitutde of about 543 metres above sea-level. Regular buses ply on the Agar-Sarangpur and Ujjain-Susner-Kota roads.

Agar was once a British cantonment. The town is said to have been named after the Agaria Bhil Chief, who founded it in the 10th century. In the 15th century it was captured by the Jhak Rajputs of Malwa under the leadership of Raghodeva. According to Tabqat-i Akbari the Malwa ruler, Sultan Nasiruddin came here around AD 1503. He found the climate of this place pleasant and stayed here for some time. During his sojourn he built a beautiful palace in the midst of the Bade-talao of Agar, [1] presently known as the Goresh-Ki-Mahal. Ferishta too had made a refernece to this palace. Agar was then known as Akbarpur.[2] Sultan Bahadur Shah of Gujarat too paid a visit to Agar.[3] During Akbar's time Agar (Agra) was a village in the Sarangpur *Sarkar* of Subah Malwa.[4] According to Ain-i-Akbari, when Malwa came under the jurisdiction of Akbar it was being ruled by the Chauhan Rajputs. In the 18th century the area was conquered by Jaswant Rao Ponwar of Dhar from the Rajputs. He placed it as a *Jagir* under the control of his minister Shivaji Sharkar Orekar. In 1801 Agar district was overrun by Bapuji Sindhia. He devastated the town, but a few years later Daulat Rao Sindhia got it rebuilt.

In 1857, the place was under the control of the Third Regiment of Infantry, Gwalior Contingent. There was some Guns from the Mahidpur Contingent also. In spite of a letter published in "Mofussilite", declaring absolute loyalty of the troops, they revolted on 18th June when some fugitives from Spri joined them. They killed

1. The Tabaqat-i-Akbari, Tr. by Prasad, Vol. III, p. 570.
2. Ferishta (History of the Rise of the Mahomedan Power in India) Tr. by Briggs, p. 243.
3. Ganesh Dutta, Indra, Agar-Ka-Itihas, p. 19.
4. Ain-i-Akbari, Tr. by H.S. Jarret, Vol. II, p. 214.

some European Officer. Soon, the revolt was quelled and a cavalry from formation, *viz* the Central India Horse was stationed there. It remained as the headquarters of the Western Malwa Political Agency, the Commandant of the Regiment, holding collateral political charge, from 1860-95. A picturesque church was built at Agar in 1884, by Col. Martin of the Central India Horse. Till 1904, when its status was reduced, it remained as the headquarters of a *Zila* of the same name.

The town is pictursquely situated between two large lakes, known as the Rataria talao and the Bade talao and surrounded by a ruined battlement wall, built by the Brahman *Jagirdar*, Rangrao Odekar, in the 18th century. It was pierced by four huge gates, known as Ujjain gate, Kanod gate, Barod gate and Chhaoni gate. The last has disappeared. The military station which once existed, lay to the north of the town from which it was separated by the Rataria talao.

In the Madhoganj area of the town are situated the public offices of the town. The Sarkarbada, in the centre of the town, was built by Rangrao Odekar, which once-housed some old offices and was used as the residential quarters for the officers. Some old temples of the town were erected by the same *Jagirdar*. The judicial office and the tahsil office of Agar are two beautiful and magestic buildings of the town. Equally imposing are the Church, the Municipal office, and the Darwar Kothi, now housing a school.

The Bade-talao of Agar is situated just under the southern wall of the town. It was also known as Moti Sagar or Kalyan Sagar. There is a beautiful outlet near the tank to let out its excess water. In the midst of the tank, there is a double storeyed *chhatri* or cenotaph. During the rainy season it is submerged, only the dome remains above water. Towards the north of the tank there is a small hillock which is mostly surrounded with the water of the talao-and called the Jugga. Some small temples, old and new and some ginning factories are situated near its dam. The other noteworthy tank is called the Rataria or Ratnakar talao.

To the east of Bade talao are situated the shrine of Keoda Bhairava and the temple of Maina Sati. Near it are a huge *dharam shala* and a big step-well, with a perennial water supply. The Gopal Mandir in the town is a beautiful temple. It was built by Dewan Shivaji Shankar Odekar. Other temples of the town are Shriram Mandir, Gupteshwar Mahadeva Mandir, Jayeshwar Mahadeva Mandir, etc.

About 3 km. to the north of Agar, there is a place called Baijnath Nipania. There is an old beautiful temple of Mahadeva, enshrining a big *linga* of Baijnath. It was constructed between A.D. 1528 to A.D. 1536 out of donations from the royal families of Indore, Sailana, Ratlam, Dewas, Sitamau, Jhalawar, Piploda, Jawra, etc, and from the public. In 1881, extensive repairs were made to the building. In the *garbhagriha* (sanctum) of the temple are kept beautiful statues of Mahadeva and Parvati, brought from the neighbouring village, Narwal. The Nandi is installed in front of the spacious *Sabhamandapa*. An inscription is there to the left of the temple, recording the fact that the building was constructed under order of Col. Martin, who belonged to the office of the Political Agent. To its north stand a few small Siva temples and a few *Sati stones*. To the west, there is a very artistic statue of the *Varaha* incarnation of Vishnu.

A small tank near it, is known as the Kamal Kund. Near it there is a beautiful Jain temple, belonging to the *Swetambar* Sect. Two annual cattle markets meet near the temple of Baijnath during *Kartik* (October/November) and *Chaitra* (March/April). The *Chaitra fair* lasts for 15 days, and the *Kartika fair* for 10 days. The *Chaitra fair* is visited by about 25,000 persons. Both the fairs are managed by the Mandal Panchayat.

A cave, known as the Gupta Vararah, exists to the south-west corner of Agar. A shrine, consisting only of a few symbolical organs of a goddess stands on the hill. It is called the shrine of Tulja Bhawani. Some people think that originally the cave belonged to the Buddhist monks. A few Buddhist statues were actually picked up in Agar and around it. A hillock near the shrine of Tulja Bhawani is called the Dakan Tekri, containing a few small Siva temples and a *dharamashala*. The *tekri* of Maula Ali is situated to the east of Gupha-Vararah.

The town is managed by a municipality, created in 1893. It is a trade centre of the area, and a considerable traffic in grain and cotton is carried on here. A few ginning factories are working here. Agar is a centre of a Community Development Block. All the usual *tahsil* and Block offices are located in the town. There are 6 primary 4 middle, 2 higher secondary schools, and a college, a library, a primary health centre, a family planning clinic, post and telegraph office, police station, headquarters of the Mandal panchayat, printing press, cinema house and bank at this place. The weekly market meets an Sundays in four wards of the town, simultaneously. During 1901 the population of the town was 6,452 in the town and 3,990 in the cantonment.

Barodiya (23 ^{0} 37' N; 76 ^{0} 23' E)

A big village of Shajapur tahsil, Barodiya lies on the Agar- Sarangpur road, at a distance of about 51.2 km. to the east of Agar and about 9.6 km. to the north of Shajapur. Barodiya is a bus stop of regular bus service.

An annual fair is held here in honour of Mankameshwar, a local deity, on the occasion of *Shivaratri*. The weekly market is held on Mondays. There are primary health and family planning centres; primary, middle and a higher secondary schools, post office and a police station. Barodiya, is the headquarters of a community Development Block. Its population in 1901 was 1,961.

Kalapipal

A village of Shujalpur tahsil, Kalapipal lies about 16 km. to the east of the tahsil headquarters.

About 6.4 km. away from this village there is a cave temple dedicated to a Jain deity. At a distance of about 9.6 km from Kalapipal there is an inscribed Buddhist image, made of stone. There is a primary school in the village.

Kanad Kasba (23 ^{0} 40' N, 76 ^{0} 10' E)

An important village of Agar tahsil, Kanad Kasba lies on the Agar-Sarangpur road, at a distance of about 16 km. to the east of the tahsil headquarters. Formerly, it was a *tappa* in the Nalkhera *pargana* of *Zila* Shajapur and in the Mughal days it was

the headquarters of a *mahal* in the *Sarangapur Sarkar*.[1] The place is served by a metalled road. In 1713, the village came into the hand of the Rajgarh chiefs and fell to the Sindhia in 1725 after some fighting.

A mosque, belonging to the Mir-Sahib, a few tombs and a small fort, now housing the court are some buildings of note. On a small hill, opposite Kanad, there is an old temple, into which the statue of Baijnath Mahadeva is installed.

There are one primary, one middle and one higher secondary schools, a police station, offices of the gram and nyaya panchayats and a post office. During 1901, its population was 2,366. The weekly market meets here on Fridays.

Maksi

An well-known village of Shajapur tahisl, Maksi lies at a distance of about 25 km. south-west of the tahsil headquarters. It is also a railway station on the Guna-Maksi section of the Central Railway, and an important bus stand of regular bus services from Shajapur. Its situation is just on the western border of Shajapur tahsil on the Agra-Bombay road.

Maksi is a famous Jain pilgrimage, which is visited by a large number of Jain devotees. The village contains a huge Jain temple, whose main deity is Parshwanath. An annual fair meets in his honour for 9 days in April. The Jain Samaj, Ujjain manages the *mela*. The weekly market is held on Saturdays.

There are primary, middle and higher secondary schools, police station, post and telegraph office and a gram panchayat at Maksi. Electricity is available for all purposes.

Nalkheda (23 ^{0} 50' N; 76 ^{0} 17' E)

A large and important town of Susner tahsil, Nalkheda is 25.6 km to the east of Agar. It lies just at the junction point of Agar, Susner and Shajapur tahsils. Formerly it was the headquarters of a *pargana* of the same name in Shajapur *zila*. Nalkheda is connected with Amla by a metalled road of about 15 km. It is said that, Nalkheda owes its name to a number of ravines (nalas) surrounding it. Regular bus is available to reach the place.

A small stone fort and a good number of Hindu temples are situated in the town. A few statues are noticed in the neighbourhood of Nalkhera.

The civic affair of Nalkheda are managed by a Municipality. During 1901 the place contained a school, a police and a custom's out post. In 1971 it had civil hospital, a family planning centre, a post office, a police thana, 3 primary, 2 middle and a higher secondary schools, and a police station.

An annual fair meets here on the occasion of *Holi*. It is known as the Pir Maharaj Ki Yatra. The weekly market meets in four different wards on Saturdays.

According to the Census of 1901 the place was inhabited by 3,317 persons.

1. Ain-i-Akbari, tr. by H. S. Jarret, Vol. II, P. 215.

Shajapur (23 ^{0} 25' N 76 ^{0} 17' E)

The headquarters of the District of the same name, Shajapur is situated on the National Highway No. 3, i.e., the Agra-Bombay road, at a distance of about 101 km from Indore. It is located on the left bank of the Lakhundar river, a tributary of the Kalia-Sindh, at the base of a trough formed by the adjoining hills. The elevation of the town is only about 455 metres above sea- level. Shajapur is also a station of the Guna-Maksi section of the Western Railway.

According to Tieffenthaler, Shajapur was founded by Emperor Shah Jahan in 1640, when he halted at this place for some time while visiting Malwa. It was known as Shah-Jahanpur after its founder. Subsequently, it was corrupted into Shajapur. Since then it was a *zila* or district all along, but its growth has been recent. The town depends on Indore and Ujjain for its trade and commerce.

There are two main *chouks* in the town, from where 5 main roads radiate. These are known as Sombaria, Kila road, Mirkala road, Kaserwari road, and Nai-Sarak. Near Shajapur stands the highest peak of the Malwa hills, known as Bhairava Tekri. A statue of Bhairava is installed there. Within the town there are about 75 temples, including the old Someshwar Mahadeva near the Sombaria bazar. Three *Sivalingas* are installed there in Omkareshwar Mahadeva temple, on the bank of the stream the Chilhar nadi. These are said to be as old as the town. A procession starts from this shrine on all Mondays of the month of *Shravana* and a fair meets on *Kartika purnima*. It is said that the Manganath temple on the opposite bank of the same stream and on the Agra-Bombay road is older than the Sombaria temple.

The Nityananda ashram, also on the Agra-Bombay road, contains Hanuman Mandir, Siva Mandir and a *hawan-kund* (fire sacrifice pit). A statue of Swami Nityananda, in whose memory the *ashram* was founded, is also kept here. A religious fair is held at the spot in summer. It is a picnic spot too. The Girivar Temple is about 1 km. away from the town. At the same distance, to the south of Shajapur, exists the temple of Raj-Rajeshwari or Rodeshwari on the Agra-Bombay road. Two small Navaratri fairs are held in her honour in *Chaitra* and *Kartika*. Two Jain temples are situated in Shajapur. The presiding deity of both of these is *Adinath*, but one of these belongs to the *Swetambar* sect.

At the north-western corner of the town, there is the Jama Masjid. It is believed that Shahjahan built the shrine. The Idgah, belonging to the same period, lies at a distance of 1 km. to the west of the town. A 5 days' urs festival is observed at the Hazi Hasrat Shah-ka-Makbara of the town. The Bohra Bagh of the Bohra community, with a tomb of Mullah Samsuddin Yusuf Khan spreads at the western part of Shajapur. Pilgrims from the Bohra community visit this place from far and near.

Near about is the beautiful Jayastambha park on the Agra-Bombay road. To the west of the town again there is the old tank named the Kamardipura talao, with a Siva temple in its bank. The Shajapur fort is also believed to be as old as the foundation of the town. In 1844, Rani Tarabai was deposed by the British from this fort. She constructed a palace and started living there. The Collectorate is housed in it. The *samadhi* of Tarabai stands on the Shajapur-Indore road.

Among clubs of the town mention may be made of the Shivaji club where lawn and table tennis, badminton, chess and cards are played. The Tilak *Mandir* is the community centre for the Maharashtrian community.

Shri Krishna *Dharamshala* and the Omkar, Seema and Shri lodges provide messing for the travellers.

There are offices of the Municipality, a Community Development Block as well as the District hospital with 60 beds, family planning centre, 13 primary, 9 middle, 3 higher secondary schools, a post-graduate college, named after Balkrishna Sharma Navin and a library, 4 printing presses, 2 cinema houses, the head office of the District Cooperative Bank and branches of the State Bank of Indore and Dewas Bank and other nationalised banks, and all the District offices at Shajapur. Electricity and water supply are available in the town. Shajapur was populated by 9,953 persons in 1901.

An annual *mela* meets at Shajapur for 11 days in the month of March/April (*Chaitra*). It is managed by a *mela* committee. The weekly market is held on Sundays.

Shujalpur (23 ^{0} 24' N, 76 ^{0} 43' E)

A sub-divisional headquarters town and the tahsil headquarters of Shujalpur tahsil, Shujalpur was formerly a *pargana* headquarters in *zila* Shajapur. It is a station on the Ujjain-Bhopal section of the Western Railway. About 1.6 km. to the east of Shujalpur flows the perennial river Newas, that joins the Chambal. It is situated at a distance of about 48 km. to the east of Shajapur. The town is connected with Barodiya by the Shujalpur-Awantipur-Barodiya road, and with Pachore by the Shujalpur-Pachore road. Buses ply on these roads. The altitutde of this place is about 450 metres above sea-level, but the area are under the town is mostly plain.

It is said that Shujalpur was originally founded by a Jain merchant, named Rai Karan. Its ward No. 7 is still called Raikaranpur after him.

During the reign of Emperor Sher Shah his right hand man Shujaat Khan took a liking for this place and raised it from an insignificant position to a flourishing town and named it as Shujatpur. Shujjaat was known locally as Shujalwar Khan and further contraction gave the town its present name. Shujaat's original name was Shaikh Ismail, who joined Sher Shah, (then known as Farid Khan) early in his career. When Farid assumed his name as Sher Khan he gave the name Shujaat Khan to Ismail. After his conquest of Malwa in AD 1554 he made Shujaat its governor. In Akbar's days Shujalpur was the headquarters of a *mahal* of Sarangpur *Sarkar* in *Suba* Malwa, contributing an revenue of 8017,212 dams and supplying a cavalry of 500 and an infantry of 3000.[1] Though Mandu and Ujjain were his official residence, Shujaat had a liking for Shujalpur.

In 1798, Amir Khan and Jaswant Rao Holkar met at this town and formed a historical alliance. In 1808, the area passed on to Karim Khan as a part of his *Jagir*. By the Treaty of 1844 (Article 5) its revenue was assigned to the British Government, but subsequently restored to the Sindhia in 1860.

1. Ain-i-Akbari, Op. Cit., p. 215.

About 3 km away from the *main mandi* of Shujalpur there is an old temple on the river bank, enshrining Jatashankar Mahadeva. Near It is a statue of Nandi. Some old statues were picked up from the area known as Bhilkheri. A cenotaph is standing at a distance of 3 km. from Shujalpur. It belongs to Ranoji Sindhia, who founded the Gwalior house and died in 1775. Shujalpur was made the headquarters of a resident Sub-Divisional Officer and Magistrate in 1956.

The township is divided into two parts by the small rivulet Jamghad that remains dry for four months in a year. The bulk of the population lives in the southern portion of the town, where the railway station is situated. It is a convenient rail head for the two districts, Shajapur and Rajgarh. Shujalpur has a good *mandi* for agricultural produce, raised in its hinter land.

Shujalpur is a municipal town, where electricity is available from 1954 and piped water supply from 1953. It is also a centre of a Community Development Block, and thus contains all the usual units. It has 11 primary, 3 middle, 3 higher secondary schools, a library, primary health and family planning centres; post and telegraph office, police station, a branch of the District Cooperative Bank, and a cinema house.

The Hanuman Mandir *Mela* meets at Shujalpur in *Magha* (January/February) for 30 days. It draws about 6,000 persons and is managed by the Municipal Committee. The weekly markets are held at two wards on Thursdays and at two wards on Sundays. The population of the town was 5,731 in 1901.

Sundarsi (23 ^{0} 16' N; 76 ^{0} E)

A big village of Shajapur tahsil, Sundarsi is situated on the right bank of the Kali Sindh river, at a distance of 24.8 km. to the south-east of the District headquarters. Private buses are available to reach this place along the *Kutchha* road from the Kali Sindh to Bercha.

It is said that one Raja Sudarshan held this place in AD 1032, who might have given his name to this village. During Akbar's time, it was a *mahal* of the *Sarkar* of Sarangpur in *Suba* Malwa, contributing a revenue of 434,889 *dam* and supplying a cavalry of 105 and an infantry of 2,000.[1] Afterwards it fell into the hands of Sawai Jai Singh of Jaipur and from him to the Peshwas subsequently, Sundarsi area was divided among the chiefs of Gwalior (Sindhia), Indore (Holkar) and Dhar (Pawar) in proportion to the expenditure incurred by them for maintaining their armies. Thus, the Holkar and the Sindhia got 38.5 per cent each, while the Pawar was given 23 per cent of the revenue. The jurisdiction was tripartite till the merger, with a joint court of the *naib Kamaisdar* of Gwalior, sitting with two officers of Indore and Dhar for the trial of cases.

Several old temples and tombs are seen here. Of these, the temples of Harsiddhi and Mahakaleshwar are most important. A local Jain temple contains an inscription dated V.S. 1221 (A.D. 1164).

An annual fair meets at Sundarsi for 7 days in *Pausa* (December/January) in honour of Harsiddhi Mahakali. It is managed by the gram panchayat and visited by

1 Ain-i-Akbari, Op. Cit., p. 215

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Table No. 1
Normals and Extremes of Rainfall

Station	No. of years of date		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Shajapur	41	a	9.0	2.5	6.3	3.3	8.6	137.4	350.5	326.4	152.1	23.9	20.6	6.1
		b	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	6.6	12.9	11.4	7.2	1.1	1.0	0.6
Shujalpur	50	a	11.7	4.6	4.1	1.8	11.7	119.9	362.2	319.3	177.0	27.7	16.5	6.3
		b	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.8	6.1	13.2	12.1	7.2	1.5	0.9	0.6
Agar	50	a	12.5	4.8	3.6	2.5	11.9	108.7	324.9	271.0	150.6	20.6	15.2	7.1
		b	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.9	6.3	13.4	11.5	7.0	1.4	0.9	0.8
Susner	45	a	8.4	4.1	2.0	1.8	9.4	96.0	288.0	267.7	147.1	19.8	16.0	5.1
		b	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.8	5.3	11.4	10.1	6.5	0.9	0.9	0.6
Shajapur (District)		a	10.6	4.0	4.0	2.3	10.4	115.5	331.4	296.1	156.7	23.0	17.1	6.1
		b	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.8	6.1	12.7	11.3	7.0	1.2	0.9	0.7

(Contd

Station	No. of years of date	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal & years *	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal & years**	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours Amount (mm)	Date
			15	16	17	18	19
Shajapur	41	a	1,047.6	169	49	281.9	1941, August 10
		b	43.8	(1937)	(1918)		
Shujalpur	50	a	1,062.8	176	45	290.1	1941, August 19
		b	44.6	(1938)	(1925)		
Agar	50	a	933.4	163	50	321.3	1932, Sept. 6
		b	44.4	(1946)	(1905)		
Susner	45	a	865.4	180	54	289.6	1951, July 6
		b	38.4	(1917)	(1915)		
Shajapur		a	977.2	157	55		
(District)		b	42.9	(1946)	(1925)		

(a) Normal rainfall in mm.
(b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2.5 mm. or more)
* Based on all availble data upto 1961
** Year given in brackets.

Table No. 5

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the District

Data (1901-1950)

Range in mm.	No. of years	Range in mm.	No. of years
501-600	3	1,101-1,200	5
600-700	3	1,201-1,300	6
701-800	9	1,301-1,400	4
801-900	6	1,401-1,500	1
900-1,000	4	1,501-1,600	1
1,001-1,100	6		

Table No. 3
Land Utilization Statistics

(In '000 Ha.)

Year	Area according to village papers	Forest	Area Put to Non-agricultural uses	Barren and unculturable land	Permanent pastures & other Grazing land	Misc. Tree crops & Groves	Culturable waste	Old Fallow Land	Current fallows	Net Area sown	Area Sown More than once	Gross Cropped Area
1950-51	617	Neg.	-	151	-	-	-	-	6	281	11	292
1955-56	618	-	32	111	21	0.1	136	8	3	308	14	323
1960-61	618	-	26	86	68	0.1	108	6	3	320	12	332
1965-66	617	1	37	67	135	0.07	38	5	4	331	5	536
1974-75	617	3	40	56	75	0.05	29	5	3	407	32	438

Table No. 4
Area Under Principal Crops

(In '000 Ha.)

Year	Rice	Jowar	Maize	Wheat	Gram	Tur	Sugar cane	Condiments and spices	Fruits and vegetables	Ground-nut	Sesamum	Lin-seed	Cotton	Drugs and Narctics
1950-51	7	98	6	39	10	11	0.7	2.5	3.0	5	2.6	3.6	89	0.4
1955-56	4	103	7	57	11	10	1.3	4.4	0.6	5	2.4	1.8	103	0.1
1960-61	6	120	9	62	12	9	1.5	5.0	1.1	10	1.6	1.1	81	0.8
1965-66	66	120	10	39	22	9	3.2	3.2	1.3	38	1.4	0.8	69	0.05
1970-71	5	121	11	69	24	12	2.4			33	2.2	0.9	70	
1974-75	7	136	18	50	35	15				28	0.3	3.2	51	

Table No. 5
Out-turn of Principal Crops

(In '000 M. tons)

Year	Rice	Jowar	Maize	Wheat	Gram	Tur	Sugarcane (Gur)	Ground-nut	Seasmum (Til)	Linseed	Cotton (In 000 bales of 180 kgs. each
1950-51	2.5	10.4	3.9	18.0	4.4	2.4	1.1	3.2	0.6	0.9	31.9
1955-56	2.1	46.0	2.4	32.2	5.9	3.6	2.4	2.6	0.7	0.4	35.2
1960-61	3.6	89.9	7.0	33.9	6.3	4.0	4.2	8.0	0.2	0.3	37.8
1965-66	1.0	77.7	12.7	20.9	11.3	3.0	4.5	18.5	0.3	0.2	32.4
1970-71	2.5	92.8	20.2	69.6	10.7	8.4		23.4	0.4	0.3	21.1
1974-75	3.0	148.9	22.4	71.1	23.5	11.3		27.1	0.1	1.2	25.8

Table No. 6
Area Irrigated by Sources

(In hectares)

Year	Canals	Wells	Tanks	Other Sources	Net Irrigated Area
1950-51	63	7,870	1,034	69	9,036
1955-56	125	8,429	910	115	9,579
1960-61	394	10,576	1,166	114	12,250
1965-66	749	8,428	582	155	9,914
1970-71	2,657	17,478	1,225	532	20,735
1974-75	3,929	22,036	1,000	1,378	28,343

Table No. 7
Agricultural Machinery and Implements

Year	Ploughs		Carts	Sugarcane Crushers		Irrigation Pumps		Persion-wheel	Motes
	Wooden	Iron		Worked by Bullocks	Worked by power	Oil Engine	Electric		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1951	43,849	115	25,251	781	12	58	2	-	-
1956	45,311	233	29,682	644	1	183	1	-	-
1961	52,884	160	35,171	569	18	394	16	34	14,810
1966	53,668	108	35,970	693	12	703	239	36	16,873
1972	51,367	86	41,601	610	34	1,705	2,846	19	14,633

	Tractors	Ghanis		Improved Seed drills	Spraying and dusting machine for Plant Protection
		Five seers and over	Less than Five seers		
	11	12	13	14	15
	7			-	
	19	234	181	-	-
	28	224	161	-	-
	37	139	179	274	45
	76	115	107	2,577	188

Table No. 8
Livestock and Poultry

Year	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Horses and Ponies	Mules	Donkeys	Camels	Pigs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1951	4,11,670	1,17,692	4,333	76,349	6,574		1,711	794	2,548
1956	3,82,030	1,19,959	4,893	1,12,195	7,707		3,446	926	1,963
1961	4,22,762	1,34,578	6,098	97,867	7,759	5	3,844	1,447	1,777
1966	4,32,352	1,31,479	5,918	1,58,873	3,992	93	2,693	1,408	2,811
1972	4,53,684	1,33,191	5,649	1,05,064	4,323	15	2,745	823	3,434

	Total Hivestock	Poultry Fowls	Ducks	Other	Total
	11	12	13	14	15
	6,24,240	25,831	164		25,995
	6,33,374	32,880	106	273	33,259
	6,75,137	38,739	95	176	39,010
	7,39,619	48,174	158	141	48,473
	7,08,928	44,477	62	14	44,553

Table No. 9

Workers Category (1961), Tahsilwise **Percentage**

Category of work	Shajapur District	Susner Tahsil	Agar Tahsil	Shajapur Tahsil	Shujalpur Tahsil
Total Workers	100	100	100	100	100
I	59.9	64.5	61.3	60.3	55.5
II	20.8	16.0	20.8	22.3	22.2
III	3.4	4.5	3.2	2.5	3.9
IV	5.7	5.4	4.6	5.2	7.0
V	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.8
VI	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.6
VII	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.1	2.5
VIII	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.6
IX	6.0	6.3	5.4	5.3	6.9

Table No. 10

Classification of Workers

	Total Workers			I Cultivators	II Agriculture Labourers
	Persons	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Shajapur District	246,171	190,265	55,906	119,482	79,021
1. Sunser Tahsil	45,417	36,354	9,063	24,962	12,435
2. Agar Tahsil	46,393	38,992	7,401	24,517	12,438
3. Shajapur Tahsil	82,741	61,853	20,888	37,948	29,573
4. Shujalpur Tahsil	71,620	53,066	18,554	32,055	24,575

(Contd.)

	III Livestock Forestry, Fishing, Hunting Plantation Orchards & Allied Activities	IV Mining and Quarrying	V Manufacturing Processing and Repairs		VI Construction
			Household Industry	Other Than Household Industry	
	7	8	9	10	11
Shujalpur District	8,723	41	10,307	3,363	1,944
1. Sunser Tahsil	1,852	17	1,929	582	221
2. Agar Tahsil	1,996	3	1,782	673	321
3. Shajapur Tahsil	2,249	7	2,983	1,149	
4 Shujalpur Tahsil	2,626	14	3,613	959	

	VII Trade & Commerce	VIII Transport Storage and Communications		IX Other Services	Non-Workers
	12	13		14	15
Shujalpur District	8,109	1,580		13,601	4,32,188
1. Sunser Tahsil	1,385	149		1,885	78,559
2. Agar Tahsil	1,803	247		2,613	88,161
3. Shajapur Tahsil	759	2,496	642	4,935	1,42,361
4 Shujalpur Tahsil	643	2,425	542	4,168	123,107

Table No. 11

Farm Harvest Prices

Year	Wheat	Jowar	Gram	Groundnut	Cotton
					(In Rs. Per maund)
1957-58	13.86	10.14	11.37	13.49	25.35
1958-59	17.63	10.20	18.00	12.84	28.04
1959-60	14.77	12.84	14.73	8.55	36.90
1960-61	14.85	11.09	13.57	14.48	27.42
1961-62	16.35	10.96	14.42	11.99	31.58
					(In Rs. per quintal)
1962-63	37.10	29.21	35.43		96.13
1963-64	45.96	29.95	49.94	44.52	102.36
1964-65	57.07	37.52	49.28	70.37	107.76
1965-66	-	42.26	54.07	88.31	116.04
1966-67	65.79	44.84	65.00	114.73	159.80
1967-68	89.59	48.60	74.50	92.28	137.59
1968-69	86.15	49.86	80.24	82.54	134.41
1969-70	89.59	66.88	88.05	107.57	164.24
1970-71	82.35	63.84	71.01	124.25	239.70
1971-72	86.92	69.53	81.02	111.82	170.54
1972-73	89.66	65.25	134.85	155.19	181.92
1973-74	144.57	129.50	182.35	207.23	249.66
1974-75	156.74	124.81	166.86	223.34	250.46

Table No. 12

Wages of Agricultural Labourers

(In Rs.)

Year	Skilled Labour			Unskilled Labour		
	Carpenter	Black-smith	Cobbler	Plough-man	Sower/ Trans-planter	Reaper/ Harvester
1960-61	4.83	4.33	3.25	1.50	1.44	1.29
1961-62	4.92	4.40	3.46	1.50	1.45	1.12
1962-63	5.00	4.65	4.25	1.50	1.09	1.75
1963-64	4.67	4.67	4.50	1.46	1.36	1.43
1964-65	4.87	4.96	4.50	1.67	1.50	1.93
1965-66	5.00	5.00	4.46	2.00	1.94	2.10
1966-67	5.00	5.00	4.50	2.00	1.67	1.58
1967-68	5.00	5.00	4.46	1.59	2.00	2.25
1968-69	5.75	5.75	5.63	2.25	2.50	2.00
1969-70	5.92	5.92	5.67	2.50	2.63	1.89
1970-71	6.08	6.08	6.08	2.50	3.00	2.00
1972-73	7.08	7.08	5.33	3.00	2.88	2.38
1974-75	8.14	7.95	5.00	3.05	3.08	3.00

Table No. 13

Community Development Coverage in Shajapur District

Name of Block	Name of Tahsil	Date of inception	Area in Sq. Km.	Percentage to total area of the district covered	No. of villages covered	Percentage of villages of the district covered	Population covered	Percentage to total population of district covered
Susner	Susner	2.10.54	1,293	21.41	222	19.64	79,072	17.09
Agar	Agar	2.10.56	728	12.05	141	12.48	46,676	10.09
Barod	Agar	2.10.57	725	12.01	140	12.39	43,657	9.44
Shajapur	Shajapur	1.4.59	891	14.76	185	16.87	82,967	17.94
Kalapipal	Shujalpur	2.10.62	658	10.90	127	11.24	56,993	12.32
Shujalpur	Shujalpur	2.10.61	811	13.43	141	12.48	79,933	17.28
Gulana (Moman Barodia)	Shajapur	2.10.62	932	15.44	174	15.40	73,279	15.84

Table No. 14
Different Sources of Revenue

(In Rs.)

Item	1951-52	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66	1969-70	1970-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
CENTRAL						
1. Income Tax				2,77,324	6,48,832	6,88,366
2. Union Excise				1,26,255	1,11,488	1,12,656
3. Estate Duty				2,000	1,937	17,853
STATE						
4. Excise	9,03,039	7,14,534	10,88,970	4,46,906	12,53,384	11,98,779
5. Stamps	99,174	1,11,844	1,84,166	3,55,211	6,78,278	7,58,698
6. Forests				-	-	-
7. Registration				55,008	1,04,960	1,26,601
8. Taxes on Motor Vehicles				41,612	49,444	56,723
9. Sales Tax Under	91,245	91,835	2,44,786	10,64,615		
(a) General Sales Tax Act.					17,10,269	15,37,127
(b) Central " "					2,23,740	1,80,407
(c) Motor Spirit Taxation Act.		19,059	57,713			2,294
10. Entertainment Tax			39,651		1,51,364	-

Item	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
	8	9	10	11	12
CENTRAL					
1. Income Tax	4,98,793	3,55,019	6,61,077	8,22,094	10,42,539
2. Union Excise	1,50,468	1,89,160	1,73,352	2,35,654	4,77,387
3. Estate Duty	-	8,656	1,802	-	26,191
STATE					
4. Excise	10,84,565	11,90,745	13,10,417	42,50,409	48,59,180
5. Stamps	7,86,646	10,19,407	9,59,223	11,31,372	14,98,912
6. Forests	37,264	46,628	25,456	29,242	14,710
7. Registration	1,25,659	1,38,230	1,56,910	1,85,475	-
8. Taxes on Motor Vehicles	1,21,989	1,60,150	1,75,221	1,67,766	1,68,990
9. Sales Tax Under	14,85,488	18,99,631	19,43,459	28,74,460	55,24,173
(a) General Sales Tax Act.					
(b) Central " "					
(c) Motor Spirit Taxation Act					
10. Entertainment Tax	1,53,802	2,26,468	2,36,068	2,95,781	3,60,309

Source :- Census Hand Book of Shajapur District 1961 and Treasury Officer, Shajapur

Table No. 15

Consolidation of Holdings

Year (Revenue)	No. of Villages for which schemes were prepared and confirmed	Occupied Area consolidated	*Khasra* Nos. Before consolidation	Net *Khasra* No. after Consolidation, etc.
1967-68	14	7,546	6,573	2,409
1968-69	12	14,916	11,768	3,800
1969-70	10	10,531	9,450	2,638
1970-71	15	15,207	12,090	3,855
1971-72	16	15,066	12,437	4,008
1972-73	20	23,847	21,583	7,711
1973-74	27	39,773	38,710	15,557
1974-75	21	24,712	18,790	8,955
Total	135	1,51,598	1,26,401	48,933

Source :- Collector, Shajapur

Table No. 16

Details of Settlements in Shajapur District

Tahsil	No. of Villages	Term of Settlement From	To Announced Originally	To As extended	Total No. of years	Revenue Demand	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Shajapur	308	1925-26	1950-51	1952-53	27		Khalsa Ex-Gwalior State
	12	1925-26	1957	-	30		Ex-Indore State
	2	1945 46	1965-66	-	20	9,10,406	Ex-Dewas Senior
	3	1938-39	1958-59	-	20		Ex-Dewas Junior
	23	1926-27	1953-54	-	28		Khalsa
	1	1930-31	-	-	-		Khalsa
	4	1912-13					
	2	1926-27					Ex-Jagir Villages
	1	1942-43					
	1	1944-45					
	4	1911-12					
	1	1930-31					
Susner	220	1925-26	1949-50	1951-52	27	5,24,279	

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	2	1945-46					
Agar	249	1925-26	1949-50	1951-52	27		Khalsa Gwalior State
	2	1925-26	1957	-	30		Indore State
	1	1924-25					
	3	1913-14					
	8	1925-26					
	1	1942-43				5,32,888	Ex-Jagiri
	2	1918-19					
	1	1923-24					
	1	1924-25					
	5	1933-34					
	3	1934-35					
	2	1944-45					
	3	1909-10					
Shujalpur	241	1925-26	1950-51	1952-53	28		Khalsa
	5	1929	1950	-	20		Ex-Bhopal State
	2	1912-13					
	2	1923-24					
	6	1927-28				9,44,326	
	1	1930-31					
	1	1940-41					
	1	1944-45					
	1	1947-48					
	4	1951-52					
	3	1956-57					
Shajapur District	1132					29,11,899	

Table No. 17

Duration of Civil Cases

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
1. Without Trial	351	441	463	430	231	158	160
2. Exparte	320	231	278	252	286	301	172
3. Admission	73	210	291	94	64	275	86
4. Compromised	486	390	334	237	192	360	238
5. After Full Trial	542	757	636	487	316	724	178
6. Referred to Arbitration	-	-	-	-	-	-	61

Source: District and Sessions Judges, Dewas and Shajapur

Table No. 18

Pending Civil Suits

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1974	1975
1. Pendi[illegible]	1057	1038	1125	1308	1408	1705
2. Institu[illegible]	672	639	723	911	1084	1014
3. Revive[illegible]	13	12	37	-	-	13
4. Otherwi[illegible]	1	1	-	53	-	-
5. Total fo[illegible]	1743	1690	1885	2272	2492	2732
6. Disposed [illegible]	2	12	-	356	-	8
7. Pending a[illegible]	1738	1125	1308	1542	1484	1587

Source : District an[illegible] Judges, Dewas and Shajapur

Table No. 19

Appellate Cases

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
			REGULAR APPEALS				
1. Pending at the Beginning	[illegible]	[illegible]	738	816	912	1441	924
2. Instituted and Reinstituted	[illegible]	154	124	185	189	307	112
3. Otherwise Received	-	-	477	477	-	-	12
			MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS				
1. Pending at the Beginning	17[illegible]	178	200	246	279	346	300
2. Instituted and Reinstituted	46	55	74	64	88	139	91
3. Otherwise Received	1	-	142	142	-	-	12

Source : District and Sessions Judges, Dewas and Shajapur

Table No. 20

Nyaya Panchayat Cases

Year	Civil	Criminal	Year	Civil	Criminal
1	2	3	4	5	6
1952	497	853	1963	934	339
1953	538	639	1964	677	289
1954	1035	436	1965	739	351

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
1955	937	335	1966	1819	1660
1956	832	221	1967	1821	1712
1957	930	438	1968	1082	1229
1958	727	332	1969	1927	1145
1959	1041	527	1970	1525	1054
1960	969	323	1971	2125	1102
1961	782	248	1972	1947	1075
1962	1251	452	1973	2072	1235

Source : District Panchayat and Social Welfare Officer, Shajapur

Table No. 21

Educational Standards, 1951

(A) In all Areas

Category	Males	Females	Total
1. Literate (without any educational level)	24,676	2,898	27,574
2. Middle School	1,881	117	1,999
3. Matriculation or S.L.C./Higher Secondary	474	35	509
4. Intermediate in Arts or Science	72	5	77
5. Graduates & Post-Gradiates in Arts or Science	96	3	99
6. Technical Degrees or diplomas	20	1	21
7. Others	68	10	78
Total	27,288	3,069	30,357

(B) In Urban Areas Only

Category	Males	Females	Total
1. Literate (without any educational level	5,507	1,865	7,372
2. Middle School	1,016	82	1,098
3. Matriculation 0r S.L.S./Higher Secondary	281	28	309
4. Intermediate in Arts or Science	53	5	58
5. Graduates and Post Graduates in Arts or Science	82	2	84
6. Technical Degrees or diplomas	5	1	6
7. Others	1	4	5
Total	6,945	1,987	8,932

Table No. 22

Educational Standards, 1961

(A) In all Areas

Category	Males	Females	Total
1. Literate (without any educational level)	48,135	9,059	57,194
2. Primary or Junior Basic	12,689	1,863	14,552
3. Matriculation or Higher Secondary and above	2,367	212	2,579
Total	63,191	11,134	74,325

(B) In Urban Areas Only

1. Literate (without any educational level)	8,621	4,595	13,216
2. Primary or Junior Basic	4,825	1,314	6,139
3. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1,187	170	1,357
4. Technical diploma Not equal to Degree	16	-	16
5. Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree	2	-	2
6. University Degree or Post-Graduate Degree other than technical one	284	17	301
7. Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-Graduate Degree	49	2	51
Total	14,984	6,098	21,082

Table No. 23

Schools Run By The Tribal Welfare Department

Year	Primay Schools				Middle Schools			
	No.	Students	Teachers	Expenditure (Rs.)	No.	Students	Teachers	Expenditure (Rs.)
1955-56	1	42	5	N.A.	-	-	-	-
1960-61	1	47	5	N.A.	-	-	-	-
1965-66	2	206	8	56,413	-	-	-	-
1970-71	1	18	2	13,189	2	196	11	1,17,032
1971-72	1	20	2	18,409	2	174	11	1,21,402
1972-73	1	24	1	9,111	2	175	11	1,14,394
1973-74	1	22	2	14,385	2	125	11	1,56,325
1974-75	1	23	2	13,186	2	156	13	1,95,156
1975-76	1	23	2	19,875	2	94	13	1,72,690

Table No. 24

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population in Shajapur District

	1951 Scheduled Castes			1951 Scheduled Tribes			1961 Scheduled Castes			1961 Scheduled Tribes		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total	89,089	84,523	1,73,612	77	47	124	63,393	59,257	1,22,650	35	10	45
Rural	85,513	80,853	1,66,366	73	40	113	57,903	56,897	1,14,800	27	3	30
Urban	3,576	3,670	7,246	4	7	11	2,490	2,360	4,850	8	7	15

	1971 Scheduled Castes			1971 Scheduled Tribes		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total	77,794	73,483	1,51,277	157	176	333
Rural	74,018	70,124	1,44,142	153	165	318
Urban	3,776	3,359	7,135	4	11	15

Table No. 25

No. of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students in the Educational Institutions

Year	No. of Students			
	Primary Schools	Middle Schools	Higher Secondary Schools	Colleges
1960-61	201	167	N.A.	13
1965-66	3,495	1,435	257	N.A.
1970-71	2,747	1,798	340	44
1973-74	5,239	2,247	404	50
1974-75	5,161	2,172	383	72

Table No. 26

Pre-Primary Schools

Year	No. of Schools	No. of Students		No. of Teachers		Expenditure (Rs.)
		Boys	Girls	Male	Female	
1950-51	1	19	-	1	-	990
1955-56	1	45	-	1	-	1,800
1960-61	1	50	51	-	3	4,818
1965-66	1	70	55	1	4	13,441
1970-71	3	97	110	-	6	19,046
1971-72	3	116	111	-	7	14,047
1972-73	5	130	93	-	7	22,889
1973-74	6	189	169	-	13	39,395
1974-75	6	215	145	-	10	50,934
1975-76	5	246	182	-	10	41,991

Table No. 27

Junior & Senior Basic Schools

Year	Junior Basic Schools				Senior Basic Schools			
	Number	Students	Teachers	Expenditure (Rs.)	Number	Students	Teachers	Expenditure (Rs.)
1960-61	45	2,869	131	1,04,736	-	-	-	-
1965-66	45	2,285	69	1,64,260	11	2,101	103	96,222
1970-71	42	2,081	71	2,77,983	11	2,007	91	1,44,697
1971-72	42	2,819	75	3,02,826	11	2,267	98	1,57,192
1972-73	37	2,595	65	2,58,932	11	2,291	98	1,77,057
1973-74	37	2,285	68	3,44,567	11	2,252	102	2,09,959
1974-75	37	2,456	77	4,19,009	11	2,307	97	2,11,665

Table No. 28

Number of Schools by Management

Year	Government Schools			Run by Tribal Welfare Deptt.			Private		
	Pre-Primary	Primary	Middle	High/ Higher Secondary	Pre-Primary	Primary	Middle	Pre-Primary	Primary	Middle	High/ Higher Secondary
1950-51	1	210	24	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1955-56	1	390	26	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
1960-61	1	443	36	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	6
1965-66	1	459	74	18	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
1970-71	1	474	101	20	1	1	-	1	2	-	1
1971-72	1	568	102	20	1	1	-	1	2	-	6
1972-73	1	636	119	21	1	1	-	3	2	-	5
1973-74	1	676	120	24	1	1	1	4	3	1	4
1974-75	1	703	121	25	1	1	4	4	3	4	4
1975-76	1	703	122	25	1	1	7	3	3	7	4

Table No. 29

Progress of Medical and Public Health Activities (Tahsilwise) 1965-1976

	Years										
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	197
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SHAJAPUR TAHSIL											
No. of Hospitals	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
No. of Civil Disp.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
No. of Ayurvedic Disp.	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8
No. of P.H.Cs.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
No. of Doctors	8	8	9	9	9	11	11	13	13	15	15
No. of. Beds Available	62	62	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
SHUJALPUR TAHSIL											
No. of Hospitals	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
No. of Civil Disp.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
No. of Ayurvedic Disp.	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	14
No. of P.H.Cs.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
No. of Doctors	4	4	4	7	7	7	7	7	9	9	9
No. of Beds Available	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
AGAR TAHSIL											
No. of Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of Civil Disp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No. of Ayur. Disp.	-	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
No. of P.H.Cs.	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
No. of Doctors	-	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
No. of Beds Available	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
SUSNER TAHSIL											
No. of Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of Civil Disp.	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
No. of Ayur. Disp.	-	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
No. of P.H.Cs.	-	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
No. of Doctors	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
No. of Beds Available	-	8	8	8	28	28	28	28	28	28	28

Source :- District Family Planning-cum-Health, Officer, Shajapur

Table No. 30
Civil Dispensaries
(As on 31st. December 1976)

Name of Civil Dispensary	Year of Opening	Total Staff	Number of Beds available	Number of Patients Treated Indoor 1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nalkheda	1957	6	12	177	128	124	181	134	959	1,073
Akodia	1957	7	6	14	4	10	23	13	43	56
Zonkar	July 1961	6	4	28	282	429	606	311	200	217
Soyatkalan	7.7.1961	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sundersi	1967	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Choti Polai	20.3:1973	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kanad	21.2.1974	5	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Khokrakalan	1.4.1974	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Name of Civil Dispensary	Number of Patients Treated Outdoor 1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Nalkheda	17,115	17,139	17,780	17,331	17,709	27,629	30,093
Akodia	10,680	14,280	12,670	17,407	11,853	12,407	12,416
Zonkar	25,273	26,302	21,593	31,978	37,397	40,727	31,496
Soyatkalan	31,493	30,253	30,332	20,354	19,847	18,157	16,398
Sundersi	4,730	5,490	7,840	7,686	8,360	6,936	7,079
Choti Palai	-	-	-	-	-	7,282	8,137
Kanad	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,471
Khokrakalan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source :- Civil Surgeon, Shajapur

Table No. 31
Number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Registered and Employed

Period	Scheduled Castes Regis-tered	Employed	Remaining in Live Register	Scheduled Tribes Regis-tered	Employed	Remaining in Live Register
3rd Plan	588	75	92	88	24	25
1966-67	230	45	92	21	21	8
1967-68	293	22	166	43	6	6
1968-69	264	54	168	17	6	5
4th Plan	1,253	300	291	28	9	1
1975-76	582	121	362	1	-	-
Total	3,210	617	1,171	198	66	45

Source : District Employment Officer, Shajapur

APPENDIX - B

Table No. 1

List of Veterinary Institutions (Upto 1975)

Hospitals	Year of Establishment from	State time	Dispensaries	Year of Establishment From	State Time	Others
Shajapur		-do-	Sundersi		-do-	Artificial Insemination Centre-Agar
Shujalpur		-do-	Nalkheda		-do-	A.I. Units Shajapur
Agar		-do-	Avantipur-Badodiya		-do-	Shujalpur
Susner		-do-	Akodiya		-do-	Susner
Momen badodia			Khurdon Kalan			Cattle Breeding Farm-Agar
Soyat	1963		Gulana	1953		C.B. Units Ranthbhanwar
Badod	1966		Maksi	1955		Gulana
Kalapipal	1966		Modi	1957		Badod
Polaikalan	1974		Badagaon	1959		Badagaon/ Khardon Kalan
			Kanand	1957		Piplone/
			Piplonekalan	1960		Check-Post (Rinderpest Eradication Programme)
			Ranayal	1961		Soyat-Kalan
			Dupada	1962		
			Tilawad	1963		Rinderpest Vigilence Unit-Agar
			Ranthbhanwar	1963		Gosadan Shujalpur
			Nandni	1966		
			Sudavasa	1966		
			Tanodiya	1968		
			Behrawal	1969		
			Kiloda	1970		
			Mandoda	1970		
			Mangrola	1971		
			Barda-barkheda	1974		

Table No. 2

List of Post Offices
Sub-offices under Shajapur Head Office

1. Agar Malwa
2. Agar Bazar
3. Akodia
4. Arnia Kalan
5. Barodia
6. Barode
7. Barodia Kunhaniya
8. Berchha
9. Kalapipal
10. Jamner
11. Kalisindh
12. Khokhra Kalan
13. Maksi
14. Nalkhera
15. Polai Kalan
16. Shajapur Kutchery
17. Shajapur Town
18. Shujalpur City
19. Shujalpur Mandi
20. Shujalpur Station Road
21. Soyat Kalan
22. Sundersi
23. Susner

Table No. 3

List of Branch Post Offices in Shajapur District

SHAJAPUR H. O.

1. Abhaypur
2. Alaumrod
3. Bharad
4. Dillod
5. Dupada
6. Karedimataji
7. Nainawad
8. Panwadi
9. Sundera
10. Gopipur

1. AGAR MALWA

1. Agar Cantt.
2. Bapcha
3. Bhiyana
4. Gata
5. Ghurasiya
6. Gundikalan
7. Hargankhedi
8. Kanad
9. Lala
10. Malwasa
11. Nipania Hanuman
12. Palda
13. Piplonkalan
14. Shivgarh
15. Sirpoil
16. Tanodia
17. Nipnia Baijnath
18. Bijanagari

2. AGAR BAZAR

3. AKODIA

1. Chitawad
2. Hadlaikalan
3. Kadwala
4. Kethlai
5. Kewdakhedi
6. Kiloda
7. Khatsoor
8. Laharkheda
9. Madana
10. Manglai
11. Mohammadkheda
12. Polai Khurd
13. Rani Barod
14. Salsalai
15. Unchod

4. AWANTIPUR BARODI (ED SO)

5. BARODE

1. Bapcha
2. Jhalara Barode
3. Madkota
4. Lotia Krishna

6. BARODIA KUMARIA

1. Badagaon
2. Burlay
3. Burnawad
4. Dudhana
5. Karju
6. Khoria Ema

(Contd.)

7. Mathurakhedi
8. Mohna

7. BERCHA

1. Balon
2. Bardia Son
3. Bercha Town
4. Dendla
5. Iklera
6. Jamonia
7. Khoria Nayta
8. Lasudla Kulmi
9. Mundla Dangi
10. Ranth Bhanwar
11. Tilawad Govind

8. KALAPIPAL

1. Behrawal
2. Bercha Datar
3. Bhuria Khajuria
4. Chakraud
5. Dhabla Dhir
6. Farad
7. Kalapipalgaon
8. Khamlay
9. Lasudlya Gauri
10. Lasudiya Gauri
11. Mansaya
12. Nandni
13. Pipalianagar
14. Pochaner

9. KALISINDH

1. Bolai
2. Dastakhedi
3. Ghunsi
4. Gulana
5. Ladawad

10. KHOKRAKALAN

1. Bhensayagarh
2. Khardone Kalan
3. Khardone Khurd
4. Mohammadpur Machani
5. Samlia

11. JAMMER

1. Amlai
2. Arniakalan
3. Dhablaghosi
4. Dehandi
5. Padlia
6. Rolakhedi
7. Tilawad Maina

12. MAKSI

1. Alri
2. Jawasia Kumar
3. Jhonkar
4. Kanardi
5. Kanasiya
6. Khareli
7. Samgi

13. NALKHEDA

1. Bhandawad
2. Bhensela
3. Bijnakhedi
4. Dharola
5. Khelagaon
6. Pachlana
7. Pilwas

14. POLAI KALAN (ED SO)

15. SHAJAPUR KUTCHERY

16. SHAJAPUR TOWN

17. SHUJALPUR CITY (Delivery Office)

1. Bhilkhedi
2. Mayapur Mangrola

18. SHUJALPUR MANDI (ISG)

19. SHUJALPUR STATION ROAD (ED TSO)

20 SOYAT KALAN

1. Barai
2. Dehrikulmi
3. Dongargoan
4. Soyat Khurd
5. Loharia

21. SUNDERSI

1. Binaya
2. Deoli
3. Khadi
4. Makodia
5. Mortakewdi
6. Nipania Dhakad
7. Pagrawad Kalan
8. Mpalrawan

22. SUNSER

1. Bardaraoji
2. Chaparia
3. Gangapura
4. Laturi Gehlot
5. Modi
6. Sayampura

23. ARNIA KALAN

Table No. 4

List of Ayurvedic *Aushadhalayas*

1.	Panwadi	2.	Ranthbhawar
2.	Marania	4.	Maksi
5.	Dupada	6.	Manganj
7.	Gulana	8.	Bolai
9.	Choma	10.	Khatsaur
11.	Jamner	12.	Shujalpur Mandi
13.	Awantipur Badodia	14.	Matodi
15.	Kadwala	16.	Khardonkalan
17.	Behrawal	18.	Nandni
19.	B.Dattar	20.	Ranayal
21.	Tilawad	22.	Amiyakalan
23.	Tanodia	24.	Piplonkalan
25.	Ghurisiya	26.	Sudwas
27.	Dongargaon	28.	Modi
29.	Badagaon	30.	Pilwas
31.	Soyatkhurd		

Source : Civil Surgeon, Shajapur

Table No. 5

Places of Interest with Population

S.No.	Name of the Place	Population (1981)	Population (1991)
1.	Agar town	18,530	23,648
2.	Kanad Kasba	-	6,442
3.	Maksi	8,930	14,430
4.	Nalkheda (M)	8,681	10,936
5.	Shajapur	33,969	42,067
6.	Shujalpur	24,565	32,074
7.	Susner	8,178	10,705

Source : Census Report 1981, 1991

Table No. 6

List of Freedom Fighters

S.No.	Name and Address
1.	Shri Thakurlal S/o Shri Girnar Singh Choudhary, Dr. Lohia Marg, Shajapur.
2.	Shri Motiram S/o Abhiman Singhji Deshmukh, Behind Civil Hospital, Shujalpur.
3.	Shri Liladhar Joshi S/o Shri Haribaksha Joshi, Kanjipura, Shujalpur.
4.	Shri Ganeshdutta S/o Shri Shivnarayanji Sharma, Chhabani, Sadar Bazar, Agar.
5.	Shri Raghunandan Sharma S/o Shri Mohanlal Sharma, Bhatt Mohalla, Shajapur.
6.	Shri Pratapbhai S/o Gopal Singh, Haraypura, Shajapur.
7.	Shri Nandkishore S/o Siddhanath Bhatt, Bhatt Mohalla, Shajapur.
8.	Shri Kishorbhai S/o Ishbarilal Trivedi, Dashahara Maidan, Shajapur.
9.	Shri Mayashankar S/o Pannalal, Shajapur.
10.	Shri Ramchandra S/o Ganesh Doble, Shajapur.
11.	Shri Shankarrao S/o Balbantrao Thakre, Shajapur.
12.	Shri Prabhag Chandra S/o Narayanji Sharma, A.B. Road, Shajapur.
13.	Shri Shivnarayan S/o Ram Pratapji Upadhyay, Village Kumarisat, Shajapur.
14.	Shri Sobhagmal Jain S/o Chunnilal Parerwal, Thandla, Distt. Jhabua,
15.	Dr. Dinbandhu Jain, Chhota Bazar, Shujalpur.
16.	Shri Rajnarayan S/o Madanmurarilal, Shajapur.
17.	Shri Sobhagmal S/o Babulal Jain, Advocate, Dr. Lohia Marg, Shujalpur.
18.	Shri Purushottam S/o Gopal Sapre, Sagar.
19.	Shri Chandrashekhar S/o Shankarlal Bhatt, Bhatt Mohalla, Shajapur.
20.	Smt. Vina Soni W/o Gourishankar Soni, Shajapur.
21.	Shri Arjundeo, Jalandhar, Distt. Jalandhar, Punjab, Kalisindh.
22.	Shri Dr. Ramprasad S/o Gangadharji Shastri, Shastri Bhawan, Shujalpur Mandi
23.	Shri Vishnu Charan S/o Ghasiram Joshi, Village Rolakhedi, Barodia.
24.	Shri Kailash S/o Murarilal Mathur, 17, Chitragupta Marg, Shajapur.
25.	Shri Premnarayan Soni S/o Mansukhlal Soni, Nagnagani Road, Shajapur.
26.	Shri Manakchand S/o Mojilal Jain, 123, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Shajapur.
27.	Shri Mulla Hatimbhai S/o Abdeali Bohra, Bohara Mohalla, Shajapur.
28.	Shri Pooranlal S/o Ganpat Singh Patel, Bibali, Village Berchha.
29.	Smt. Shanti Devi W/o Rameshwar Sharma, Hat Maidan, Mahupura, Shajapur.
30.	Shri Kaishav Chandra S/o Ghanshyamji Mehta, 31, Gandhi Marg, Shajapur.
31.	Shri Shankarlal S/o Ramgopal Nagar, 30, Nai Sadak, Shajapur.
32.	Shri Parmal Singh S/o Ram Prasad, Village Kebarakheri, Shajapur.
33.	Shri Girdhari Singh S/o Ram Singh, Village Salsalai, Shajapur.
34.	Shri Ramshankar S/o Haribakash Joshi, Shujalpur.
35.	Shri Nandram S/o Tulsiram Sonakniya, Aranyakala.
36.	Shri Gulam Mohammad Khan S/o Hazarat gul Khan, 7, Dabaripura Ward, Shujalpur.
37.	Shri Brijkishor S/o Ramgopal Shrivastav, Tambolipura, Shujalpur.
38.	Shri Karansingh S/o Ranjit Singh, Tilabad.
39.	Shri Ramesh Dube, Ex. M.L.A., Nai Sarak, Shajapur.

APPENDIX - C

Table No. 1

Administrative Divisions

Tahsils	Area in sq. km.	Population 1981*	Population 1991	Number of Inhabited Villages*	Number of towns
Susner	644.23	1,51,496	1,01,386	206	2
Nalkheda	597.32	-	84,715	-	2
Badod	735.98	-	92,446	-	1
Agar	724.40	1,65,036	1,11,365	277	2
Shajapur	1811.91	2,83,739	3,46,573	333	2
Shujalpur	815.67	2,39,976	1,61,052	245	3
Kalapipal	815.67	-	1,35,711	-	-

*Census of India, 1981
Source: State District Primary Census Abstract, 1991

Table No. 2
Normal and Extreme Rainfall

Station - Shajapur (in m.m.)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Highest annual Rainfall as % of Normal Year	Lowest annual Rainfall as % of Normal Year	Heviest Rainfall in 24 Hours Amount (in m. m.)	Date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1960	30.6		16.0		11.4	149.4	361.8	462.0	13.5	10.1	-	-	1054.8	06%	-	-	-
1970	35.2	2.5	5.1	3.5	13.0	178.0	129.3	289.8	162.9				799.3		24.0%		
1975						161.5	163.4	338.5	361.6	43.3			1068.3	1.9%		157.2	12.9.75
1980						262.3	187.6	255.1	70.8			23.5	799.3		24.0%	112.3	30.8.80
1985					7.4	36.0	212.0	561.4	326.8	104.5			1248.1	19.0%		266.2	9.8.85
1986	4.0	45.3				203.1	653.7	439.1	12.3				1357.5	29.5%		214.4	24.7.86
1987	27.5	7.5			9.10	121.7	115.4	559.3	19.9	30.0		21.8	911.9		13.0%	126.7	25.8.87
1988				17.9		109.7	336.0	327.0	104.4	107.6		1002.6			4.0%	146.7	5.8.88
1989						143.2	121.6	379.8	13.5				658.3			74.6	7.6.89
1990					42.9	236.7	180.9	547.8	279.5				1287.8	22.9%		129.0	19.8.90
1991						67.9	525.7	345.9	3.8				948.3		10.0%	143.8	31.7.91
1992						18.4	155.0	295.0	82.0	24.6			575.0		44.1%	191.1	17.8.92

(Contd.)

Station - Shujalpur (in m.m.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1960	66.0		43.0		5.0	126.8	164.2	523.1	33.2				961.3		9.6%		
1970	12.0	16.0	14.0		1.0	158.0	164.0	511.0	282.1	21.0			1103.0	3.8%			
1975						57.0	154.8	328.1	282.1	31.0			853.0		19.8%	79.0	12.9.75
1980						237.0	144.0	216.0	39.0			32.0	668.0		37.2%	85.0	30.8.80
1985						19.0	197.0	755.0	171.0	71.0			1213.0	14.1%		249.0	9.8.85
1986		33.0				208.0	118.0	343.0	24.0	8.0			1734.0	63.1%		189.0	24.7.86
1987	32.0	1.0				52.5	313.5	570.0	16.0	122.0		12.0	1119.0	5.2%		108.0	25.8.87
1988			2.0			120.0	294.0	266.0	64.0	86.0	2.0		832.0		21.8%	76.0	5.8.88
1989			2.0			115.0	92.0	343.0	56.0				608.0		42.8%	52.0	7.8.89
1990	2.0	2.0			74.5	197.0	288.0	429.0	227.0	3.0	3.0	19.0	1244.5	17.2%		92.4	19.8.90
1991				4.0		115.0	359.0	345.0	2.0				825.5		22.4%	79.0	25.8.91
1992					32.0	21.4	188.6	258.0	110.0	33.0			643.0		39.5%	119.0	17.8.92

Station - Agar (in m.m.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1960	45.7		12.7			153.1	340.5	329.1	48.1				931.3		0.2%		
1970	7.0	5.0	10.0	0.0	67.0	190.0	47.0	188.0	92.0	1.0			607.0		34.5%		
1975						166.2	173.9	275.0	240.0	29.6			885.7		5.0%	110.5	12.9.75
1980						247.7	153.1	210.7	34.4			21.4	667.3		28.5%	55.0	3.7.80
1985						9.0	298.0	517.0	327.0	120.0			1271.0	36.2%		189.0	24.9.85
1986		21.0				122.0	612.0	388.0	2.0				1145.0	22.7%		140.0	24.7.86
1987	46.0	5.0			16.0	132.0	143.0	532.0	19.0	46.0		27.0	966.0	3.5%		155.0	25.8.87

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1988						217.0	141.2	271.9	211.9	136.0			978.0	4.8%		122.2	5.8.88
1989						120.5	89.5	320.8	33.2				564.0		39.6%	53.4	12.8.89
1990						245.0	199.1	506.0	339.9				1290.0	38.3%		95.0	16.8.90
1991						49.6	463.0	308.6	3.0				824.2		11.7%	153.3	26.7.91
1992						75.0	174.0	143.6	118.6	82.0			593.2		36.5%	82.0	11.10.92

Station - Susner (in m.m)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1960	25.0		2.0			51.1	207.5	365.5	12.0	5.0			668.1		22.8%		
1970	5.3	7.1	1.0		3.3	166.4	93.2	363.2	147.1				692.6		19.9%		
1975		2.5			1.6	144.0	311.0	215.6	213.9	27.2			915.8	5.9%		79.8	4.7.75
1980						202.0	206.3	232.1	61.0			15.6	717.0		17.%	95.0	22.6.80
1985					9.0		259.5	666.3	332.7	235.1			1502.6	73.7%		185.4	23.9.85
1986	2.2	23.2				92.4	836.8	318.4		5.0			1278.0	47.7%		142.4	24.7.86
1987	40.4	2.0				99.0	194.0	692.0	68.0	30.0		15.2	1140.6	31.9%		240.0	25.8.87
1988						151.0	129.0	246.0	68.0	58.0			652.0		24.6%	144.7	5.8.88
1989	3.0		1.0		9.0	69.0	155.0	346.0	46.0				629.0		27.3%	79.0	22.7.89
1990		3.0	21.0		36.0	231.0	147.0	345.8	304.4				1112.2	28.6%		102.2	16.9.90
1991						12.1	287.9	417.0	3.0				732.0		15.4%	138.0	25.8.91
1992						8.0	237.1	190.7	79.4	176.0			645.0		25.4%	122.0	11.10.92

(Contd.)

Station - Badod (in m.m.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1985							149.0	405.0	227.0	110.0			891.0		4.5%	137.0	9.8.85
1986		9.0				71.4	822.0	692.0	11.0				1605.4	72.0%		283.0	16.8.86
1987	43.0					107.0	87.0	611.0	19.7	95.6		8.0	971.3	4.0%		240.0	25.8.87
1988				9.5		112.0	250.0	439.2	128.5	78.2			1017.4	9.0%		135.5	5.8.88
1989			6.1			148.5	191.5	256.0	49.0				645.0	30.9%		71.0	1.7.89
1990					64.0	237.5	296.8	453.0	230.0				1281.3	37.3%		84.8	28.6.90
1991						30.2	480.8	439.0	9.0				959.0	2.8%		165.0	20.8.91
1992						81.0	202.0	119.0	82.0	101.0	10.0		559.0		40.1%	61.0	11.10.92

Station - Nalkheda (in m.m.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1985							129.4	651.0	397.7	227.6			1405.7	62.5%		297.1	24.9.85
1986		18.2				62.7	644.3	278.7	28.0				1031.9	19.3%		136.0	24.7.86
1987	48.4					40.0	110.0	607.2	45.0	45.0		23.0	818.6		5.1%	138.0	25.8.87
1988						136.0	174.0	406.0	41.0	64.0			821.0		5.1%	163.0	5.8.88
1989						111.2	125.8	291.0	75.2				603.2		70.3%	45.0	1.9.89
1990		11.0				147.4	97.0	354.7	274.9				885.0	2.3%		122.0	16.9.90
1991						13.2	336.6	364.4	1.0				715.0		17.4%	97.0	25.8.91
1992						7.0	214.0	394.0	122.0	46.0			783.0		9.5%	144.0	18.8.92

(Contd.)

Station - Kalapipal (in m.m.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1986		20.6				162.3	752.7	183.0					1118.6	5.2%		135.0	24.6.86
1987	33.0	19.0				9.5	177.2	395.3	35.0	25.0		11.0	705.0		34%	51.0	25.8.87
1988						140.0	254.0	197.5	44.5	71.0			707.0		33.5%	82.0	5.8.88
1989						99.0	82.0	343.0	24.0				548.0		49.5%	73.0	10.8.39
1990					45.0	214.8	258.0	536.2	162.0				1216.0	14.4%		123.0	27.6.90
1991						119.0	450.0	334.0	7.0				910.0		14.4%	102.0	31.7.91
1992						12.0	225.0	422.0	70.0	52.0			783.0		26.3%	132.0	17.8.92

Source : Superintendent, Land Records, Shajapur

Table No. 3

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the District Excluding the Hilly Regions

No. of Years	Range in m.m.	No. of years	Range in m.m.
1975	930.7	1984	960.2
1976	1127.7	1985	1255.2
1977	808.3	1986	1324.3
1978	876.8	1987	947.5
1979	746.7	1988	858.6
1980	712.9	1989	607.9
1981	869.9	1990	1188.1
1982	915.6	1991	844.9
1983	878.1	1992	654.4

Source : Superintendent, Land Records, Shajapur

Table No. 4

Station-wise Number of Rainy Days and Rainfall

(in mm.)

Year / Stations	1960		1970		1975		1980		1985		1986	
	Rainy days	Rainfall	Rainy days	Rainfall	Rainy days	Rainfall	Rainy days	Rainfall	Rainy days	Rainfall	Rainy days	Rainfall
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Shajapur	36	931.3	-	929.8	58	1068.3	41	799.3	36	1298.1	36	1357.5
Shujalpur	34	961.3	-	1103.0	51	853.0	36	668.0	33	1213.0	38	1734.0
Agar	36	931.3	-	607.0	40	885.7	41	667.3	35	1271.0	36	1145.0
Susner	32	668.1	-	692.6	52	911.7	28	717.0	25	1502.6	36	1278.0
Badod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	891.0	36	1605.4
Nalkhedi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	1405.7	28	1031.9
Kalapipal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	1118.6

Year / Stations	1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		19892	
	Rainy days	Rainfall	Rainy days	Rainfall	Rainy days	Rainfall	Rainy days	Rainfall	Rainy days	Rainfall	Rainy days	Rainfall
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Shajapur	35	911.6	46	1002.6	35	658.3	47	1287.8	27	948.3	28	575.0
Shujalpur	35	1119.0	50	832.0	34	608.0	60	1244.5	38	825.5	34	643.0
Agar	34	966.0	35	978.0	30	564.0	47	1290.0	24	824.2	31	593.2
Susner	33	1140.6	45	652.0	28	629.0	43	1112.2	33	732.0	33	645.0
Badod	28	971.3	40	1017.4	35	645.0	45	1281.3	29	959.0	26	559.0
Nalkhedi	34	818.6	36	821.0	29	603.2	45	885.0	20	715.0	33	783.0
Kalapipal	35	705.0	41	707.0	31	548.0	49	1216.0	28	910.0	32	783.0

Source : Superintendent, Land Records, Shajapur

Table No. 5
Normal Temperature and Relative Humidity
Station - Shajapur

Months	1974 Maximum	1974 Minimum	1974 Mean-Maximum	1974 Mean Minimum	1974 Relative Humidity 08.30	1974 Relative Humidity 17.30	1976 Maximum	1976 Minimum	1976 Mean-Maximum	1976 Mean-Minimum	1976 Relative Humitity 08.30	1976 Relative Humitity 17.30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6
January	31.3	02.5	25.9	07.1	55	28	29.7	05.4	26.1	10.1	67%	38%
February	34.3	01.7	28.1	09.0	43	22	32.9	06.0	28.9	11.2	59%	28%
March	38.7	11.3	35.7	16.8	35	16	36.6	08.9	32.4	15.8	37%	21%
April	41.7	16.5	38.7	22.4	27	12	41.3	15.6	17.4	21.3	30%	14%
May	42.0	19.3	39.8	25.7	39	20	41.8	24.1	39.6	26.6	43%	17%
June	40.9	21.7	37.6	26.2	59	34	42.3	20.8	34.4	24.7	69%	49%
July	37.4	22.2	31.8	24.0	82	67	36.9	21.3	31.5	24.0	83%	66%
August	33.0	21.3	29.2	23.1	85	71	31.5	22.1	28.9	23.0	86%	77%
September	37.3	19.6	33.7	22.3	70	52	33.3	19.9	30.5	21.9	82%	65%
October	33.8	11.5	31.4	18.9	71	56	35.8	12.9	33.9	17.2	50%	35%
November	32.3	04.3	29.0	08.6	47	36	33.8	11.9	30.7	17.2	69%	52%
December	29.2	03.8	25.9	08.0	57	40	31.0	5.4	27.6	11.0	64%	45%

Source : District Statistical Hand Book, Shajapur, 1976, 1981

Table No. 6
Area and Population 1981 and 1991

S.No.	Tahsil	Year	Area Sq. Km.	Population Total	Population Males	Population Females
1.	Susner	1981	1,271.8	1,51,496	78,023	73,473
		1991	644.23	1,01,386	52,164	49,222
2.	Agar	1981	1,454.3	1,65,036	85,423	79,613
		1991	724.40	1,11,365	57,992	53,372
3.	Shajapur	1981	1,806.9	2,83,739	1,47,477	1,36,262
		1991	1,811.91	3,46,573	1,81,243	1,65,330
4.	Shujalpur	1981	1,645.0	2,39,976	1,24,594	1,15,382
		1991	815.67	1,61,052	84,294	76,758
5.	Nalkheda	1991	597.32	84,715	43,920	40,795
6.	Badod	1991	735.98	92,446	47,766	44,680
7.	Kalapipal	1991	815.67	1,35,711	71,315	64,396
District Total		1981	6,196.0	8,40,247	4,35,517	4,04,730
		1991	6,196.00	10,33,248	5,38,694	4,94,554

Source : 1. Census of India, 1981 Series II, M.P. Part II - A
2. District Primary Census Abstract 1991 (Provisional Computer Sheet)

Table No. 7
Decadal Variation in Population, 1901-91

Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade variation
1901	3,05,863	-	-
1911	3,33,977	+ 28,114	+ 9.19
1921	3,27,959	- 6,018	- 1.80
1931	3,62,714	+ 34,755	+ 10.60
1941	4,18,279	+ 45,565	+ 12.56
1951	4,33,216	+ 24,937	+ 6.11
1961	5,26,135	+ 92,919	+ 21.45
1971	6,78,359	+ 1,55,224	+ 28.93
1981	8,40,247	+ 1,61,888	+ 23.86
1991	10,33,248	+ 1,93,001	+ 22.97

Source : 1. Census of India 1981
2. District Primary Census Abstract 1991 (Provisional Computer Sheet)

Table No. 8
Rural-Urban Percentage Decadal Variation of Population, 1901-1991

Year	Total	Rural	Urban
1901-11	+ 9.19	+ 10.80	- 8.00
1911-21	- 1.80	- 0.69	- 16.14
1921-31	+ 10.60	+ 11.27	+ 0.26
1931-41	+ 12.56	+ 9.12	+ 70.91
1941-51	+ 6.11	+ 6.61	+ 0.67
1951-61	+ 21.45	+ 18.74	+ 52.53
1961-71	+ 28.93	+ 26.94	+ 46.67
1971-81	+ 23.86	+ 19.13	+ 60.41
1981-91	+ 22.97	+ 18.85	+ 46.58

Source : 1. Census of India, 1981
2. District Primary Census Abstract 1991 (Provisional Computer Sheet)

Table No. 9
Sex-Ratio 1901-1971

Year	Total	Rural	Urban
1901	N.A.	N.A.	931
1911	942	941	947
1921	932	930	960
1931	927	927	928
1941	946	947	941
1951	966	967	959
1961	943	948	898
1971	931	936	899
1981	929	934	904
1991	918	920	910

Source : 1. Census of India, 1981
2. District Primary Census Abstract 1991 (Provisional Computer Sheet)

Table No. 10
Religious Composition

S.No.	Religion	Population	Percentage to total Population	Growth-Rate
1.	Hindus	7,45,054	88.67	+ 23.50
2.	Muslims	83,527	9.94	+ 28.01
3.	Christians	169	0.02	- 17.56
4.	Sikhs	517	0.06	+ 105.96
5.	Buddhists	7	-	-
6.	Jains	10,973	1.31	+ 17.21

Source : Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, Shajapur, 1990

Table No. 11
Rural-Urban Composition of Population, 1971

S.No.	Tahsil	Year	No. of Villages		No. of Towns	Population		
			Inhabited	Un-inhabited		Total	Rural	Urban
1.	Susner	1981	206	10	3	1,51,496	1,25,738	25,758
		1991	-	-	-	1,01,386	80,071	21,315
2.	Agar	1981	277	1	2	1,65,036	1,39,269	25,767
		1991	-	-	-	1,11,365	81,275	30,090
3.	Shajapur	1981	333	22	2	2,83,739	2,40,840	42,899
		1991	-	-	-	3,46,573	2,90,076	56,497
4.	Shujalpur	1981	245	20	2	2,39,976	2,09,632	30,344
		1991	-	-	-	1,61,052	1,11,770	49,282
5.	Nalkheda	1991	-	-	-	84,715	68,143	16,572
6.	Badod	1991	-	-	-	92,446	83,316	9,130
7.	Kalapipal	1991	-	-	-	1,35,711	1,35,711	-
District Total		1981	1,061	53	9	8,40,247	7,15,479	1,24,768
		1991	-	-	-	10,33,248	8,50,362	1,82,886

Source : 1. Census of India, 1981
2. District Primary Census Abstract, 1991 (Provisional Computer Sheet)
Note : No. of Villages and Towns figures regarding to Census 1991 are not available

Table No. 12
Number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 1981 and 1991

S.No.	Tahsil	Year	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
			Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1.	Susner	1981	31,494	29,220	2,274	6,091	5,865	226
		1991	21,336	19,246	2,090	2,536	2,352	1,659
2.	Agar	1981	38,987	36,768	2,219	780	679	101
		1991	27,827	24,361	3,466	1,198	818	380
3.	Shajapur	1981	69,178	64,461	4,717	9,446	9,170	276
		1991	84,604	77,955	6,649	11,628	1,136	492
4.	Shujalpur	1981	45,732	42,190	3,542	2,105	2,019	86
		1991	33,144	26,652	6,492	1,533	1,292	241
5.	Nalkheda	1991	18,414	16,508	1,906	5,555	5,250	350
6.	Badod	1991	21,155	20,429	726	55	43	12
7.	Kalapipal	1991	24,348	24,348	-	1,947	1,947	-
District Total		1981	1,85,391	1,72,639	12,752	18,422	17,733	689
		1991	2,30,828	2,09,499	21,329	24,452	22,793	1,659

Source : 1. Census of India, 1981
2. District Primary Census Abstract 1991 (Provisional Computer Sheet)

Table No. 13
Working Women 1981

S.No.	Category	No. of Women Workers		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1.	Cultivators	26,087	25,374	713
2.	Agricultural Labourers	41,127	38,826	2,301
3.	Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing Servicing and Repairs (V(a) of Census 1971)	1,706	1,414	292
4.	Other Workers (III, IV V and VI to IX)	3,564	1,728	1,836

Source : Census of India, 1981
Note : (Description of categories as per 1971 Census)
III - Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantation, Orchards and allied activities.
IV - Mining and Quarrying
Vb - Other than Household Industry
VI to IX - Construction, Transport, Storage and Communication and other Services

Table No. 14
Working Women 1991

S.No.	Categories	No. of Women Workers		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1.	Cultivators	49,038	47,292	1,746
2.	Agricultural Labourers	54,744	51,217	3,527
3.	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantation, Orchards and allied activities	216	171	45
4.	Mining and Quarrying	44	40	4
5.	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs, a) In Household Industry	1,940	1,605	335
	b) In other than Household Industry	719	382	337
6.	Construction	476	305	171
7.	Trade and Commerce	584	189	395
8.	Transport, Storage and Communication	49	7	42
9.	Other Services	3,069	1,179	1,890

Source : District Primary Census Abstract, 1991 (Provisional Computer Sheet)

Table No. 15
Land Utilization Statistics

(In '000 Ha.)

Year	Geographical Area	Forest	Land Put to Non-Agricultural uses	Barren and Unculurable Land	Permanent Pastures & other Grazing Lands	Land under Misc. Tree Crops & Groves	Culturable Waste	Current Follows	Old Follows	Net Area Sown	Area Sown More than Once	Gross Cropped Area
1975-76	617.8	2.4	39.3	52.9	77.6	0.1	31.1	4.9	2.7	408.0	41.0	449.0
1980-81	617.8	2.9	40.6	53.7	66.6	-	31.4	4.8	2.7	415.1	41.4	456.5
1985-86	617.8	2.9	42.5	51.8	60.2	-	29.7	1.9	3.4	425.4	98.9	524.3
1986-87	617.8	2.8	42.4	51.5	59.0	0.1	29.9	2.4	3.2	426.5	87.0	513.5
1987-88	617.8	2.6	42.5	51.2	59.0	0.1	29.4	1.6	3.3	428.1	105.5	533.6
1988-89	617.8	2.7	42.3	51.3	58.8	0.1	28.1	1.5	3.0	430.0	116.7	546.7
1989-90	617.8	2.8	42.7	51.3	64.8	0.1	22.6	2.5	3.0	429.0	77.0	506.0
1990-91	617.8	2.8	42.8	49.1	64.8	0.1	22.4	1.7	2.8	431.0	49.0	580.0
1991-92	617.8	6.6	43.0	45.9	64.3	0.1	22.1	1.9	2.9	431.1	92.9	534.0

Source : Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) for the years; 1976; 1981 and 1988
-Basic Agricultural Statistics of Madhya Pradesh (1986-87 to 1990-91)
-Basic Agricultural Statistics of Madhya Pradesh (1987-88 to 1991-92)
-Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, District Shajapur, 1990

Table No. 16
Area Under Principal Crops

(In '000 Ha.)

Year	Paddy	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram	Tur	Moong Moth	Groundnut	Soyabean	Sugarcane	Condiments & Spices	Fruits & Vegetables	Cotton
1975-76	7.3	70.1	172.2	15.9	35.9	13.4	16.6	37.6	5.9	3.2	4.8	1.6	51.2
1980-81	5.3	47.6	152.7	20.2	45.5	19.7	13.0	23.0	21.9	2.1	5.8	1.8	34.1
1985-86	3.2	61.7	139.9	21.8	84.1	9.6	5.8	11.4	86.2	2.2	5.2	1.9	9.5
1986-87	2.8	55.1	132.3	24.5	77.3	5.7	4.6	10.3	108.5	2.5	5.0	2.1	5.7
1987-88	3.0	56.0	146.3	23.9	78.0	6.6	4.9	9.4	110.9	2.4	9.1	2.7	1.6
1988-89	2.5	63.1	121.2	24.3	82.6	8.0	3.7	11.6	127.5	2.1			3.0
1989-90	1.9	36.6	119.5	21.8	60.2	7.7	3.6	13.7	149.3	1.9			2.8
1990-91	1.6	68.1	111.9	26.1	92.0	7.4		8.7	173.0				2.5
1991-92	1.3	61.9	85.9	24.6	77.4	4.7		5.3	216.1				1.1

Sources - Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) for the years; 1976; 1981 and 1988
- Basic Agricultural Statistics of Madhya Pradesh (1986-87 to 1990-91)
- Basic Agricultural Statistics of Madhya Pradesh (1987-88 to 1991-92)
- Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, District Shajapur. 1990

Table No. 17
Production of Principal Crops

(In '000 Tonnes)

Year	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram	Tur	Moong Moth	Groundnut	Soyabean	Sugarcane (Gur)	Cotton ('000)
1975-76	4.5	9[illegible]4	111.2	20.9	24.5	10.6	6.6	39.4	2.9	7.1	19.3
1980-81	2.3	52.6	[illegible]	20.3	30.7	11.0	3.1	17.8	9.4	2.7	11.8
1985-86	2.1	101.5	125.6	19.7	62.0	8.4	1.8	6.2	63.3	2.7	2.7
1986-87	1.4	97.0	82.1	19.0	50.4	4.0	1.2	5.9	60.8	3.8	1.2
1987-88	1.6	104.5	169.6	26.9	63.8	4.5	1.2	7.0	60.7	4.5	0.8
1988-89	1.5	135.1	117.2	37.2	73.4	8.8	1.4	10.8	20.2	4.7	1.5
1989-90	1.0	67.6	148.9	44.9	44.3	5.4		8.9	95.2		1.4
1990-91	1.1	157.0	123.6	36.4	78.0	5.3		5.3	155.6		1.4
1991-92	0.9	153.1	63.6	23.5	69.0	3.0		3.2	156.0		0.5

Source : Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) for the years: 1976, 1981 and 1988
- Basic Agricultural Statistics of Madhya Pradesh (1986-87 to 90-91)
- Basic Agricultural Statistics of Madhya Pradesh (1987-88 to 1991-92)
- Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, District Shajapur, 1990

Table No. 18
Sourcewise Gross Irrigation

(In '000 ha.)

Year	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Other Sources	Total Gross Irrigated Area	Area Irrigated More than once	Total Net Irrigated Area
1975-76	4.5	1.3	24.7	2.1	32.6	0.7	31.9
1980-81	6.8	1.4	26.2	2.9	37.3	1.1	36.2
1985-86	8.4	2.2	58.6	9.2	78.4	1.4	77.0
1986-87	9.8	2.9	61.5	10.0	84.2	3.6	80.6
1987-88	8.7	2.9	67.3	11.7	90.6	1.7	88.9
1988-89 *	5.7	3.3	73.6	13.9	97.5	1.1	96.4
1989-90 *	1.8	1.3	62.1	8.7	75.7	1.8	73.9
1990-91 *	8.2	2.0	84.4	24.2	119.4	0.6	118.8
1991-92 *	9.4	2.6	87.5	28.7	131.2	2.9	128.3

Sources : Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) for the years; 1976; 1981 and 1988
- Basic Agricultural Statistics of Madhya Pradesh (1986-87 to 1990-91)
- Basic Agricultural Statistics of Madhya Pradesh (1987-88 to 1991-92)
- Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, District Shajapur, 1990

* Net Irrigated Area

Table No. 19
Cropwise Irrigated Area

(in '000 ha)

Year	Paddy	Jowar	Maize	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Lentil (Masur)	Rape & Mast-ard	Lins-eed	Cot-ton	Sugar-cane	Total Cer-eals	Total Pulses	Total Oil seeds	Total Spices & Condi-ments	Total Fruits & Veget-ables	Total Food Crops	Total Non-food Crops
1975-76	0.08			17.6	0.4	6.9			0.03	0.05	3.2	18.1	7.4	0.03	2.3	1.1	3 2.0	
1980-81	0.2	0.04	0.1	16.0	0.1	14.5		0.01	0.02	0.06	2.1	16.5	15.0	0.4	1.9	1.2	36.6	0.7
1985-86	-	-	0.01	35.0	0.1	34.7	0.5	0.01	0.07	0.2	2.2	35.1	35.3	0.7	2.8	1.3	76.7	1.7
1986-87	0.1	0.07	0.6	35.0	0.1	36.1	0.5	0.02	0.03	0.06	2.5	36.0	36.6	3.2	3.5	1.6	80.0	4.2
1987-88	0.09	0.02	0.2	38.4	0.1	36.6	0.6	0.1	0.07	0.01	2.4	38.9	37.3	1.3	7.7	2.2	88.4	2.2
1988-89	0.04	-		46.1		38.0					2.1	45.3	38.9	0.9			95.7	1.8
1989-90	0.06			27.7		35.1					1.9	28.0	35.7	1.5			73.3	2.4
1990-91	0.03			57.5														
1991-92	0.05			56.2														

Sources : Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) for the years, 1976; 1981 and 1988
- Basic Agricultural Statistics, Madhya Pradesh (1986-87 to 90-91)
- Basic Agricultural Statistics, Madhya Pradesh, (1987-88 to 1991-92)
- Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, District Shajapur, 1990

Table No. 20
Per Hectare Use of Fertilizers

(In Kg.)

Year	Nitrogenous	Phosphatic	Potassic	Total
1975-76	2.49	1.35	0.08	3.92
1980-81	3.39	2.96	0.65	7.00
1985-86	8.26	7.62	1.19	17.07
1986-87	9.93	8.94	1.19	20.06
1987-88	9.65	9.69	0.75	20.09

Source : Agricultural Statistics (M P.) for the years, 1976, 1981 and 1988

Table No. 21
High Yielding Varieties Coverage

(In '000 Ha)

Year	Paddy	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Bajra	Total
1975-76	1.8	24.4	17.3	0.1	-	43.6
1980-81	0.3	20.0	16.7	2.8	-	39.8
1985-86	3.1	55.8	140.2	20.7	0.6	220.4
1986-87	-	38.4	85.0	7.0	-	130.5
1987-88	-	38.0	85.0	4.2	-	127.2

Source : Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) for the years, 1976; 1981 and 1988

Table No. 22
No. of Agricultural Implements and Machinery

Year	Ploughs		Carts	Sugarcane Crushers		Irrigation Pumps		Tractors
	Wooden	Iron		Power Driven	Bullock Driven	With Oil Engine	Electric	
1975-76	55,235	77	41,020	49	802	2,621	4,075	196
1980-81	56,306	212	44,621	103	830	3,774	7,872	368
1985-86	62,021	899	46,942	197	832	4,186	13,221	708
1986-87	63,004	909	45,577	285	697	3,528	15,144	700
1987-88	60,752	1,722	48,804	-	491	2,867	21,740	883
1990-91	62,817	2,056						1,041
1991-92	62,791	2,056						1,042

Source : Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) for the years, 1976; 1981 and 1988
- Basic Agricultural Statistics, Madhya Pradesh (1986-87 to 90-91)
- Basic Agricultural Statistics, Madhya Pradesh (1987-88 to 91 to 92)

Table No. 23
Livestock and Poultry

(Nos. in '000)

Year	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Horses & Ponies	Pigs	Others	Total Livestock	Cocks & Hens
1975-76	423.2	141.7	6.6	114.0	4.6	4.6			44.4
1980-81	429.6	145.6	8.3	127.8	4.4	4.9			61.0
1985-86	411.6	161.3	12.6	133.5	2.8	5.9	3.8	731.5	57.8
1986-87	394.5	151.7	12.9	139.3	3.0	6.1	3.7	711.2	63.9
1990-91	387.9	137.5	—	—	160.1	—	—	685.5	64.2*
1991-92	320.0	137.3	—	—	160.3	—	—	617.6	64.2*

Source : Agricultural Statistics (M.P.) for the years, 1976, 1981 and 1988
- Basic Agricultural Statistics, Madhya Pradesh, (1986-87 to 90-91)
- Basic Agricultural Statistics, Madhya Pradesh, (1987-88 to 91 to 92)

* Total Poultry

Table No. 24
Distribution of Workers

S. No.	Categories	1981	S. No.	Categories	1991
1.	Population	340,247	1.	Population	10,33,248
2.	Total Main Workers	305,736	2.	Total Main Workers	3,96,024
3.	Cultivators	154,794	3.	Cultivators	1,98,255
4.	Agricultural Labourer	90,184	4.	Agricultural Labourers	1,22,157
5.	Household Industries, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (Va of Census 1971)	9,181	5.	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, hunting, Plantation, Orchards and allied activities	7,597
6.	Other Workers (III, IV, Vb, VI, IX of Census 1971)	51,577	6.	Mining and Quarrying	156
7.	Marginal Worker	60,211	7.	Manufacturing, Processing and Repairs	
				(1) Household Industries	7,643
				(2) Other than Household Industries	9,156
			8.	Construction	6,258
			9.	Trade and Commerce	17,623
			10.	Transport, Storage and Communication	4,492
			11.	Other Services	22,687
			12.	Marginal Workers	5,71,760
			13.	Non-Workers	65,464

Source : 1. Census of India 1981
2. District Primary Census Abstract 1991

Table No. 25
Production and Value of Minerals

(Production - M. T.)
(Value - Rs.)

Year	Stone		Clay		Sand		Muram		Limestone	
	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value
1980	2,44,133	4,88,266	1,226	2,452	10,511	21,022	51,736	1,03,472	148	296
1985	94,782	5,68,692	497	2,979	13,924	83,966	22,444	85,776	58	550
1986	1,13,705	6,82,230	2,466	14,797	25,245	1,51,470	27,879	1,11,517	43	250
1987	76,545	4,59,271	1,173	4,692	20,363	1,22,182	26,684	1,06,735	-	-
1988	61,194	3,67,163	1,519	9,112	44,381	2,66,286	5,710	22,875	25	150
1989	72,834	4,37,003	1,691	10,144	52,109	3,12,654	3,824	15,295	25	150

Source : Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, 1981, 1990

Table No. 26
Large and Medium Scale Industries

Sl. No.	Name and Address	Date of Establish-ment	Production	Capacity	Invest-ment (In Lakh Rs.)	Employment
1.	U.P. Steels Ltd., Shajapur	Nov. 1974	Steel Ingots and Casting	1,500 T. Per Year	-	Closed
2.	Shajapur Solvent Extraction Pvt. Ltd., Supvayada, Shajapur	March, 1980	Soyabeen Oil Cake	40 T. Per Day 60 T. Per Year	49.82	89
3.	Malwa Proteins and Oil Pvt. Ltd., Maksi, Shajapur	July, 1981	Soyabeen Oil Cake	60 T. Per Year 100 T. Per Year	90.90	74
4.	Southern Asbestos Cement Ltd.	Feb., 1983	A.C. Pressure Pipe	3,000 T. Per Year	314.48	323
5.	Mayur Oil and Food Ltd., Kalapipal, Shajapur	March, 1983	S.E.P.	18,000 T. Per Year	132.20	83
6.	Three-star Soya Product Pvt. Ltd., Maksi, Shajapur	July, 1983	By S.E.P. Veg. Oil	70,000 T. Per Year	175.00	45
7.	Soya Industries Ltd., Shujalpur, Shajapur	Nov., 1983	By S.E.P. Veg. Oil	85,000 T. Per Year	125.00	126
8.	Beta Nepthal Ltd., Maksi Shajapur	1984-85	Beta Nepthal	-	120.00	70
9.	Southern Asbestos Industries Maksi, Shajapur	March, 87	Asbestos roofing sheets	-	300.00	95

Source : Madhya Pradesh Sandesh - 25 June 1991

Table No. 27
Benefits to the Labourers Under Various Statutory Provisions

(Amount in 000 Rs.)

Year	Minimum Wages Act 1948			Payment of Bonus Act 1965			Bidi and Cigar Workers (Condition of Employment Act)		Shops and Establishment Act		Motor Transport Workers Act	
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	A	B	A	B
1985-86	34	24	149	18	952	1,720	1	1	1,772	451	31	338
1986-87	51	47	136	10	824	1,594	1	1	1,878	468	28	322
1987-88	22	3	30	6	948	1,049	1	1	2,472	523	28	359
1988-89	146	140	515	10	1,592	2,049	1	1	2,721	654	33	100
1989-90	76	87	311	10	1,441	1,883	1	1	2,868	654	40	126
1990-91	74	75	149	5	254	-	1	1	3,086	654	40	408
1991-92	33	26	138	-	-	-	1	1	3,196	654	42	465
1992-93	37	85	77	-	-	-	-	-	3,250	637	40	519

Note : A- No. of Establishment Covered
B- Amount Disbursed
C - Number of Benefitted Workers
Source : Govt. Labour Officer, Shajapur

Table No. 28
Segregation of Demand

(In thousand K.W. H. Unit Sold)

Year	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial L.T.	Industrial H.T.	Water Works	Irrigation	Street Lighting	Total
1980-81	3,410	2,652	4,855	701	799	10,549	711	23,677
1985-86	9,891	3,979	6,193	5,225	1,642	26,444	1,562	54,931
1986-87	12,259	3,822	6,113	7,027	1,652	54,070	1,669	66,612
1987-88	19,779	4,291	6,350	16,423	1,675	32,998	1,678	83,194
1988-89	26,329	4,635	6,431	12,954	1,750	45,970	1,704	99,773
1989-90	38,042	5,291	6,308	13,376	1,796	19,284	1,374	85,471
1990-91	32,156	5,461	6,469	9,691	2,016	94,642	1,367	1,51,802
1991-92	31,306	6,788	7,113	11,317	2,319	95,714	1,573	1,56,130
1992-93	51,571	6,513	6,327	33,200	2,328	1,27,284	1,557	2,18,780

Source : Statistical Officer, M.P.E.B., Jabalpur

Table No. 29

Number of Distribution Centre and Length of Transmission Lines

(Length in Ckt. Kms.)

Year	No. of Power Distribution Centres	Length of Transmission Lines	
		H.T. Lines	L.T. Lines
1980-81	15	2,164	3,432
1985-86	28	3,006	5,795
1986-87	28	3,272	6,379
1987-88	25	3,614	6,994
1988-89	26	3,890	7,790
1989-90	28	4,430	9,040
1990-91	28	4,546	9,870
1991-92	30	3,394	10,064
1992-93	30	4,664	10,289

Source : Statistical Officer, M.P.E.B., Jabalpur

Note : 1. H.T. Lines includes 33 KV, 11KV & 3.3 KV
2. L.T. Lines includes 400-230 Volts i.e. Distribution lines

Table No. 30

Number of Pumps and Area Sown

Year	No. of Pumps	Net Area Sown		Gross Area Sown	
		Hectares	No. of Pumps Per Thousand Hectares	Hectares	No. of Pumps Per Thousand Hectares
1980-81	10,958	4,15,143	26.40	4,56,486	24.01
1985-86	21,031	4,25,455	49.55	5,24,841	40.20
1986-87	23,311	4,26,513	54.66	5,13,525	45.39
1987-88	25,444	4,28,135	59.43	5,33,655	46.68
1988-89	29,889	4,29,955	69.52	5,46,669	54.67
1989-90	36,605	4,29,020	85.32	5,05,989	72.34
1990-91	42,373	3,31,085	98.29	5,79,601	73.11
1991-92	45,149	4,31,061	104.74	5,65,839	79.79

Source : Statistical Officer, M.P.E.B., Jabalpur

Table No. 31

Number of Consumers

Year	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial		Water Irrigation Works	Street Lighting	Rural	Urban	Total
			L. T.	H. T.					
1980-81	14,249	5,469	1,088	3	31	171	23,958	9,789	35,744
1985-86	31,314	6,527	1,381	9	83	401	41,450	23,612	65,062
1986-87	34,827	6,664	1,421	9	94	396	45,560	25,339	70,919
1987-88	38,681	6,877	1,624	9	102	425	50,511	27,011	77,522
1988-89	54,847	7,195	1,500	9	107	466	67,048	29,929	96,977
1989-90	54,404	7,289	1,514	13	114	488	71,605	31,748	1,03,353
1990-91	60,594	7,619	1,561	14	134	496	65,311	45,688	1,10,993
1991-92	68,934	7,996	1,574	14	140	512	71,757	51,993	1,22,570
1992-93	78,260	8,349	1,588	18	169	518	78,829	53,828	1,32,657

Source : Statistical Officer, M.P.E.B. Jabalpur

Table No. 32
Number of Villages Electrified by Tahsils

S. No.	Name of Tahsil	Number of Villages Electrified (As on 31st March)									
		1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
1.	Shajapur	197	265	270	288	311	333	334	334	334	334
2.	Agar	51	162	169	177	112	131	137	137	137	137
3.	Barod	-	-	-	-	96	122	127	140	140	140
4.	Susner	71	130	136	139	90	102	113	114	114	114
5.	Nalkheda	-	-	-	-	85	94	95	95	95	95
6.	Shujalpur	152	227	238	243	124	125	125	125	125	125
7.	Kalapipal	-	-	-	-	120	120	120	120	120	120

Source : Statistical Officer, M.P.E.B., Jabalpur

Table No. 33
District Cooperative Central Bank, Shajapur

(Amount in Lakh Rs.)

Year	Member-ship	Share Capital	Deposits	Working Capital	Loans Advanced	Loans Outstanding	Recovery (Percentage)
1975-76	2428	54.74	99.31	373.05	275.41	315.00	68.38
1980-81	258	79.10	233.94	772.50	500.67	626.02	75.31
1985-86	897	117.97	696.15	1,562.03	853.66	1,245.20	66.30
1986-87	1123	121.85	787.36	1,988.46	911.38	1,563.27	47.68
1987-88	1173	143.81	866.31	2,201.97	1,084.03	1,767.99	50.27
1988-89	1256	145.85	1,100.26	2,349.26	1,185.55	1,905.50	54.72
1989-90	1357	168.53	1,267.60	3,022.93	721.76	2,183.19	13.50
1990-91	1460	172.94	1,504.37	3,057.69	1,662.90	2,541.46	82.76
1991-92	1558	173.85	1,404.33	3,244.56	1,154.34	2,526.91	62.82
1992-93	N.A.	175.37	1,469.73	3,534.09	1,106.75	2,450.68	42.70

(Note : In 1980-81 individual membership have been rejected)
Source : District Cooperative Central Bank, Shajapur

Table No. 34
District Cooperative Land Development Bank, Shajapur

(Amount in Lakh Rs.)

Year	Member-ship	Share Capital	Working Capital	Loans Advanced	Loans Outstanding	Recovery (percentage)
1975-76	3889	18.18	143.48	9.20	133.08	65
1980-81	5488	25.53	204.44	58.15	180.49	53
1985-86	6390	49.10	449.37	60.60	400.12	[illegible]
1986-87	6794	53.70	513.32	77.61	439.47	52
1987-88	7151	56.85	553.69	71.41	479.23	50
1988-89	7946	61.09	607.05	85.11	514.54	40
1989-90	7946	64.40	654.18	76.15	561.06	[illegible]
1990-91	7719	64.46	703.84	58.35	571.85	55
1991-92	7924	69.83	780.32	96.60	633.93	35
1992-93	7900	70.00	824.50	68.50	680.08	33

Table No. 35
Life Insurance Business

Year	Number of Policies	Sum Insured (Crore Rs.)	Premium Income (Lakh Rs.)	Number of Agents
1975-76	1,500	1.00	9	150
1980-81	2,000	1.50	12	160
1985-86	2,500	1.75	15	170
1986-87	2,700	3.00	18	180
1987-88	2,900	6.00	25	190
1988-89	3,300	9.00	28	207
1989-90	3,800	12.00	33	215
1990-91	4,278	16.16	38	225
1991-92	4,630	16.70	36	237
1992-93	5,900	22.50	38	245

Source : Life Insurance Corporation of India, Branch Shajapur

Table No. 36
Category-wise Road Length
(31.3..1991)

(In km.)

S. No.	Particulars	Shajapur District			Madhya Pradesh		
		Metalled	Un-metalled	Total	Metalled	Un-metalled	Total
1.	Length per 100 Sq. km. of Area	20.3	2.3	22.6	16.1	4.3	20.4
2.	Pressure of Population per One Lakh Persons	121.9	13.9	135.8	108.1	29.1	137.2

Source : Sadak Sankhyiki, 1991

Table No. 37
Length of Roads

(In km.)

Year	Metalled	Unmetalled	Total
1980	542.58	38.40	-
1985	700.00	252.3	-
1986	811.5	151.1	962.6
1987	856.5	141.0	997.5
1988	909.3	141.0	1,050.3
1989	1,065.25	169.03	1,234.28
1990	1,141.9	182.5	1,324.4
1991	1,259.5	141.1	1,402.6

Source : Sadak Sankhyiki 1989, 1991

Table No. 38
Road Classification

(In km.)

Year	National Highways	State Highways	Major District Road	Village Road
1986	30.6	123.6	382.7	425.7
1987	30.6	123.6	382.7	460.6
1988	30.6	123.6	386.6	509.5
1989	30.6	123.6	387.1	593.5
1990	30.6	127.6	400.2	766.0
1991	30.6	127.7	406.6	837.8

Source : Sadak Sankhyiki, 1989, 1991

Table No. 39
Surfacewise Road Length

(In km.)

Year	Bituminous	Water Bound Macadam
1986	416.9	394.6
1987	443.9	412.6
1988	484.1	425.2
1989	560.0	418.7
1990	607.3	534.6
1991	641.7	617.8

Source : Sadak Sankhyiki, 1989, 1991

Table No. 40
National Highways

(In km.)

Name of Road in this District	Distance
Agra-Bombay Road N.H. 3	32.7

Source : Sub-Divisional Officer, P.W.D. National Highway Sub-Division, Shajapur

Table No. 41
Bridges and Culverts

Year	State Highways				Other Roads			
	Culverts	Small Bridges	Big Bridges	Total	Culverts	Small Bridges	Big Bridges	Total
1981	71	31	2	104	253	75	12	340
1985	71	31	2	104	274	76	14	364
1986	71	31	2	104	307	76	15	398
1987	71	31	2	104	307	76	15	398
1988	71	31	2	104	318	76	15	409
1989	71	31	2	104	337	76	15	428
1990	72	31	2	105	360	76	15	451
1991	72	31	2	105	360	76	15	452

Source : Sadak Sankhyiki, 1989, 1991

Table No. 42
Number of Automobiles in the District

Year	Scooters/ Motor-cycles	Buses	Trucks	Cars/ Taxies	Others	Total
1985-86	1,163	309	435	262	945	2,115
1986-87	1,426	312	438	276	1,302	3,754
1987-88	2,024	312	447	319	1,574	4,676
1988-89	2,411	313	469	372	1,994	5,559
1989-90	3,293	319	485	427	2,349	6,873

Source : Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, 1990

Table No. 43
Accidents and Casualties

Year	Bus			Trucks			Car/Taxies			Scooters/Motor Cycles			Others		
	No.	Death	Wounded	No.	Death	Wounded	No.	Death	Wounded	No.	Death	Wounded	No.	Death	Wounded
1985-86	15	5	13	31	9	26	2	1	1	15	3	12	53	-	36
1986-87	9	1	9	38	9	33	6	2	5	8	1	7	74	11	53
1987-88	15	3	42	41	11	30	13	2	15	21	1	14	65	12	64
1988-89	22	7	31	48	7	41	16	6	15	42	1	41	56	13	89
1989-90	31	8	49	48	14	38	15	..	13	50	-	46	54	8	57

Source : Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, 1990

Table No. 44
Number of Post, Telegraph Offices and Telephones

Year	Number of Head Offices	Number of Sub/ Experimental Post-offices	Branch Offices	Telegraph/ Public-Call Offices	Telephones
1985-86	1	26	149	102	-
1986-87	1	24	150	105	-
1987-88	1	24	153	109	1,283
1988-89	1	24	153	84	1,690
1989-90	1	24	153	84	1,244

Source : Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, 1990

Table No. 45
Workers Category 1981 (Tahsil-wise)

S.No.	Category of Work	Number of Persons in the category	Percentage	Tahsil-wise (By Percentage)			
				Susner	Agar	Shajapur	Shujalpur
1.	Cultivators	1,54,794	50.63	57.11	53.82	48.02	47.03
2.	Agricultural Labourers	90,184	29.50	23.23	27.86	32.40	31.44
3.	Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (V (a) of Census 1971)	9,181	3.00	3.21	2.50	2.85	3.43
4.	Other Workers (III, IV, V b and VI to IX of Census 1971)	51,577	16.37	16.44	15.83	16.73	18.10

Source : Census of India, 1981
Note : (Description of Categories as per 1971 Census)
III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities
IV Mining and Quarrying
Vb Other than Household Industry
VI to IX Construction, Transport, Storage and Communication and other Services.

Table No. 46
Workers Category 1991 (Tahsil-wise)

Sl. No.	Category of Work	Number of Persons in the Category	Percentage	Tahsil-wise (By Percentage)							
				Sunser	Agar	Shajapur	Shujalpur	Nalkheda	Badod	Kalapipal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Cultivators	1,98,255	50.06	54.25	48.34	45.53	44.04	57.21	60.34	54.58
2.	Agricultural Labourers	1,22,157	30.85	26.51	28.39	33.30	32.17	28.97	27.48	32.21
3.	Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantation, Orchards and allied activities	7,597	1.92	3.06	2.48	1.76	1.22	2.05	2.76	1.04
4.	Mining and Quarrying	156	0.04	-	0.01	0.07	0.02	0.02	-	0.06
5.	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs									
	(a) In Household Industry	7,643	1.93	2.55	1.99	1.78	1.92	1.54	2.17	1.91
	(b) Other than Household Industry	9,156	2.31	1.84	2.64	3.05	2.66	1.72	1.18	1.32
6.	Constructions	6,258	1.58	0.98	2.23	1.86	2.60	0.61	0.32	1.57
7.	Trade and Commerce	17,623	4.45	4.39	6.20	4.56	6.51	3.22	2.70	2.59
8.	Transport, Storage and Communications	4,492	1.13	0.99	1.52	1.49	1.57	0.64	0.30	0.48
9.	Other Services	22,687	5.73	5.44	6.66	6.60	7.29	4.04	2.75	4.54
District Total		3,96,024	100%							

Source : District Primary Census Abstract, 1991 (Provisional Computer Sheet)

Table No. 47
Farm Harvest Prices of Principal Crops

(Rs. per quintal)

Year	Wheat	Jowar	Maize	Gram	Linseed
1975	156.74	121.81	141.34	166.86	-
1980	-	-	-	-	-
1985	167.45	133.25	99.01	411.69	458.27
1986	-	-	-	-	-
1987	200.08	177.69	143.67	337.25	611.09
1988	235.08	141.05	165.71	416.69	713.36
1989	271.63	200.65	144.20	546.46	502.90
1990	256.36	168.25	167.00	613.91	669.72
1991	269.20	215.40	160.33	568.18	802.30
1992	402.50	399.82	294.55	581.00	969.12

Source : 1. Superintendent, Land Records, Shajapur
2. Basic Agricultural Statistics, M.P. 1991 and 1992

Table No. 48
Average of Daily Wages of Agricultural Labourers

(In Rs.)

Year	Skilled Labour			Un-skilled Labour		
	Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Ploughman	Sower/ Transplanter	Reapers & Harvester
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	16.08	17.25	13.75	8.00	7.66	8.00
1986	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987	23.33	21.67	15.00	15.90	13.50	14.00
1988	25.00	25.00	28.83	8.93	10.00	8.17
1989	25.00	25.00	25.00	9.83	10.00	9.50
1990	25.00	25.00	25.00	22.60	11.25	11.00
1991	25.00	25.00	25.00	17.83	18.33	19.16
1992	27.08	27.08	27.08	20.00	20.00	20.00

Source : 1. Basic Agricultural Statistics, M.P. 1990-91 and 1991-92
2. Superintendent, Land Records, Shajapur

Table No. 49
Employment Situation

Year	Private Sector		Public Sector	
	No. of Establishments	No. of Employees	No. of Establishment	No. of Employees
1980	17	833	110	8,709
1985	17	1,289	147	10,977
1986	21	1,528	152	11,452
1987	21	1,481	153	11,784
1988	21	1,546	166	12,263
1989	24	1,891	166	12,210
1990	24	2,212	169	12,344
1991	27	2,272	187	13,319
1992 Upto Sept.	28	2,003	188	12,932

Source : District Employment Officer, Shajapur

Table No. 50
Working of Employment Exchange

Year	Registration	Placings	Live Register of the end of year	Number of Employers using Services of the Exchange
1980	3,350	308	5,116	77
1985	4,276	641	10,058	62
1986	4,171	523	13,216	67
1987	4,144	121	13,047	53
1988	4,962	249	14,486	49
1989	5.310	415	17,356	51
1990	5,497	246	18,998	31
1991	3,249	68	17,909	39
1992	3,542	113	17,523	64

Source : District Employment Officer, Shajapur

Table No. 51
List of Government Offices

STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES

1. Collector, Shajapur
2. District and Sessions Judge, Shajapur
3. Superintendent of Police, Shajapur
4. Deputy Director, Agriculture, Shajapur

(Contd.)

5. Sub-Divisional Officer, Agriculture, Shajapur, Shujalpur, Agar
6. Assistant Director, Horticulture, Shajapur
7. Assistant Conservation Officer, Shajapur
8. Divisional Forest Officer, Shajapur
9. Assistant Director, Fisheries, Shajapur
10. Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Shajapur
11. Executive Engineer, Public Health Engineering, Shajapur
12. Executive Engineer, Water Resources, Shajapur
13. Executive Engineer, Survey and Investigation, Shajapur
14. Executive Engineer, Lakhundar Project, Shajapur
15. Executive Engineer, Tillar Project, Agar-Malwa Tillar Project Canal, Agar Malwa
16. Assistant Director, Public Relation, Shajapur
17. General Manager, District Industries Centre, Shajapur
18. Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Shajapur
19. District Registrar, Shajapur
20. District Treasury Officer, Shajapur
21. District Commandent, Home Guards, Shajapur
22. Labour Officer, Shajapur
23. District Excise Officer, Shajapur
24. Sales Tax Officer, Shajapur
25. Superintendent, Land Records, Shajapur
26. Food Officer, Shajapur
27. Assistant Engineer, Electrical Adviser, Sub-Division, Shajapur
28. Superintendent, District Jail, II Class, Shajapur
29. Inspector, Weights & Measures, Shajapur, Agar Malwa
30. District Planning Officer, Shajapur
31. Career Master, Govt. Pre-Vocational Training Centre, Shajapur
32. Superintendent, Industrial Training Institute, Shajapur
33. Principal, Industrial Training Institute, Shajapur
34. Deputy Director, Education, Shajapur
35. Block Development Education Officer, Shajapur, Shujalpur, Agar Malwa, Susner, Nalkheda, Kalapipal, Moman Barodia, Badod Malwa
36. District Statistical Officer, Shajapur
37. Chief Medical Officer and Health Officer, Shajapur
38. District Malaria Officer, Shajapur
39. Superintendent, Cum-Ayurved Officer, Shajapur
40. Deputy Director, Veterinary Services, Shajapur
41. Assistant Director, Veterinary Services, Agar Malwa
42. Deputy Director, Panchayat and Social Welfare, Shajapur
43. District Organiser, Tribal, Scheduled Caste and Backward Class Welfare, Shajapur
44. District Women and Child Development Officer, Shajapur

(Contd.)

45. District Employment Officer, Shajapur
46. Block Development Officer, Shajapur, Shujalpur, Agar Malwa, Susner, Nalkhedi, Badod Malwa, Kalapipal, Moman Barodia

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT QUASI

1. Manager, Central Warehousing Corporation, Maksi
2. Branch Manager, Life Insurance of India, Shajapur, Shujalpur
3. Youth Co-ordinator, Nehru Yuvak Kendra, Shajapur

STATE GOVERNMENT QUASI

1. Executive Engineer, M.P. Electricity Board, (Regional Workshop), Maksi
2. Executive Engineer, M.P.E.B. (O & M), Shajapur, Shujalpur, Agar Malwa
3. Executive Engineer, M.P. Electricity Board, (ST/RF), Shajapur
4. District Manager, Regional Soyabean Producers Co-operative Union Limited, Shajapur
5. District Manager, M.P. State Civil Supply Corporation, Shajapur
6. Manager, M.P. State Agro-Industries Development Corporation, Shajapur
7. Depot Manager, M.P. State Road Transport Corporation, Shajapur
8. Chief Executive Officer, District Rural Development Agency, Shajapur
9. Principal, Co-operative Training Centres, Agar Malwa

LOCAL BODIES

1. Chief Municipal Officer, Municipal Council, Shajapur, Shujalpur, Agar Malwa, Susner, Nalkheda, Badod Malwa, Soyat Kalan, Kanad, Akodia Mandi, Maksi, Badagaon
2. Secretary, Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Shajapur, Shujalpur, Agar Malwa, Susner, Nalkheda, Berchha Mandi, Akodia Mandi, Kalapipal, Badod Malwa, Moman Barodia
3. Chief Executive Officer, Janpad Panchayat, Shajapur, Shujalpur, Agar (Malwa), Susner, Nalkheda, Badod Malwa, Kalapipal, Moman Barodia

Source : District Employment Officer, Shajapur

Table No. 52
Income from Land Revenue

(Rs. in Lakh)

Year	Demand	Collection
1980	41.42	22.49
1985	33.81	28.59
1986	32.39	28.26
1987	31.65	27.54
1988	31.33	27.40
1989	30.90	27:22
1990	210.36	57.46
1991	219.46	74.64
1992	205.26	80.00

Source : District Statistical Officer, Shajapur

Table No. 53
Income from Different Sources of Revenue

(Rs. In Lakh)

Year	Excise	Sales Tax	Stamps	Registration	Entertainment
1980	55.41	41.88	23.19	2.71	3.71
1985	104.15	109.90	45.27	3.60	7.73
1986	122.56	104.03	57.90	4.51	8.80
1987	149.61	104.58	66.18	5.69	9.83
1988	168.21	99.82	75.64	6.10	10.82
1989	209.58	129.35	91.42	7.91	10.07
1990	277.31	189.16	106.41	8.50	86.75
1991	328.38	3141.74	123.81	8.05	11.81
1992	436.55	52.36	217.73	16.67	11.70

Source : District Statistical Officer, Shajapur

Table No. 54
Number of Civil Suits

Year	Suits for Money and Movable Property	Title and Other Suits
1975	295	1133
1980	269	1918
1985	288	994
1986	259	910
1987	237	915
1988	299	777
1989	213	845
1990	267	856
1991	246	844

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Shajapur

Table No. 55
Disposal of Suits

Year	Suits disposed of by		
	District Courts	Subordinate Civil Courts	Courts of Small Causes
1	2	3	4
1975	15	1276	183
1980	51	1858	131
1985	72	1314	80
1986	52	1168	62

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
1987	80	1747	45
1988	113	1402	66
1989	116	2633	64
1990	195	1580	64
1991	123	1862	33

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Shajapur

Table No. 56
Criminal Cases Under

Year	I.P.C.	Cr.P.C.	Special and Local Laws
1975	2089	838	1902
1980	3263	1249	2155
1985	3514	486	3016
1986	3319	530	3268
1987	3216	355	3160
1988	4316	600	3321
1989	5395	698	3577
1990	3792	866	3141
1991	5699	664	3586

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Shajapur

Table No. 57
Disposal of Cases

Year	No. of Cases		No. of Persons	
	Disposed	Pending	Disposed	Pending
1975	3595	2435	7596	6511
1980	6174	5839	8534	11172
1985	5259	9733	7712	15956
1986	6357	8105	8971	17614
1987	7352	6592	10844	14538
1988	5924	11486	11842	17380
1989	8045	11546	13916	17661
1990	5659	12124	8819	19383
1991	6408	13060	10353	22744

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Shajapur

Table No. 58
Number of Persons Convicted

Year	Affecting Human Body	Affecting Public Health	Against Property	Relating to Religion
1975	1400	430	1320	115
1980	1960	640	110	103
1985	593	994	390	1228
1986	607	3716	337	100
1987	1184	4006	203	200
1988	820	2900	110	251
1989	506	3334	136	234
1990	892	1964	434	269
1991	813	2764	469	278

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Shajapur

Table No. 59
Number of Persons Punished

Year	Imprisonment	Fines Imposed	Security taken	Dealt with under Borstal Act	Death Sentence
1975	1127	2162	73	1	-
1980	428	2305	45	36	-
1985	531	2648	109	26	-
1986	1155	3749	87	-	-
1987	1416	3470	43	2	-
1988	582	3545	16	14	-
1989	456	3842	37	6	-
1990	406	3266	15	8	-
1991	196	3796	23	4	-

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Shajapur

Table No. 60
Witnesses Examined

Year	No. of Witness Discharged on the			
	First Day of Trial	Second Day of Trial	Third Day of Trial	Fourth Day of Trial
1975	3355	723	310	366
1980	6490	1102	180	7
1986	8248	335	65	13
1987	6044	707	254	54
1988	6345	953	286	139
1989	7128	1165	519	308
1990	9545	709	202	66
1991	8802	1766	85	55

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Shajapur

Table No. 61
Amount of Fines

(In Rs.)

Year	Imposed	Realised	Written of
1975	184352 = 00	132806 = 00	-
1980	376783 = 00	209599 = 00	-
1985	341667 = 00	328667 = 00	-
1986	420667 = 00	398843 = 00	-
1987	427592 = 00	568292 = 00	-
1988	664647 = 00	446622 = 00	-
1989	888010 = 00	549670 = 00	-
1990	664113 = 00	660713 = 00	-
1991	807203 = 00	614551 = 00	-

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Shajapur

Table No. 62
Duration of Cases

Year	Without Trial	Expart	Admission	Compromised	After Full Trial	Referred to Arbitration
1975	15307	85240	2723	48873	84149	2124
1980	215758	107530	18406	126302	473824	-
1985	342636	73458	4990	69747	352518	-
1986	354329	121963	1390	101558	315464	17291
1987	274233	130386	1130	124625	346999	-
1988	519864	136665	2176	67536	336076	4463
1989	550054	219745	1337	115362	672614	-
1990	597470	269005	11160	139028	652466	1
1991	643888	192871	6855	63866	671916	-

Source : District and Sessions, Judge, Shajapur

Table No. 63
Pending Suits and their Disposal

	Year	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
1.	Pending at the Beginning	1482	2818	3649	3991	4077	4199	4328	4230	4115
2.	Instituted	1428	2187	1335	1232	1209	1138	1100	1160	1111
3.	Revived	-	130	34	38	1	33	50	23	15
4.	Otherwise Received	102	41	439	98	784	569	1545	541	859
5.	Total	3012	5176	5457	5359	6071	5939	7043	5954	6100
6.	Disposed by Transfer	299	*122	444	98	797	571	1553	544	863
7.	Otherwise Disposed	992	1787	1022	1184	1075	1020	1260	1295	1160
8.	Pending at the End	1721	3267	3991	4077	4199	4348	4230	4115	4077

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Shajapur

Table No. 64
Appelate Cases

	Year	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
	Regular Appeals									
1.	Pending at the Beginning	947	504	200	256	370	413	430	406	382
2.	Instituted and Reinstituted	123	283	138	175	128	129	132	135	167
3.	Otherwise Received	3	150	5	3	2	56	5	3	5
	Miscellaneous Appeals									
1.	Pending at the Beginning	375	151	63	118	176	206	194	195	173
2.	Instituted and Reinstituted	164	107	122	109	93	72	121	133	169
3.	Otherwise Received	-	68	4	3	1	22	2	-	14

Source : District and Sessions Judge, Shajapur

Table No. 65
Ordinary Thefts

Year	No. of Cases Reported	No. of Cases Investigated	No. of Persons Convicted	Total value of Property (In Rs.)
1975	468	386	256	104671
1980	733	709	112	405800
1985	690	639	74	636598
1986	799	756	148	959594
1987	824	777	102	1472085
1988	782	758	48	1036537
1989	660	638	48	1103313
1990	709	272	70	1357310
1991	637	614	69	1682533

Source : Superintendent of Police, Shajapur

Table No. 66
Property Stolen

Year	No. of Cases in which property was Stolen	Recovered	Total Value of Property (In Rs.) Stolen	Recovered
1975	906	635	667594	297975
1980	1564	569	1289533	399368
1985	1510	513	1947502	810516
1986	1414	546	2270645	922690
1987	1566	534	2786802	1023610
1988	1394	522	2604542	757436
1989	1094	431	1855926	690161
1990	1234	496	2851986	1093696
1991	1163	478	3937236	1370590

Source : Superintendent of Police, Shajapur

Table No. 67
Miscellaneous Thefts

Year	Thefts of				
	Copper wire	Cattle	Cycles	Motor Cycles & Accessories	Fire Arms
1975	11	129	20	-	6
1980	4	157	42	1	5
1985	-	119	49	2	9
1986	-	99	33	-	3
1987	-	135	39	-	8
1988	-	143	52	8	11
1989	-	121	33	10	9
1990	-	146	39	14	11
1991	-	98	42	15	3

Source : Superintendent of Police, Shajapur

Table No. 68
Cases Under Special & Local Laws

Year	No. of Cases Under			No. of Offenders		
	Excise Act	Gambling Act	Prohibition Act	Excise Act	Gambling Act	Prohibition Act
1975	24	60	-	37	114	-
1980	70	234	-	84	342	-
1985	69	120	-	80	184	-
1986	49	114	-	55	154	-
1987	61	115	-	73	189	-
1988	66	133	-	72	299	-
1989	95	128	-	104	263	-
1990	107	187	-	117	379	-
1991	102	123	-	115	334	-

Source : Superintendent of Police, Shajapur

Table No. 69
Incidence of Crimes

Year	Dacoity	Robbery	Murder	Burglary	Cattle Theft	Theft Ordinary	Smug-gling	Kidnap-ping	Sex Crimes	Misce-llaneous	Total
1975	3	34	20	306	129	408	-	5	15	983	1903
1980	9	52	32	564	157	733	-	11	31	1177	2766
1985	10	63	29	569	119	690	-	9	38	1599	3153
1986	9	42	46	437	99	799	-	16	46	1462	2956
1987	17	51	38	497	135	824	-	22	37	1583	3204
1988	8	65	40	371	143	782	-	17	45	1610	3081
1989	-	27	44	255	121	660	-	14	46	1809	2976
1990	2	45	43	264	146	709	-	8	51	1704	2972
1991	5	52	62	328	98	637	-	17	73	1683	2955

Source : Superintendent of Police, Shajapur

Table No. 70
Crime Situation

Year	No. of Offences			
	Reported	Investigated	Detected	Conviction
1975	1903	1881	1357	769
1980	2766	2742	1707	409
1985	3153	3102	2127	634
1986	2956	2913	1984	613
1987	3204	3157	2062	503
1988	3081	3057	2220	313
1989	2976	2954	2240	339
1990	2972	2938	2133	259
1991	2955	2931	2164	378

Source : Superintendent of Police, Shajapur

Table No. 71
Cognizable Crimes

Year	No. of Cases			No. of Persons	
	Reported	Investigated	Sent up for Trial	Tried	Acquitted or Discharged
1975	1903	1881	1357	2963	1391
1980	2766	2742	1707	4970	1211
1985	3153	3102	2127	5246	1222
1986	2956	2913	1984	4729	1977
1987	3204	3157	2062	4781	1602
1988	3081	3057	2220	4858	1072
1989	2976	2954	2240	5057	1635
1990	2972	2938	2133	4822	1347
1991	2955	2931	2164	5166	1093

Source : Superintendent of Police, Shajapur

Table No. 72
Strength and Cost of Civil Police

Year	Sanctioned Strength of Police Forces					Cost (In Rs.)
	S.P. D.S.P. Dy. S.P.	T.I. S.I. A.S.I.	Head Constables	Constables	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1975	3	31	80	372	486	1498035
1980	4	46	100	428	578	4481652
1985	5	63	142	488	698	8611423

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1986	5	63	142	488	698	11936564
1987	5	63	142	488	698	13885128
1988	5	63	145	488	701	14183214
1989	7	52	145	488	692	15895556
1990	7	52	146	492	697	15742630
1991	7	52	146	492	692	23033873

Source : Superintendent of Police, Shajapur

Table No. 73
Home Guards Trained

Year	Number of Home Guards Trained	Number of Camps
1975	95	6
1980	153	6
1985	26	2
1986	27	1
1987	-	-
1988	39	2
1989	26	4
1990	35	1
1991	21	
	185	2

Source : District Commandant, Home Guards, Shajapur

Table No. 74
Population of Municipalities

S.No.	Municipalities	1981	1991*
1.	Shajapur	33,969	42,067
2.	Susner	8,178	10,705
3.	Nalkheda	8,681	10,936
4.	Agar	18,530	23,648
5.	Shujalpur	24,565	32,074
6.	Maksi	-	14,430
7.	Akodia	-	8,347
8.	Polay Kalan	-	8,861
9.	Kanad	-	6,442
10.	Badod	-	9,130
11.	Badagaon		5,636
12.	Soyatkalan	-	10,610

Source: 1. Census of India - 1981
2. *District Primary Census Abstract 1991 (Provisional)

Table No. 75

Income and Expenditure of Shajapur Municipality

(In '000 Rs.)

Year	Total		Expenditure Under Different Heads				
	Income	Expenditure	Public Health	Public Works	Street Lighting	Water Supply	Roads
1975-76	1,052	884	238	264	63	84	-
1980-81	1,527	1,460	299	124	73	242	252
1985-86	2,858	2,801	695	263	147	341	105
1986-87	3,670	3,174	755	896	130	373	63
1987-88	3,870	3,409	1,023	424	249	259	10
1988-89	4,051	4,282	1,206	858	230	362	252
1989-90	6,187	5,963	1,239	699	188	493	475
1990-91	[illegible]	5,185	1,258	208	268	629	490
1991-92	[illegible]	7,075	1,377	824	278	873	1,520
1992-93	[illegible]	7,271	1,620	972	647	841	1,069

Source : Chief Municipal Officer, Shajapur

Table No. 76

Income and Expenditure of Polay Kalan Municipal Council

(In '000 Rs.)

Year	Total		Expenditure Under Different Heads			
	Income	Expenditure	Public Health	Street Lighting	Water Supply	Roads
1985-86	232	295	169	13	6	2
1986-87	339	335	59	12	6	2
1987-88	472	369	15	22	-	80
1988-89	403	490	14	27	53	72
1989-90	559	471	12	46	24	3
1990-91	481	867	97	19	37	63
1991-92	874	1,029	146	28	65	135

Source : Chief Municipal Officer, Polay Kalan

Table No. 77

Income and Expenditure of Nalkheda Municipality

(In '000 Rs.)

Year	Total		Expenditure Under Different Heads				
	Income	Expen-diture	Public Health	Public Works	Street Lighting	Water Supply	Roads
1970-71	350	370	37	18	3	-	5
1975-76	456	450	7 5	25	5	6	120
1980-81	600	614	142	-	24	100	30
1985-86	1,145	1,033	269	55	39	90	18
1986-87	1,065	1,167	261	1	37	113	16
1987-88	1,151	1,157	329	37	42	102	29
1988-89	1,458	1,389	384	63	42	207	120
1989-90	1,480	1,807	427	39	44	318	68
1990-91	2,061	2,054	513	37	76	184	359
1991-92	2,598	2,543	654	188	103	331	363

Source : Chief Municipal Officer, Nalkheda

Table No. 78

Income and Expenditure of Soyat Kalan Municipality

(In Lakh Rs.)

Year	Total		Expenditure Under Different Heads				
	Income	Expen-diture	Public Health	Public Works	Street Lighting	Water Supply	Roads
1985-86	5.20	5.18	-	2.20	0.29	1.10	0.25
1986-87	6.35	6.27	0.50	1.30	0.38	1.20	0.40
1987-88	7.74	6.96	1.60	1.10	0.60	1.45	0.65
1988-89	7.59	6.52	1.41	1.79	0.42	1.28	0.52
1989-90	7.87	6.45	1.62	0.85	0.57	1.37	0.80
1990-91	9.28	8.64	1.76	1.32	0.79	1.91	1.30
1991-92	15.11	14.69	2.20	2.60	0.95	2.18	1.65

Source : Chief Municipal Officer, Soyat Kalan Municipality

Table No. 79
Income and Expenditure of Badod Municipality

(In '000 Rs.)

Year	Total		Expenditure Under Different Heads				
	Income	Expen-diture	Public Health	Public Works	Street Lighting	Water Supply	Roads
1980-81	176	183	13	81	15	7	13
1985-86	424	449	89	15	34	13	54
1986-87	483	464	80	-	31	19	35
1987-88	546	593	155	12	10	106	-
1988-89	478	492	129	2	47	86	49
1989-90	1,019	851	235	-	20	220	-
1990-91	931	1,013	195	-	39	128	285
1991-92	1,890	1,895	81	370	228	63	283

Source : Chief Municipal Officer, Badod

Table No. 80
Income and Expenditure of Badagaon Municipal Council

(In Rs.)

Year	Total		Expenditure Under Different Heads			
	Income	Expen-diture	Public Health	Public Works	Street Lighting	Water Supply
1985-86	1,08,163	52,819	14,931	-	8,228	9,800
1986-87	1,72,236	1,42,741	28,212	44,683	18,402	7,654
1987-88	3,67,863	3,67,700	20,942	35,838	16,484	86,101
1988-89	3,60,242	3,51,929	65,679	10,621	17,942	1,67,029
1989-90	4,57,385	4,52,702	47,385	1,20,288	32,799	1,17,127
1990-91	10,24,843	10,17,849	46,608	1,41,676	71,751	5,10,626
1991-92	8,63,995	6,67,937	65,146	1,06,105	20,824	85,215

Source : Chief Municipal Officer, Badagaon

Table No. 81
Income and Expenditure of Akodia Municipality

(In Rs.)

Year	Total		Total Expenditure Under Different Heads				
	Income	Expen-diture	Public Health	Public Works	Street Lighting	Education	Water Supply
1985-86	6,33,185	6,75,731	69,360	66,124	27,094	7,200	1,66,038
1986-87	4,84,765	5,60,287	69,378	1,25,058	18,768	7,451	1,18,676
1987-88	11,07,362	11,16,412	82,345	3,10,359	18,344	9,180	2,35,448
1988-89	7,47,386	7,48,173	79,384	2,08,111	19,335	10,020	1,14,042
1989-90	9,05,856	6,86,392	97,826	1,09,599	17,768	11,400	95,517
1990-91	7,75,871	8,01,403	1,16,361	2,02,294	31,810	8,664	87,830
1991-92	12,66,779	11,84,889	1,05,239	1,75,342	29,425	9,800	1,25,000
1992-93	13,38,128	10,27,236	1,32,264	1,21,867	88,306	13,724	2,08,911

Source : Chief Municipal Officer, Akodia

Table No. 82
Income of Different Municipalities

(In '000 Rs.)

Year	Shujalpur	Agar	Maksi	Susner	Kanad
1980-81	1,609	-	-	689	-
1985-86	1,863	2,050	621	668	256
1986-87	3,208	2,557	564	1,105	731
1987-88	1,880	2,328	830	1,324	645
1988-89	2,770	2,317	827	1,043	342
1989-90	2,880	2,934	954	997	975

Source : Zila Sankhyiki Pustika 1981, 1990

Table No. 83
Gram Panchayats and Janpad Panchayats

Year	Number of Gram Panchayats	No. of Villages of Gram Panchayats	No. of Janpad Panchayats
1980-81	264	1,065	-
1985-86	283	1,061	8
1986-87	283	1,061	8
1987-88	362	1,061	8
1988-89	362	1,061	8
1989-90	362	1,061	8

Source : Zila Sankhyiki Pustika, 1990

Table No. 84
Number of Educational Institutions

Year	Primary (Including Sub-Schools)	Middle	Higher Secondary	Professional and other Institutions
1980-81	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1985-86	965	168	43	4
1986-87	975	153	45	4
1987-88	995	181	47	4
1988-89	1,030	184	52	4
1989-90	1,073	201	54	4

Source : District Statistical Handbook, 1990

Table No. 85
Number of Teachers

Year	Primary Schools	Middle Schools	Higher Secondary Schools	Professional Institutions
1980-81	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1985-86	2,335	425	111	9
1986-87	2,378	456	124	14
1987-88	2,450	534	128	14
1988-89	2,421	606	116	13
1989-90	2,595	656	116	14

Source : District Statistical Hand Book, 1985 and 1990

Table No. 86
Number of Students

Year	Primary Schools		Middle Schools		Higher Secondary Schools		Professional Institutions	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1980-81	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1985-86	71,097	34,341	21,536	4,564	8,335	1,170	267	27
1986-87	71,186	34,399	21,536	4,563	6,278	1,143	201	22
1987-88	72,624	36,263	21,599	4,803	8,228	1,536	217	19
1988-89	71,426	35,428	22,366	5,421	10,133	1,959	25	24
1989-90	72,908	39,884	23,121	5,718	10,829	2,259	316	35

Source : District Statistical Hand Book, 1986 and 1990

Table No. 87
Number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students

Year	Primary		Middle		Higher Secondary	
	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.
1980-81	N. A.	N. A	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.
1985-86	19,795	2,349	4,140	467	1,342	82
1986-87	19,956	2,459	2,485	487	972	85
1987-88	20,099	4,180	4,180	473	1,304	135
1988-89	19,764	4,451	4,451	519	1,671	143
1989-90	22,059	4,580	4,580	586	1,926	145

Source : District Statistical Handbook. 1985 and 1990

Table No. 88
Progress of Balkrishna Sharma Navin Government Post-graduate College, Shajapur

Year	No. of Students				No. of	
	Arts	Commerce	Science	Law	Total	Teachers
1975-76	257	143	137	93	630	39
1980-81	307	234	189	123	853	39
1985-86	271	245	209	113	838	46
1986-87	475	271	266	85	1,097	48
1987-88	349	181	190	66	786	48
1988-89	230	137	175	63	605	45
1989-90	223	116	196	103	628	50
1990-91	231	114	270	125	740	50
1991-92	235	102	168	110	615	46
1992-93	299	125	292	124	840	40

Source : Principal, B.S.N. Government Post Graduate College, Shajapur

Table No. 89

Progress of Social Education Activities

Year	No. of Cinema Shows Organised	No. of Kala Pathak Programmes	No. of Drama Shows Organised
1985-86	-	149	149
1986-87	178	159	159
1987-88	141	153	153
1988-89	36	154	154
1989-90	57	150	150
1990-91	48	141	141
1991-92	55	144	144
1992-93	04	190	190

Source : District Adult Education Officer, Shajapur

Table No. 90

Civil Dispensaries (As on 31.3.1992)

Name	Year of Opening	Total Staff	No. of Beds Available	No. of Patients Treated 1975	1980	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Choti Palai	1965	6	-	Nil		
Zoker	1965	6	4	Nil	Nil	17
Akodia	1965	6	10	Nil	Nil	29
Shujalpur Mandi	1965	6	-		Nil	
Nalkhada	1965	6	12	Nil	Nil	845

Number of Patients Treated 1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Nil			
13	21	29	25	24	52	93
52	47	49	53	45	75	71
			Nil			
707	445	445	838	589	683	1080

Source : Chief Medical and Health Officer, Shajapur

Table No. 91

Medical Facilities in Shajapur District

S.No.	Institution	Years 1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
A.	Average Area Served by each Institution in Sq. Kms.	6,196	6,196	6,196	6,196	6,196	6,196	6,196	6,196	6,196
B.	Population Served by each Institution	-	8,40,247	8,40,247	8,40,247	8,40,247	8,40,247	8,40,247	10,32,520	10,32,520
C.	Bed Ratio per 1000 Population	-	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.76	2.76
D.	Bed Strength at District Head-quarters	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
E.	Other Institutions (As on 31.3.93)	233	233	233	233	251	257	257	257	257
	1. Dental Clinic	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	2. Blood Bank	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	3. Ayurvedic Dispensaries	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
	4. Dispensaries run by Tribal Welfare Department			Nil						
	5. T.B. Clinic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	6. Leprosy S.E.T Centres	5	5	5	6	7	7	7	7	7
	7. Family Planning Clinic-Urban	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Rural					Nil				

Source : Chief Medical and Health Officer, Shajapur

Table No. 92
Deaths and their Causes in Shajapur District

Year	Cholera	Smallpox	Fever	Diarrhoea and Dysentery	Respi-ratory Causes (T.B)	Injuries/ Accidents	All Oth-ers
1980	-	-	809	81	128	234	3,205
1985	-	-	406	27	303	148	3,499
1986	-	-	353	26	185	185	4,007
1987	-	-	375	24	153	146	4,244
1988	-	-	516	46	235	173	4,755
1989	-	-	402	20	135	148	3,302
1990	-	-	231	6	152	86	3,631
1991	-	-	569	24	227	146	2,628

Source : District Statistical Officer, Shajapur

Table No. 93
Births, Deaths and their Rates in Shajapur District

Year	Total No. of Births	Total No. of Deaths	Birth Rate Per Mille	Death Rate Per Mille
1975	6,150	3,056	8.18	4.06
1980	9,738	4,457	13.75	6.29
1985	10,605	4,383	11.67	4.82
1986	9,122	4,756	11.31	5.90
1987	9,901	4,942	10.37	5.17
1988	10,439	5,785	10.69	5.86
1989	9,438	4,007	9.48	4.02
1990	10,389	4,106	10.29	4.06
1991	9,588	3,594	9.21	3.45

Source : District Statistical Officer, Shajapur

Table No. 94
Infant & Maternal Mortality Rates

Year	Infant Mortality per 1000 Live Births	Maternal Mortality per 1000 Total Births
1975	68.94	3.41
1980	47.34	4.21
1985	35.64	1.23
1986	41.55	1.53
1987	39.79	1.72
1988	38.22	3.07
1989	22.04	2.01
1990	24.55	0.77
1991	26.80	2.61

Source : District Statistical Officer, Shajapur

Table No. 95
Malaria Surveillance Operation

Year	No. of Fever Cases Detected	No. of Blood Smears Collected	Result
1975	72,924	72,924	14,487
1980	1,58,493	1,58,493	6,903
1985	79,540	79,540	1,580
1986	81,968	81,968	2,782
1987	1,37,932	1,37,932	6,582
1988	1,59,484	1,59,484	9,207
1989	1,14,336	1,14,336	5,618
1990	1,09,122	1,09,122	4,115
1991	85,773	85,773	2,554
1992	76,765	76,765	1,505

Source : District Malaria Officer, Shajapur

Table No. 96
D.D.T. Spraying

Year	No. of Villages in which Spraying was done	No. of Blood Smears Examined	No. of Positive Cases
1	2	3	4
1980	96	1,58,493	6,903
1985	1,071	79,540	1,580
1986	1,071	81,968	2,782

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
1987	125	1,37,932	6,582
1988	544	1,59,484	9,207
1989	1,071	1,14,336	5,618
1990	270	1,09,122	4,115
1991	54	85,773	2,554
1992 (Upto 31.3.92)	-	8,833	245

Source : District Malaria Officer, Shajapur

Table No. 97
Number of Patients Treated and Deaths in T.B. Clinic, Shajapur

Year	Number of Patients Treated		Number of Deaths due to T.B.
	Indoor	Outdoor	
1980	-	358	0
1985	-	689	5
1986	-	1,019	6
1987	-	961	12
1988	-	986	13
1989	-	568	11
1990	205	788	4
1991	210	809	3
1992 (Upto 31.3.92)	70	332	1

Source : District Tuberculosis Officer, Shajapur

Table No. 98
Expenditure on Medical Activities

Year	Expenditure in Rs.
1986-87	82,59,800
1987-88	84,67,890
1988-89	1,01,07,600
1989-90	93,56,700
1990-91	1,12,08,980
1991-92	1,54,40,890

Source : Chief Medical and Health Officer, Shajapur

Table No. 99
Number of Patients Treated in Shajapur District

Year	Indoor	Outdoor
1975	46,304	4,44,528
1980	1,59,214	28,70,497
1985	89,303	48,40,400
1986	24,508	7,58,594
1987	24,691	7,71,731
1988	34,422	7,86,964
1989	28,670	6,88,236
1990	29,318	7,68,418
1991	29,782	7,06,212
1992	17,727	6,55,610

Source : Chief Medical and Health Officer, Shajapur

Table No. 100
Primary Health Centres and Their Sub-Centres
(As on 31.3.1992)

S.No.	Name of the Centre	Year of Opening	Sub-Centres under the PHC	
			P.H.	F.P.
1.	PHC Bercha	1968	3	3
2.	PHC Mo. Badodia	1968	3	3
3.	PHC Polaikala	1968	3	3
4.	Community, Development Centre, Kala Pipal	1968	3	3
5.	PHC Aagar	1968	3	3
6.	PHC Badod	1968	3	3
7.	PHC Susner	1968	3	3

Source : Chief Medical and Health Officer, Shajapur

Table No. 101
P. H. Cs Staff and Beds
(As on 31.3.1992)

Name	Staff					Beds		
	M.O.	H.V.	S.I.	M.W.	ANM	General		Maternity
						Male	Female	
1. Bercha	1	1	Nil	9	1	6	-	-
2. Polaikala	1	1	"	9	1	6	-	-
3. Mo. Badodia	1	1	"	10	1	6	-	-
4. Badod	1	1	"	9	1	6	-	-
5. Agar	1	1	"	9	1	6	-	-
6. Susner	1	1	"	10	1	23	-	-
7. Bolai	1	1	"	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8. Kanad	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
9. Anyakala	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
10. Tilawad	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
11. Gulana	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
12. Maxi	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
13. Somat	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
14. Badaganw	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
15. Mohna	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
16. Makori	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
17. Chandagao	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"
18. Khokrakalan	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"

Source : Chief Medical and Health Officer, Shajapur

Table No. 102
Family Welfare Centres As on 31.3.1993
(Urban and Rural)

Name	Rural (R)/ Urban (U)	Exact Location	Year of Opening	Staff			
				Doctor	L.H.V.	A.N.M.	Others
District Hospital Shajapur	Urban	Shajapur	1976	14	2	5	99
Civil Hospital Shujalpur	Rural	Shujalpur	1984	10	1	4	96

Source : Chief Medical and Health Officer, Shajapur

Table No. 103
Family Welfare Programme Work Done

Year	Total Expenditure in Rs.	Achievements		No. of C.C. users	Condoms
		Str.	I.U.D.		
1980-81	-	1,977	323	1,58,832	247
1985-86	-	5,104	3,631	9,82,846	25,541
1986-87	28,19,500	5,400	3,660	10,48,541	23,690
1987-88	44,60,970	3,331	4,108	12,68,001	31,658
1988-89	42,37,970	3,212	5,247	18,74,694	54,709
1989-90	42,48,300	3,288	4,651	19,47,354	56,520
1990-91	46,97,300	3,923	7,743	27,54,135	75,768
1991-92	58,63,900	5,327	6,642	18,72,703	92,206

Source : Chief Medical and Health Officer, Shajapur

Table No. 104
Piped Drinking Water Facilities
(As on 31.3.1992)

Name of the Town	Capacity in Million Gallons per day (Lakhs M.G.)	Average per capita availability at present Gallons GPCPD	Remarks per capita availability as per design gallons per capita per day GPCPD
1. Shajapur	0.86	10	28
2. Maxi	0.12	6	20
3. Shujalpur	0.49	8	28
4. Akodia	0.09	6	20
5. Polaikalan	0.36	6	20
6. Agar	0.05	8	28
7. Kaanad	0.05	4	14
8. Badod	0.098	4	20
9. Nalkheda	0.040	4	20
10. Badagaon	0.110	4	10
11. Susner	-	6	20
12. Soyat	0.15	6	20

Source : Executive Engineer, P.H.E.D. N. Shajapur

Table No. 105
List of Ayurvedic Aushadhalayas
(As on 31.3.1992)

S.No.	Govt. Ayurvedic Dispensary	Development Block	Class
1.	Maksi	Shajapur	General
2.	Panwadi	"	"
3.	Rangbhanwar	"	"
4.	Majhania	Bercha Mandi	"
5.	Barnawad	Moman Badodia	"
6.	Choma	"	"
7.	Kaithlaya	"	"
8.	Gandana	"	"
9.	Tiganjpur	"	"
10.	Manglau	"	"
11.	A. Badodia	Shujalpur Mandi	"
12.	Khapsur	" "	"
13.	Jamner	" "	"
14.	Shujalpur	" "	"
15.	Kadwala	" "	"
16.	Behrawal	Kala Pipal	"
17.	Aranyakala	" "	"
18.	Nandni	" "	"
19.	Bercha Datar	" "	"
20.	Tilawad Maina	" "	"
21.	Ranayal	" "	"
22.	Khardaunkala	" "	"
23.	Khardaun Khurd	" "	"
24.	Semalya	" "	"
25.	Piiwas	Nalkhera	"
26.	Kalana	"	"
27.	Sadwas	Badod	"
28.	Dongargaon	Susner	"
29.	Soyatkhurd	"	"
30.	Amarkot	"	"
31.	Modi	"	"
32.	Piplon Kala	Agar	"
33.	Tamodia	"	"
34.	Dhurasia	"	"
35.	Agar	"	Scheduled Caste Special

Source : Superintendent-cum-District Ayurvedic Officer, Shajapur

Table No. 106
M.P. Shops and Establishment Act, 1958 in Shajapur District

S.No.	Name of Town	Date of application
1.	Shajapur	21-12-1962
2.	Shujalpur	15-08-1972
3.	Agar (Malwa)	1-1-1988

Source : Labour Officer, Labour Sub-Division, Shajapur

Table No. 107
Number of Shops and Establishment

Year	No. of Shop and Establishments	No. of Workers covered
1986	1772	451
1987	1878	468
1988	2472	523
1989	2721	654
1990	2868	654
1991	3086	654
1992	3196	654

Source : Labour Officer, Labour Sub-Division, Shajapur

Table No. 108
Working of the M.P. Shops and Establishments Act, 1958

Year	Inspections		No. of cases					
	No. of Inspections	Prosecutions	Convicted	Acquitted	Compromissd	Withdrawn	Discharged	Total
1986	653	119	96					96
1987	759	52	51					51
1988	594	21	16					16
1989	1678	153	79					79
1990	1661	110	144					144
1991	1931	137	133					133
1992	1387	51	47					47

Source : Labour Officer, Labour Sub-Division, Shajapur

Table No. 109
Cases Accused Under Untouchability Offences Act, 1965

Year	No. of Offices registered	No. of Cases Challaned	No. of Cases ended in acquittal	No. of Cases Compounded	No. of Cases pending with Court (at the end of the year)
1980	5	5	3	2	-
1985	7	7	-	-	7
1986	3	3	-	-	3
1987	15	11	-	-	11 (Dismissed 1 and ended 3)
1988	9	7	-	-	7 (Ended 2)
1989	2	2	-	-	2
1990	8	7	-	-	7 (Dismissed 1)
1991	1	1	-	-	1
1992	8	8	-	-	8

Source : Superintendent of Police, Shajapur

Table No. 110
Number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes helped by Employment Exchange

Year	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	Registered	Provided Employment	Registered	Provided Employment
1980	487	53	46	13
1985	566	165	50	25
1986	676	77	52	08
1987	554	32	53	05
1988	668	58	58	12
1989	1289	154	138	34
1990	672	86	84	19
1991	487	20	48	04
1992	755	37	100	15

Source : District Employment Officer, Shajapur

Table No. 111
Lok Sabha Elections in Shajapur (SC) Constituency
1980-1989

Year Election	Total No. of Voters	Total No. of Valid Votes Polled
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

Table No. 112
Vidhan Sabha Elections in Shajapur District
1980-1990

Year of Election	Total No. of (a) Voters (b) Valid Votes Polled	Name and Class of Constituency: Shujalpur	Gulana	Shajapur	Agar (S.C.)	Susner
1980	(a)	89,945	83,259	92,701	86,237	78,705
	(b)	55,259	51,427	54,178	46,229	52,640
1985	(a)	1,04,315	92,970	1,08,709	97,032	88,671
	(b)	68,089	60,298	66,491	15,579	57,340
1990	(a)	1,29,627	1,13,302	1,29,798	1,19,868	1,08,502
	(b)	86,464	70,470	80,830	63,239	72,687

Source : Vidhan Sabha Election Report of the respective years

Table No. 113
Votes Polled By Political Parties in Shajapur Lok Sabha Constituency (S.C.)
1980-1989

Year Election	Total No. of Valid Votes Polled By: Cong (U)	Janta	A.B.J.S.	H.M.S.	Cong.(I)	Janta(S)	BJP	B.S.P.	D.D
1980	4,865	1,83,497	7,328	17,152	1,75,136	15,135	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	2,57,753	-	1,87,477	4,578	-
1989	-	-	-	-	2,41,423	-	3,13,804		21,629

Source : Lok Sabha Election Report of the respective years
Notes : A.B.J.S. = Akhil Bhartiya Jana Sangh
H.M.S. = Hindu Maha Sabha
B.J.P. = Bhartiya Janta Party
B.S.P. = Bahujan Samaj Party
D.D. = Doordarshi

Table No. 114
Votes Polled By Political Parties in Vidhan Sabha Election 1980

Name and Class of Constituency		Total No. of Valid Votes Polled By				
		Cong. (I)	B.J.P.	J.(S.C.)	J(S.R.)	I(J.P.)
1.	Shujalpur	20,486	27,794	1,549	966	907
2.	Gulana	25,806	21,338	1,586	-	-
3.	Shajapur	25,954	15,439	1,384	525	855
4.	Agar (S.C.)	20,746	22,740	1,294	-	-
5.	Susner	25,433	22,455	1,286	-	-

Source : Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1980

Table No. 115
Votes Polled By Political Parties in Vidhan Sabha Election 1985

Name and Class of Constituency		Total No. of Valid Votes Polled By			
		Cong (I)	B.J.P.	Janta	Lok Dal
1.	Shujalpur	33,026	31,027	775	-
2.	Gulana	26,915	25,720	527	1,043
3.	Shajapur	28,710	35,138	-	189
4.	Agar (S.C.)	24,551	23,825	-	-
5.	Susner	25,099	27,602	179	-

Source : Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1985

Table No. 116
Votes Polled by Political Parties in Vidhan Sabha Election 1990

Name and Class of Constituency		Total No. of Valid Votes Polled by					
		Cong (I)	B.J.P.	D.D.	J(J.P.)	B.S.P.	C.P.I.
1.	Shujalpur	33,830	47,732	2,882	-	-	-
2.	Gulana	27,479	39,718	1,715	566	526	-
3.	Shajapur	34,789	39,270	967	-	-	2,245
4.	Agar (S.C.)	19,917	38,527	2,598	-	-	-
5.	Susner	26,248	42,357	3,170	-	-	-

Source : Vidhan Sabha Election Report, 1990

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42	2	2	or	of
43	7	8	whom came the village all around	Whom came from the Village all round
49	1	2	Sededuled	Scheduled
58	5	2	Sesson	Season
60	2	3	exhanged	exchanged
61	1	6	os	of
64	2	8	anual	annual
66	3	1	periof	period
68	4	6	cultivate	cultivator
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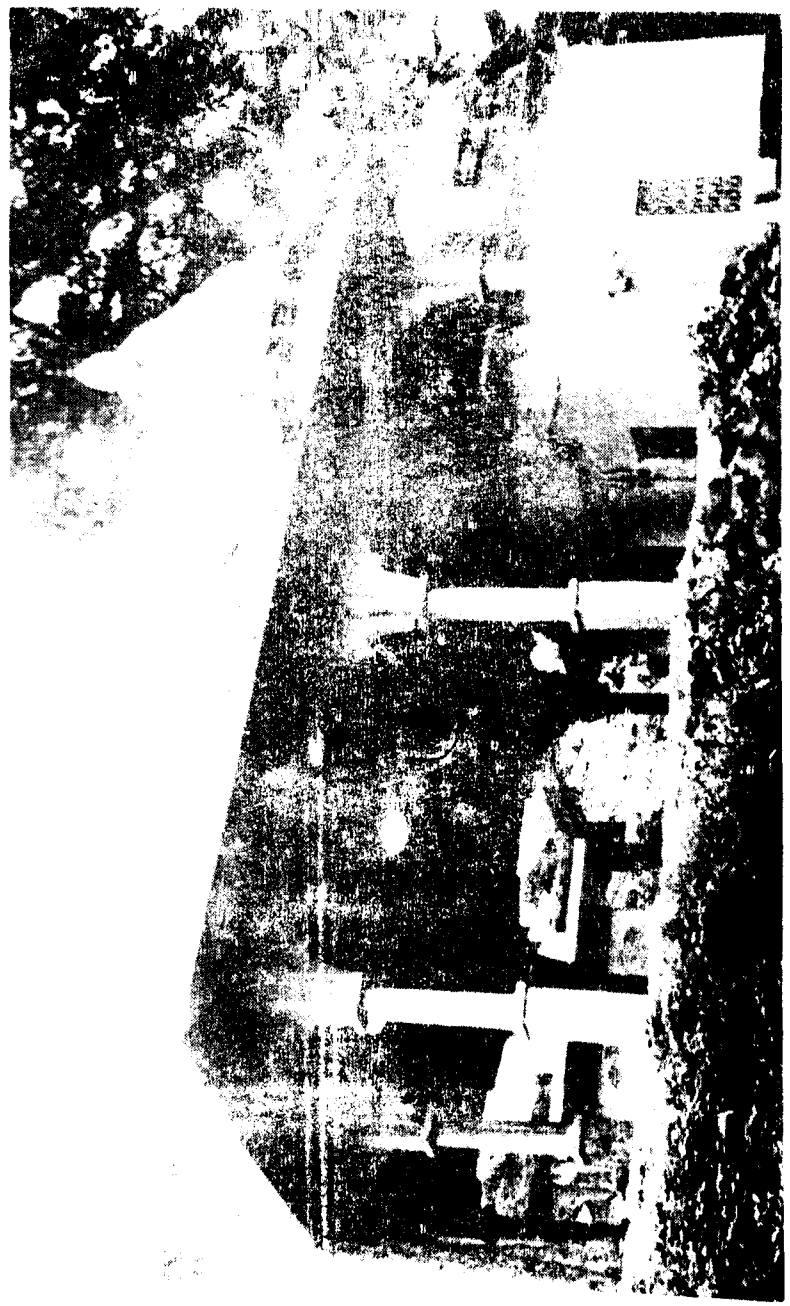
Kannod Darwaja, Agar



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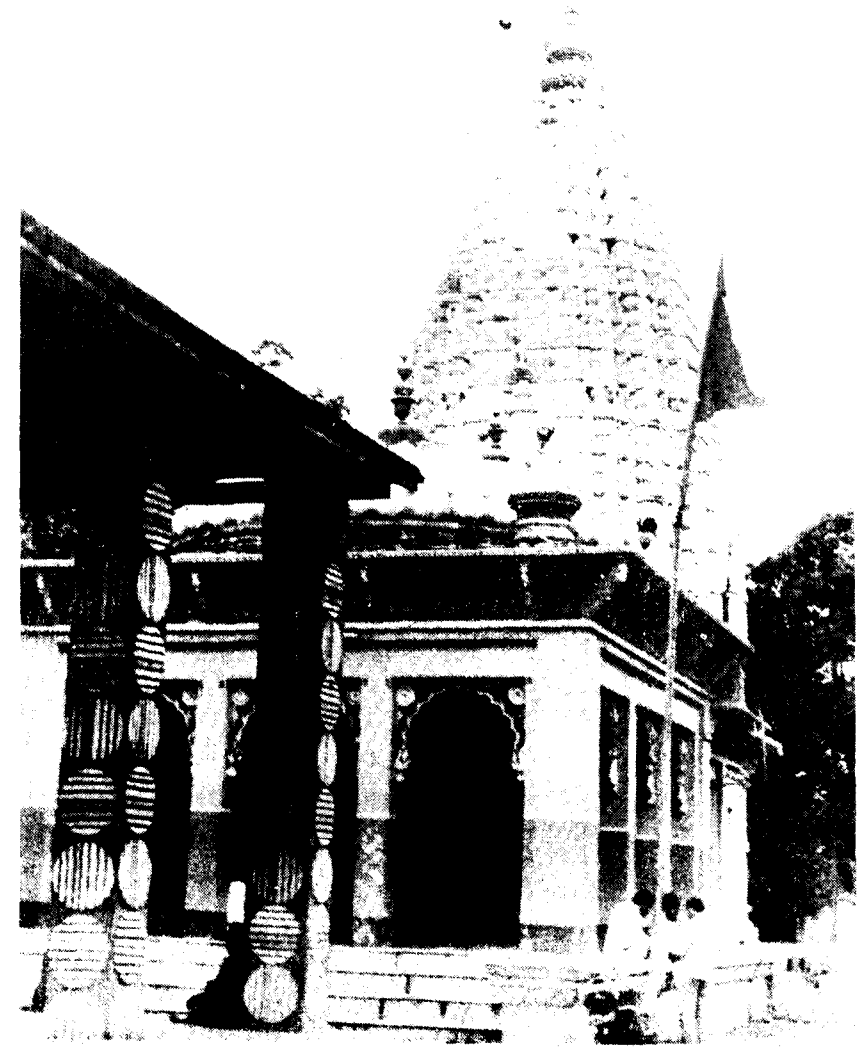

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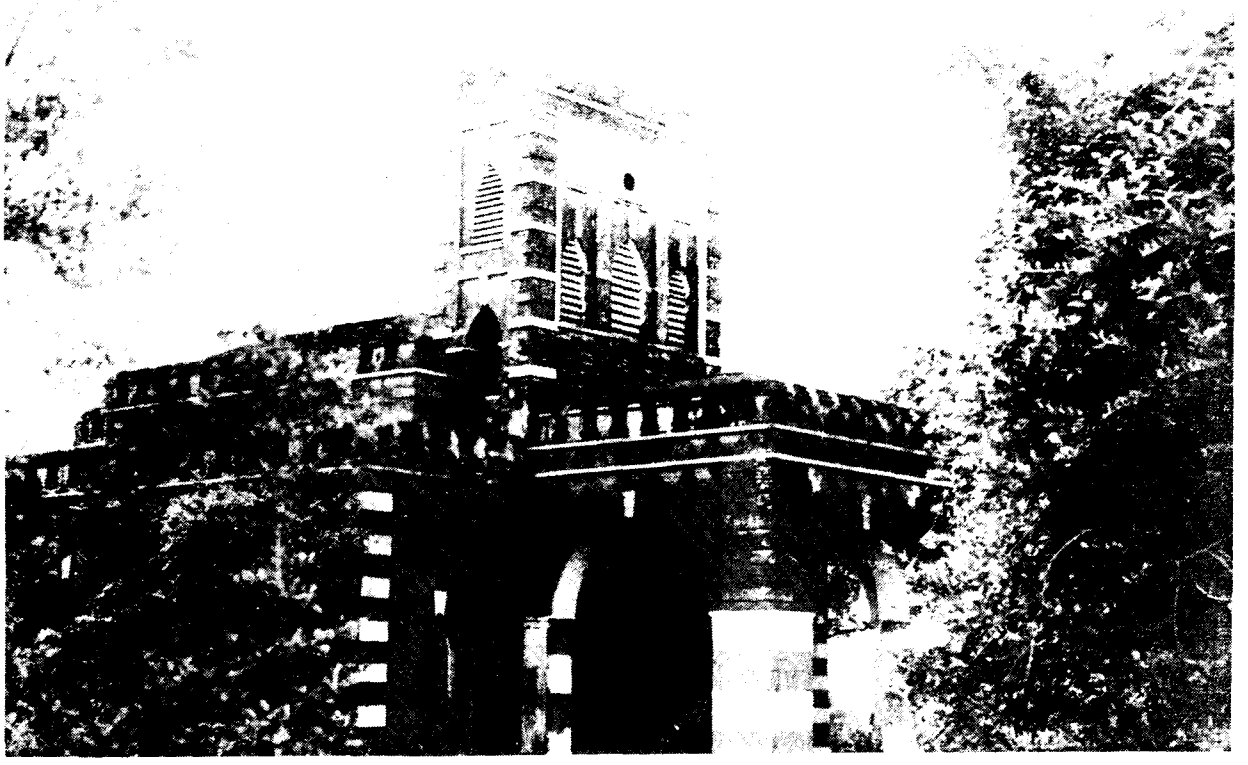

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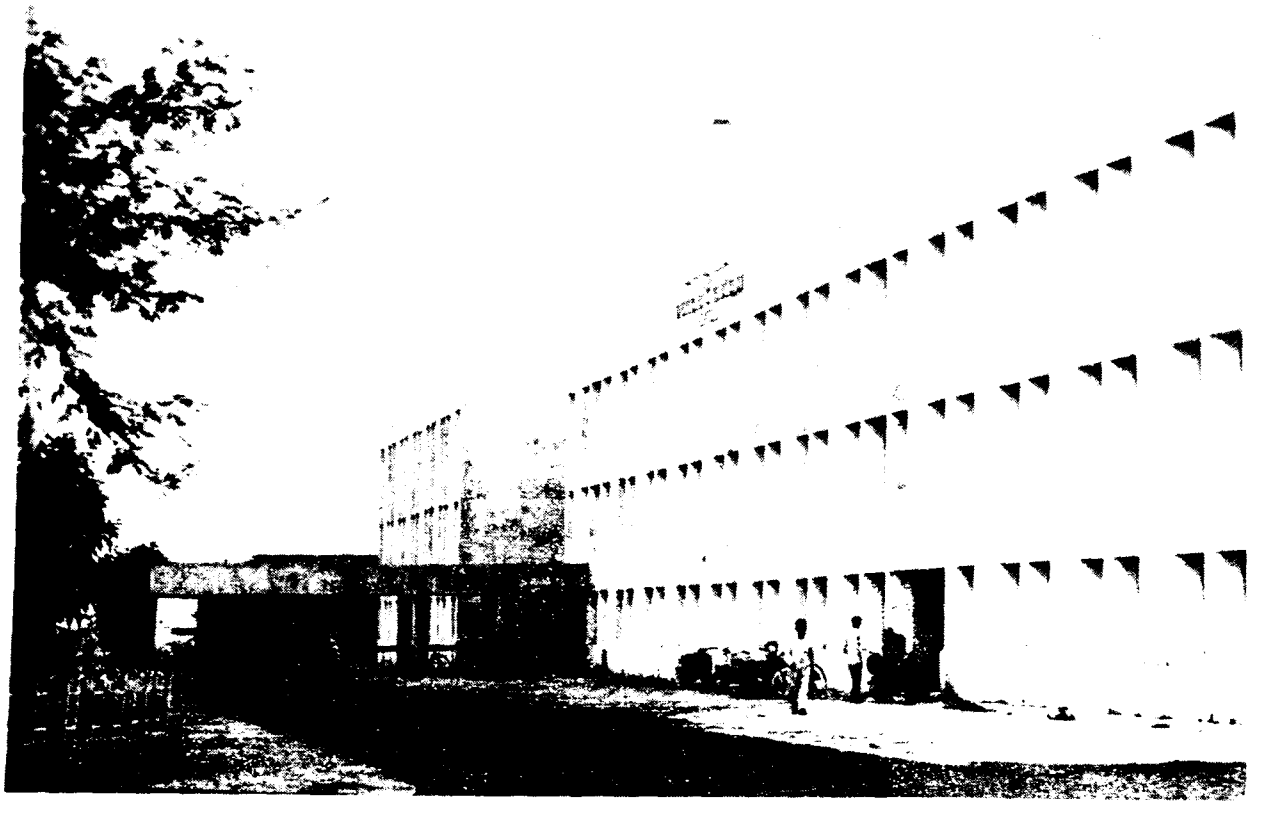
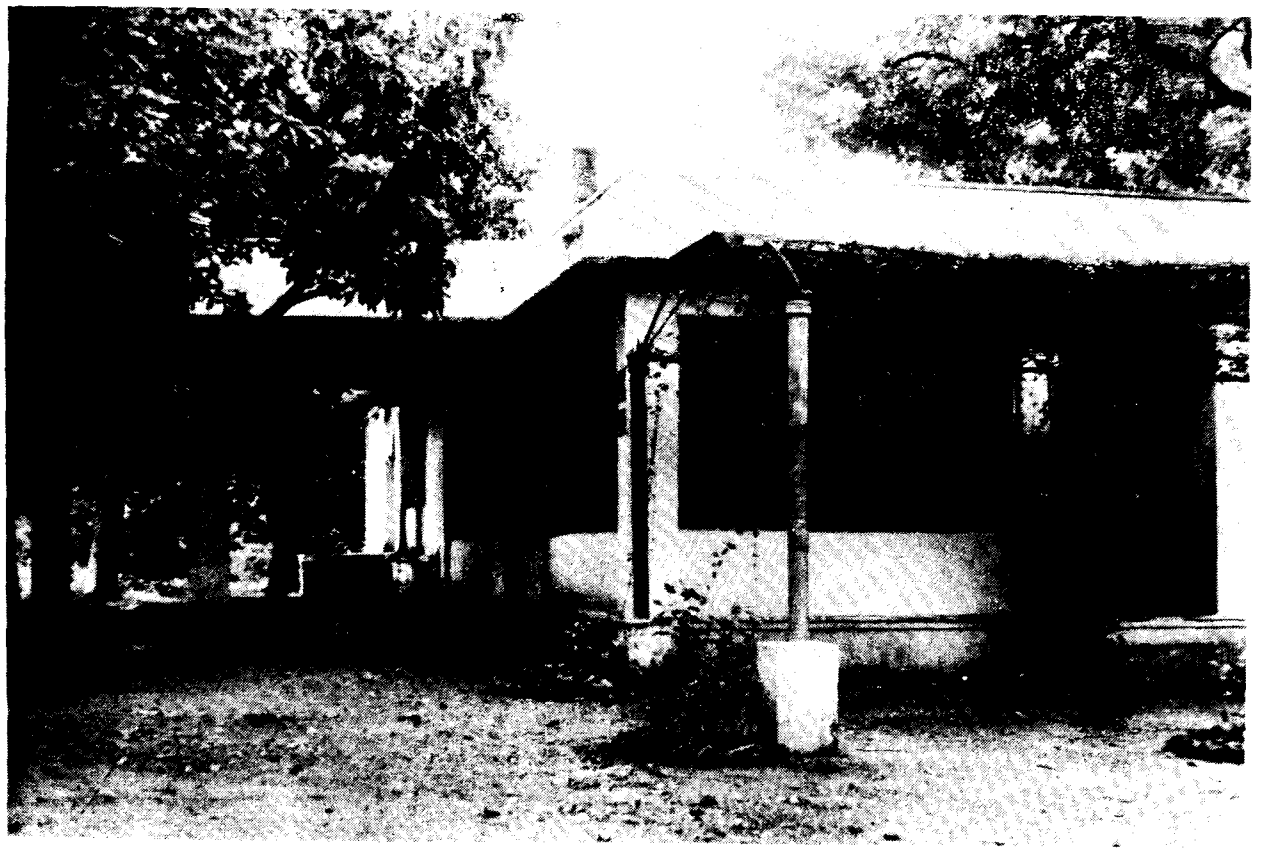
Ujjain Darwaja, Agar

Judicial Office, Agar

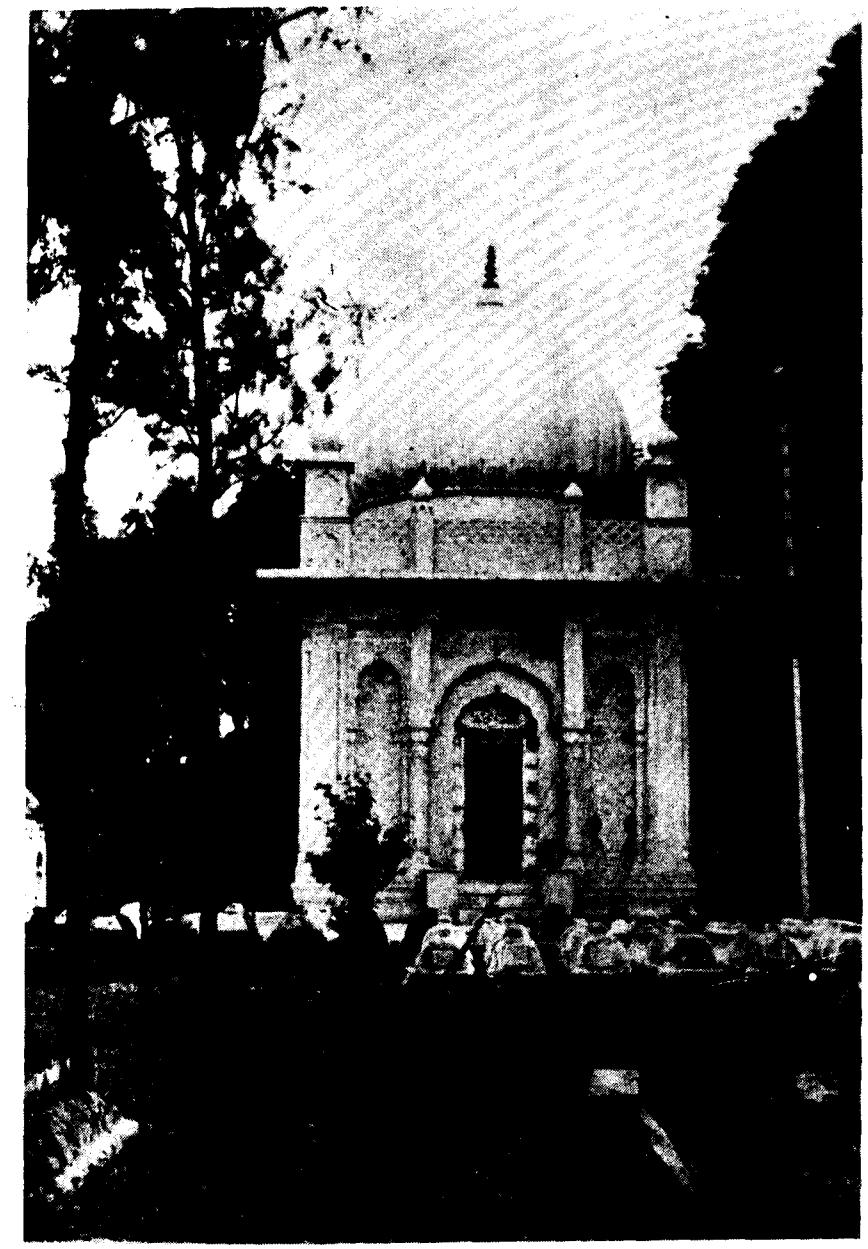


Collectorate, Shajapur

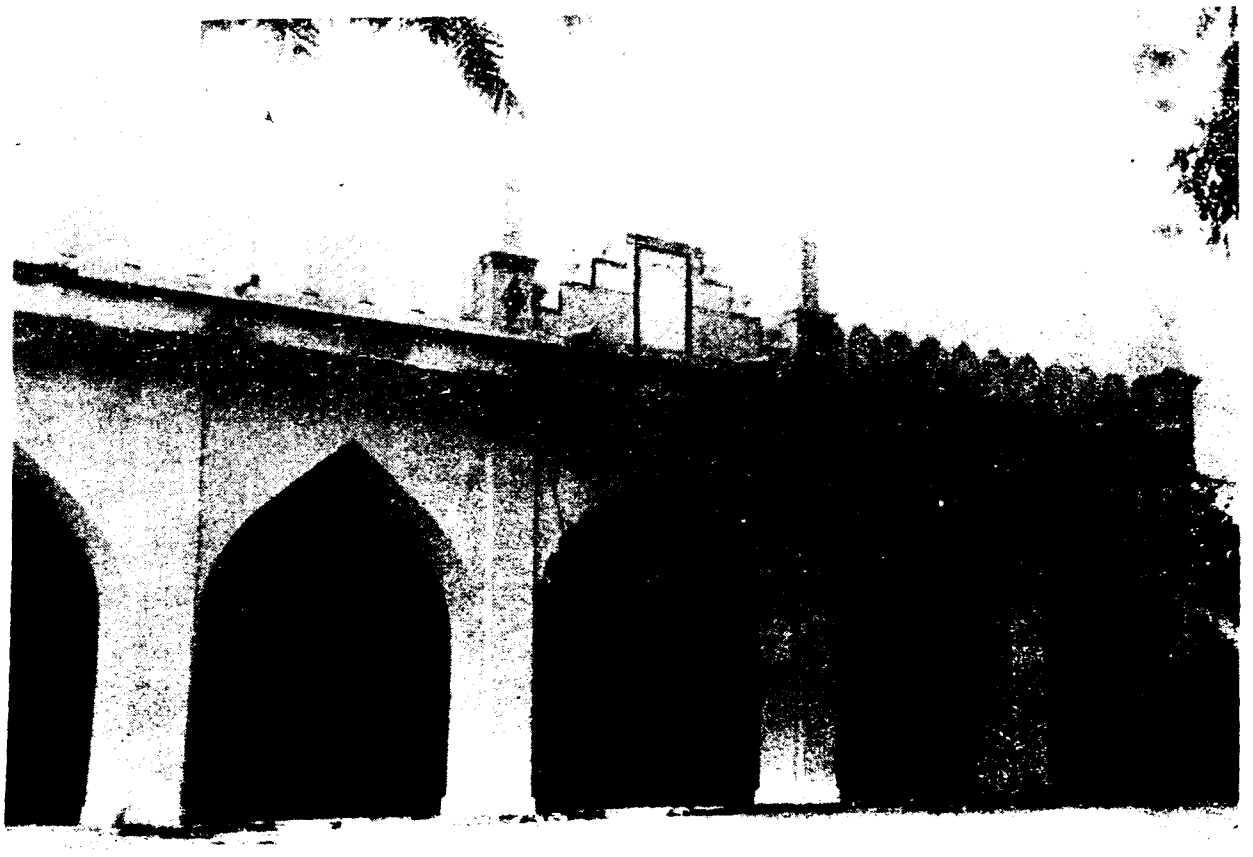


Nityanand Ashram, Shajapur

Bohro ka Bag, Shajapur

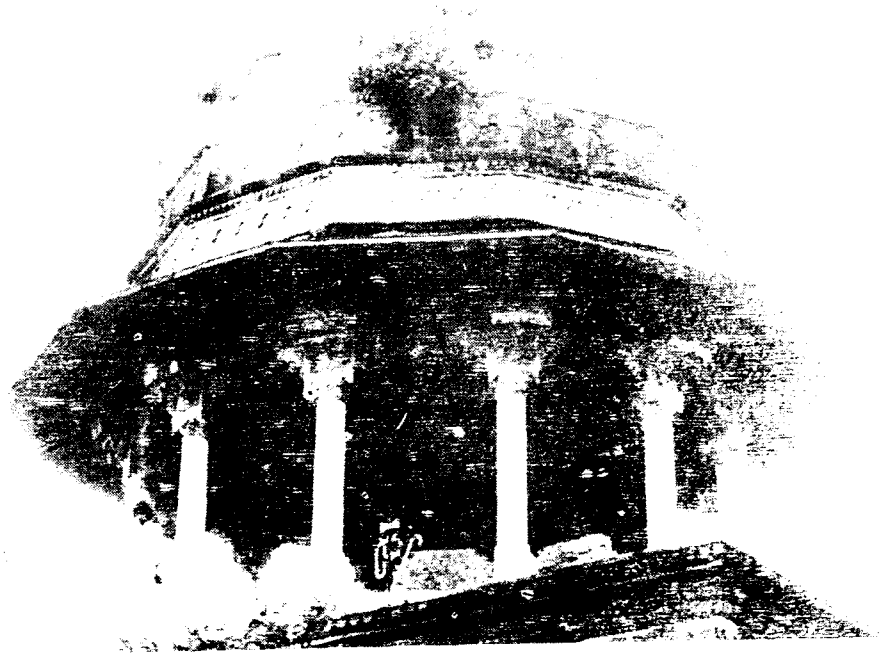


Tomb of Mulla Samsuddin, Shajapur



Jama Maszid, Shajapur

Chilhar Dam, Shajapur



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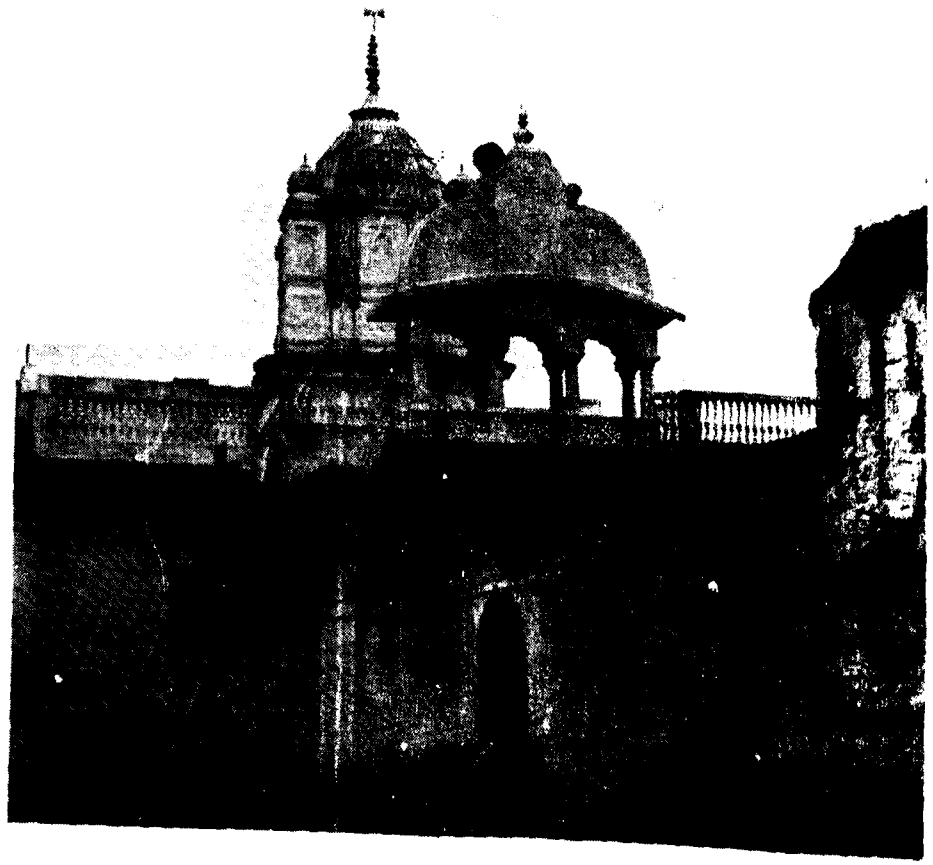
Panchmukhi Mahadeo, Shujalpur



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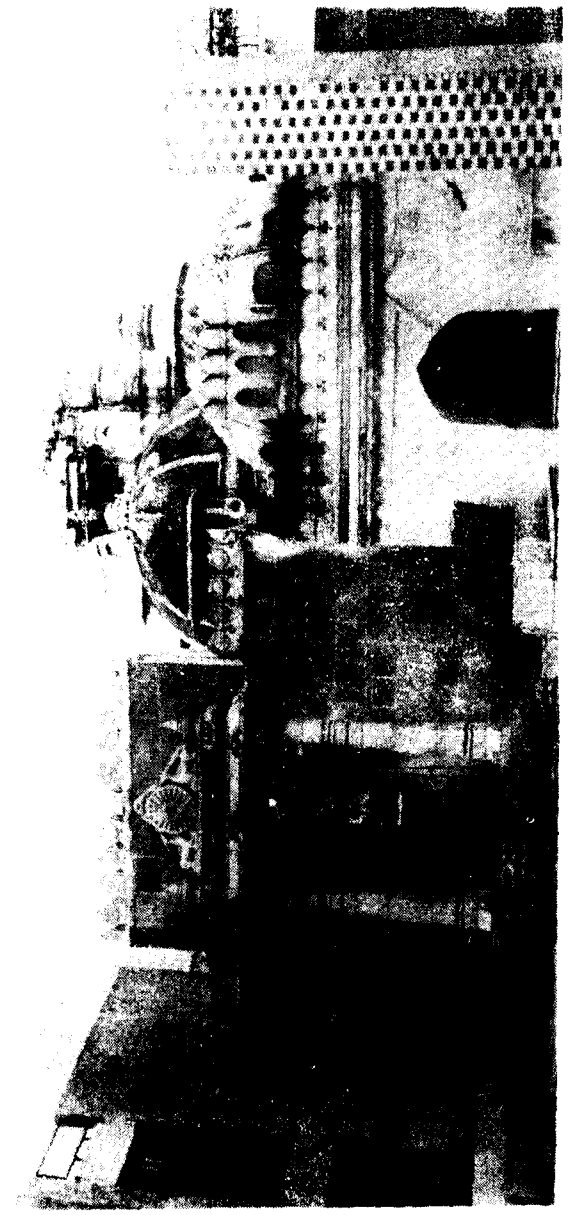

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